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East Europe Report

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EAST EUROPE REPORT

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BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN WATER MANAGEMENT--Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/6/1986--Wednesday, June 25, Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca received Antal Kovacs, secretary of state, the State Office of Water Management of the Hungarian People's Republic. On the occasion the sides looked into ways to develop further the Romanian-Hungarian collaboration in point of water management. The same day a convention was signed between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic on settling the hydraulic engineering problems related to the waters that are borders or traversed by borders. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1627 GMT 25 Jun 86 AU] /8918

CSO: 2020/164

DELAYS IN NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM FORECAST

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Jun 86 p 14

[Article: "Czechoslovakia Is Figuring on Delays in the Nuclear Program--Consequences Expected With Respect to Power Supply--Retrofitting To Improve Safety--Affected as Reactor Producer--No Environmental Lobbies"]

[Text] Officially, Prague is stating that irrespective of the "accident" at Chernobyl in the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia would adhere to its energy program as outlined in the 5-year plan for 1986-1990. According to it, the highest priority is assigned to expanding nuclear energy. Within the planning apparatus and among energy specialists, however, such a proclamation is met with many-sided reservations, even when one is aware as to what plans and energy complications will arise in the event a delay should occur for safety reasons. However, this situation is being considered as "possible" all the way through "probable."

The share of nuclear energy in power production in Czechoslovakia, which amounted to 14.6 percent in 1985 is expected to rise to 28 percent by 1990 according to the plan goals. Of the planned 88 billion kwh in 1990, 25 billion are to come from nuclear power plants. The goals for the year 2000: nuclear power plants are to not only provide all of the power increments, but also take over production of a substantial portion of the electric power hitherto produced on the basis of coal and petroleum. For the year 2000, a share of roughly 60 percent of power production is being mentioned as being nuclear.

The reason for the strong expansion of nuclear energy is easily found in the directives for the 5-year plan. With the exception of natural gas, the resource side of the energy balance shows no increases in petroleum or coal. Thus, by 1990 around 94 million fewer tons of brown coal and 25 million fewer tons of bituminous coal are to be extracted than the plan sector which covered 1980-1985--a figure which was never achieved. This is in line with the finding that power production in coal-fired power plants will continually decline. Among other things, this is said to be necessary for the reduction of environmental damage which is being sought.

Energy is one of the weak spots--probably the most dangerous one--of the entire 5-year plan. In the energy balance, optimum utilization of resources is assumed and in consumption, the highest percentage of conservation is good in the plan. Should Chernobyl result in delays in the expansion of nuclear power plants, serious consequences will result with respect to power supply.

In Prague it is considered certain that the nuclear program will be continued in principle because, as far as the energy producers are concerned, there is no alternative. Czechoslovakia stands or falls with nuclear energy as an industrial country. On the other hand, it is assumed that a safety-technical retrofitting of both operating power plants as well as nuclear power plants under construction will become necessary.

The Chernobyl disaster has yet a second unpleasant side with respect to the Czechoslovak economy. Next to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia is the only country in CEMA which produces nuclear reactors for the other member countries. For this purpose, the organization "Interatomenergo" was established and coordinates this work within CEMA. The reactors are manufactured at the Skoda concern in Plzen. The annual capacity of the plant is around three units. Between 1981 and 1988 some 21 reactor blocks of 4,400-MW capacity of the VVER (in other words, different from those at Chernobyl) are to be produced here. Of these, 10 are destined for Czechoslovakia, 4 each for Hungary and Poland, and 3 for the GDR. Ten units have already been delivered.

Although it is not believed in Prague that Hungary, Poland, or the GDR can forego nuclear energy (with respect to Poland, this is a decided possibility in the short or middle term), there is fear of a delay in the development tempo. Worries of the producers are concentrated primarily on the 1,000-MW reactors which are already in process and are scheduled for delivery at the end of the 1980's. The production plan calls for two such reactors per year. Every hesitation of foreign customers would be detrimental to the 5-year plan in machinebuilding and would hit hard at Czechoslovak exports. Serious employment problems in the Plzen region would result where many thousands of workers depend on this production; but problems would also occur in the many supplier enterprises throughout the country.

There is an awareness that safety-technical refitting or retrofitting of nuclear power plants must, for the most part, be accomplished with systems imported from the West. This would lead either to unplanned excess imports or to limited changes in other import positions, most likely in consumer goods areas. Certainly, these problems involving the necessity to take safety-technical measures have a countervailing effect throughout the entire economic plan, particularly since Czechoslovakia has no environmental lobbies and since the growth thinking in the party and state apparatus is a firm component of state ideology.

The government also need not fear any mass movement against the utilization of the atom as an energy source. For one, there is no opportunity and no platform--with the exception of a small number of dissidents--to become articulate. For another, the people are aware that in their situation the alternative means cutting off electric power and, in most cases, also the availability of heat.

They have already seen a demonstration a number of times as to what this means, particularly during the weeks which register the lowest temperatures and during which they must live for hours without light or heat. The cities were dark, rail transportation was limited, factories sent workers on compulsory furlough, and schools declared "coal vacations." And so, a hypothetical repetition of the "accident" at Chernobyl appears to be less gruesome for the people than to suffer permanently from a power shortage.

5911
CSO: 2300/418

INDUSTRIAL FURNACES, HEAT-INTENSIVE PROCESSES CONSUME ENERGY

Leipzig ENERGIEANWENDUNG in German Vol 34, No 4, Jul-Aug 85 pp 125-127

[Article by Wolfgang Lange, KDT (Chamber of Technology), and Wilhelm Schlieker, KDT (Footnote 1) (Engineer Wolfgang Lange and Diplomated Engineer Wilhelm Schlieker, Institute for Energetics/Central Office for the Efficient Use of Energy, Leipzig): "Selected Results, Trends and Conclusions from the Third Investigation of Energy-Consuming Installations, Using as an Example the Set of Records of 'Units for Technical Heat Application Processes.'"]

[Text] This set of records includes units, installations and equipment in which the specific use of heat produces technical results or in which semifinished products, goods and other products are--through the use of heat--manufactured, converted or improved in their utility value. In the broadest sense this includes industrial furnaces, driers, evaporators, heaters (particularly for chemical processes) and heat-consuming installations, for example, those of the textile, timber, cellulose, paper, rubber, plastics and food industries, which operate mainly in the area of low and intermediate temperatures.

Reporting was required when solid, liquid or gaseous fuels, electric energy or thermal energy was used in the units, and their connected load or maximum heat load reached or exceeded the following values:

40 kilowatts for use of electric energy

25 cubic meters per hour for use of city gas

10 kilograms per hour for use of heating oil or other liquid fuels

120 kilowatts for use of solid fuels, natural gas, liquid gas and other burnable gases

100 kilograms per hour for use of steam

120 kilowatts for use of hot or warm water.

Along with questionnaires, reporters were given appropriate keyword lists. Information was obtained on the following questions, among others:

-- type of unit, technology, energy or heat source used, and management.

-- annual energy consumption, year of construction, throughput capacity.

-- component equipment (fitted out with burners, waste heat recovery installations, process measuring and control [MSR] technology, and others).

1. Heat-Consuming Installations

In consideration of the above inclusion limits, approximately 48,000 units were investigated, of which in each case about 60 to 90 parameters were stored. The annual energy consumption of these units corresponds to a crude lignite equivalent of approximately 170 million metric tons. The breakdown of energy source use (Table 1) should be considered from the viewpoint of substitution measures. While the share of electric energy remained almost constant in comparison with previous years, the share of gaseous fuels and heat energy went up considerably. As compared with these growth rates, there is a reduction in the share of liquid and solid fuels. While in technical processes liquid fuels were mainly replaced by city gas, natural gas and solid fuels, the direct use of solid fuels in the low and intermediate temperature range was reduced in favor of thermal energy, which is more easily handled by control technology.

Table 1. Breakdown of Energy Sources in Heat-Consuming Installations, in Relation to Annual Energy Consumption

Energy Source	Share in Percent
Electric energy	5.3
Gaseous fuels	21.4
Liquid fuels	3.4
Solid fuels	14.6
Heat energy*	55.3

*Steam, hot water, and others

Table 2 shows the breakdown of the units into the important use groups, included according to their share in the number or the annual energy consumption. These numbers show that industrial furnaces definitely constitute the main focus. Of particular interest for energy economy also are--in addition to the driers--the evaporators (not to be confused with steam generators!) and heaters, with a share of almost 23 percent of the annual energy consumption but only 9 percent of the number of units. This is further emphasized by the fact that in this use group the technological parameters have an increased effect on energy consumption. The numbers for heat-consuming installations show once again the multitude of the units used here and their (relatively) low energy consumption. This use group includes, for example--but without spelling this out--installations of the textile and leather industry, the timber, cellulose and paper industry, the rubber and plastics industry, the food industry and the dye industry.

Table 2. Share of Units by Use Groups, According to Number and Annual Energy Consumption

Use Group	Share in Percent	
	Number	Annual Energy Consumption
Industrial furnaces	31.1	39.5
Driers	18.4	22.8
Evaporators and heaters	8.8	22.6
Heat-consuming installations	41.7	15.1

Nearly 80 percent of the annual energy consumption of technological heat use is concentrated in the Ministries for Chemical Industry, Ore Mining, Metallurgy and Potash, and Coal and Energy, as well as the Ministry for Construction Industry. In these areas there are energy-intensive processes such as heating of fluids and gases (chemical reaction processes), smelting and sintering of ores, melting of metals, drying of coal (for example, for the production of briquettes), and calcining (cement and brick industries). Analysis of the breakdown by age in the units used in technological processes supports emphatically the increased economic power of our industry. More than three fourths of all units were erected in the last 20 years: 51 percent, in the last 10 years alone. The energy significance of renovation processes also is to be sought in the fact that the newer (more up to date) installations have in principle a lower specific energy consumption than the older ones; thus, 51 percent of the installations consume only 29 percent of the energy. This trend is exactly opposite in the older age groups; their share decreases more with increasing age than the energy consumption. This fact is brought out still more clearly in the case of industrial furnaces. Installations in use more than 50 years were chiefly brick kilns, surface refining installations, or driers. Here the installation age is not always a meaningful value because a number of these old installations have been restored or rationalized. A typical example of this is the beehive kilns of the brick industry, which were converted to circular tunnel kilns; the latter, besides labor savings, had simultaneous advantages in increased quality and reduced energy expenditure. In the renewal according to plan of technological units, these and similar rationalization methods are suited to be put into practice more than heretofore.

Particular attention is paid by our management to the use of process measuring and control technology, particularly that based on micro- and power electronics, because this is an essential prerequisite for energy-efficient operation and the determination of energy consumption by the installations. For this reason, within the scope of evaluating the installation parameters recorded, the extent to which installations were provided with process measuring and control technology was analyzed. The results determined indicate progress achieved in this area, but also show that there is potential for more energy savings. Since 1981, the minimum required measuring and control technology for energy economy has been established by TGL 38264. In 1984 it was brought into line with the new increased demands for automated process control. About 21,000 of the units included were measured by this high standard. The difference still in existence from the TGL values is almost without exception caused by installations which were erected before the TGL went into effect and are now gradually being retrofitted.

Of the installations, one fifth work according to energy consumption standards founded on technology-economics.

A further main focus of the evaluation was the utilization of secondary energy. So as to carry out a certain delimitation, the investigations were concentrated on process waste gas or flue gas quantities obtained, and all fuel-heated installations were considered first of all. Here installations operated with gaseous fuel as well as those with liquid or solid fuels were analyzed. This concerned 20 percent of all technological units. The utilization of this waste-gas potential depends to a particular extent on the temperature level of the waste heat quantity obtained and the associated equipment solution.

In about two thirds of the installations considered, waste gases are obtained with a temperature level of less than 300°C which, however, are insufficiently utilized. A greater utilization level is obtained for waste gases with a higher temperature level; however, this should not blind one to additional potentialities, especially since solutions are available for these and since in general waste gas enthalpy can be advantageously used for preheating combustion air.

In the meantime, solutions applied for utilizing waste gases with a temperature level of less than 300°C for space heating, hot water preparation, or technological use of other processes (situated before or after the waste-heat-producing process) prove that there is a technical solution for the generally known problem of the frequent absence of simultaneity between waste gas production and heat demand.

2. Industrial Furnaces

In the complex of technological heat processes, industrial furnaces have been at the center of attention for years because of their elevated share in energy consumption. Analyses have shown again and again that there is considerable potential in this area. Although in recent years progress has been made, technical conditions, measurement and control technology equipment, utilization level of waste heat and use of nominal capacities do not satisfy the requirements of rational energy use. In the conclusions of the 5th Energy Seminar in November 1984, the presiding committee of the Chamber of Technology therefore passed a resolution to establish an increase in energy efficiency in technological energy application processes, including industrial furnaces and drying installations; this resolution is a central Chamber of Technology objective within the framework of the Chamber of Technology initiative at the 11th SED Party Congress.

As shown by the Third Investigation of Energy-Consuming Installations, about 15,000 industrial furnaces are in use at present in our republic. Their annual energy consumption corresponds to a crude lignite equivalent of approximately 68 million metric tons. The energy source use breakdown for industrial furnaces (Table 3) deviates considerably from the breakdown for all technological installations shown in Table 1. As expected, the use of heat energy is lower, while more gas and solid fuels are used. Solid fuels are used predominantly in calcining and sintering (cement and brick production).

Table 3. Breakdown of Energy Sources of Industrial Furnaces, in Relation to Annual Energy Consumption

Energy Source	Share in Percent
Electric energy	7.2
Gaseous fuels	45.3
Liquid fuels	7.6
Solid fuels	32.2
Heat energy	7.7

Analysis of materials treated in industrial furnaces gives interesting information. Thus, for example, in more than half of all furnaces, metals are heated, melted or heat-treated. In just one fourth of the furnaces, stone and earth or ceramics and glass are treated. Chemical products are processed in 11 percent of all furnaces.

When industrial furnaces are arranged according to their technological process, a grouping according to share of annual energy consumption clearly shows a large share in the raw materials industry, whereas, on the other hand, going by number of units, the large number of small installations used for heat treatment and melting leaps to the eye.

Further investigations of the main foci for measures of rational energy use reveal that installations of the metallurgical, building materials and chemical industries show high median energy consumption per unit (from 70 to 95 terajoules per year). Here the building materials industry, with the high energy intensivity in calcining and sintering processes in cement and lime production, is in the lead. A following group is made up of installations of the glass and ceramics industry, with on average approximately 20 terajoules per year and per unit. In the areas of the metal-working industry these values are less than 10 terajoules per year.

Analysis of the breakdown according to age indicates the level of renovation of industrial furnaces achieved to date. With a little more than 4 percent per year in the last 10 years, it is clearly higher than the values indicated up to now by industrial furnace builders (less than 1 percent per year). Here as well, it is determined that 75 percent of all industrial furnaces are within the normative service life. In comparison with the median energy consumption per unit, there is a trend wherein installations of earlier years of construction show a higher value. The relatively low values for the age groups above 40 years may possibly be due to equipment in these groups being in use for only a relatively small fraction of the time; however, it cannot be excluded that reductions in energy consumption are due to reconstruction. For industrial furnaces the energy economy parameter analysis is somewhat better than for heat-consuming installations: about one fourth of the installations operate under energy consumption standards founded on technical economics.

Waste heat utilization in industrial furnaces has made considerable progress in the last few years. In large installations secondary energy utilization has already been achieved in reconstructed units. However, the temperature efficiency of 25 percent on average for heat utilization installations is unsatisfactory. It is possible to save energy also where industrial furnaces are operated without waste heat utilization. After all, this applies to about 20 percent of all industrial furnaces. For gas and oil heated furnaces 37 percent of the installations are operated with waste heat utilization. The main focus of unrecovered waste heat is in the range of waste heat temperatures up to 600°C. Here it is necessary to introduce or develop effective solutions.

The combustion efficiency in gas and oil heated industrial furnaces is determined to a considerable extent by the burner systems used. In technological processes 96 percent of all industrial furnace burners are operated with fuel gases and 4 percent with fuel oil. Nearly four fifths of burners are used for melting, heating and heat-treatment processes; here co-current and cross-current nozzle mixing burners and whirling stream burners are predominant. It is necessary to replace these with available, newly developed and up-to-date burner systems. For that, the competent product groups create the necessary conditions in the form of application rules.

3. Conclusions

The main foci of prospective rationalization activities for industrial furnaces or for heat-consuming installations must be in accordance with the results of the Third Investigation:

--Exact, objective performance of process analyses to uncover and utilize energy resources as a basis for reconstruction and rationalization projects, among other things, also for the forced continuation of necessary renovation processes.

--Putting into effect the newest findings from science and technology in further work with energy consumption norms for new products and processes in connection with the further improvement of product quality.

--Extensive utilization of the waste heat potential, particularly in the lower temperature area (less than 600°C), by development and application of plant engineering lacking at present for these applications and at the same time consistent use of existing newly developed heat exchangers in the high temperature area (here the "Waste Heat Utilization Installation" Applications Center in the "Ernst Thaelmann" Heavy Machinery Construction Combine State Enterprise, Magdeburg, is to give required support).

--Gradual replacement of obsolete types of burners (on the basis of prepared application rules) by newly developed, up-to-date solutions with simultaneous optimization of the combustion process and heat transfer to the heat recipient, including waste heat utilization for combustion air preheat (appropriate introductory support is to be given by manufacturing enterprises in coordination with the product group leader enterprises).

--Preparation and use of process measuring and control technology which satisfies the requirements of TGL 38264 for new construction as well as for existing installations.

5586/5915
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USSR SHIPBUILDING MINISTER ASSESSES COOPERATION PLANS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Zbigniew Wyczesany: Cooperation in the Shipbuilding Industry Advantageous for both Countries--A Conversation between RZECZSPOLITA and Igor Bielousow]

[Text] Igor S. Bielousow, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of the shipbuilding industry in the USSR, recently visited Poland as a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation at the invitation of the Sejm presidium. RZECZSPOLITA asked Bielousow to comment on the cooperation between the shipbuilding industries of Poland and the Soviet Union as it stands today and to look at future cooperation.

[Question] On 4 May 1984, a long-range program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and the USSR was signed in Moscow. Last year an international agreement was signed concerning cooperation in shipbuilding industries, with particular attention paid to decreasing technological dependence on Western industry. Comrade Minister, to date, how would you evaluate the implementation of the resolutions found in the agreement? What are the new possibilities for our two countries in this area?

[Answer] The agreement signed last year between our two countries defines the long-term tasks and the enormous amount of work to be accomplished together over the 5-year plan for 1986-90 in the Soviet and Polish shipbuilding industries. Among other things, the agreement foresees a specified number of ships ordered by the Soviet Union to be constructed in Polish shipyards with increasing Soviet technical cooperation. I would like to mention that in the current 5-year plan Soviet orders for Polish ships are much greater than during the years 1981-85, while the value of supplies has doubled to nearly 2 billion rubles, doubling in other words. At the same time, it was planned in the agreement to broaden technical cooperation in the shipbuilding industry. We paid particular attention to achieving maximum independence from Western equipment supplies. The agreement also foresees cooperation in introducing new technology into the shipbuilding industry. At this point I must say that Polish shipyard workers presently build ships on a high technical level. This is not just my opinion, it is also the opinion of Soviet shipbuilders. Soviet sailors and fishermen who use the ships have a similar opinion about the quality of Polish ships. Comrade Guzhenko, minister of the maritime fleet, gives Polish ships a high grade, as does Comrade Kamentsev, Soviet minister of fish industry.

In appraising the implementation of the agreement's resolutions to date it should be stated that a lot has already been done in order to be independent of the West. Ship equipment imports, which in the past Poland bought for hard currency from Western firms, has decreased greatly. At the same time, I would like to emphasize that this was achieved through joint efforts by Soviet and Polish producers. This resulted in the fact that the present extent of Western imports for ships is already limited. Looking objectively at the issue, what is still imported can be produced in both our countries. During a meeting held a few days ago with Comrade Maciejewicz, minister of metallurgy and the machine building industry, we decided to look over again in detail the already limited list of ship equipment imported from the West. I think that a joint decision will be made soon on the question of complete independence from imports of such equipment. I am convinced that the conditions exist for the elimination of this dependence.

[Question] One can see that the Polish shipbuilding industry has a bright future. In the past, Soviet orders have been the main impetus of its development. In addition to merchant and fishing ships, specialized ships including ships used for oil and gas exploration have been recently ordered from our shipyards. How much specialized equipment for these ships can the Polish shipbuilding industry expect the Soviet Union to supply?

[Answer] As defined in the 1986-90 5-year plan, there is a precise division of work and tasks in this area. This concerns not only the construction of specific types of ships in individual countries, but also common tasks in outfitting and equipping these ships. The same is true of the cooperation in constructing gas and oil exploration ships. The tasks of each partner are defined in detail. We have taken into consideration the great future that will result from the growth in oil and gas exploration and the necessary development of the technical means in this field. In the Soviet ministry of the shipbuilding industry a program for action has been accepted for specialized equipment production for these units. Some elements of the equipment are produced by industries under other Soviet ministries. The construction of new types of technical ships by Polish shipyards creates new tasks for the Polish machine industry. These questions will be the object of intense review when the next 5-year plan is prepared. There is no doubt that this type of ship will be greatly needed.

Returning, however, to current issues and to the implementation of the current 5-year plan, this is an area where there is constant and systematic cooperation between our ministry and the ministry of metallurgy and machine industry, as well as the ministry of foreign trade. We try to solve all problems without delay, although sometimes some of them are very complex.

[Question] It is known that the Soviet shipbuilding industry is one of the largest in the world, employing nearly one million people and has a developed scientific-technical base. In light of this fact, which activities are foreseen for broadening direct cooperation between individual shipyards, projection offices, and other institutions during the period after the development of cooperation and assembling equipment, which are to be implemented through trade agreements? In my opinion, this would serve a more complete exchange of experience of technical construction of ships and the production of the highest world standards of ship equipment.

[Answer] Essentially, this is an area in which we have much to do together. We are satisfied with the results gained to date from cooperation with our Polish partners, and I am speaking frankly. The present level of cooperation, however broad, cannot be the cause for self-assurance that everything is completed. I know that Polish shipyard workers have the same opinion.

In agreement with the recommendations of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, we will develop our academic and technical cooperation and the exchange of experience between construction offices and other institutions. Possible directions of activity are diverse. There exists, for example, an urgent need to define the possibilities of production specialization for both partners' needs in light of the fleet requirements. We must set a direction for specialization and assign tasks in cooperation. These measures will promote improving the shipbuilding pace both in Poland and in the Soviet Union. Often the time required to construct a ship is too long; thus we should jointly work out new technical solutions in the shipyards themselves. For this reason we also attach great importance to the exchange of experience and new technology and to broadening cooperation in outfitting shipyards with technical means. Many of these problems are covered by the agreement signed by our industries, but in my opinion the possibilities for cooperation can be even greater. I discussed this with Minister Maciejewicz and we decided that in the future we will look at new activities in this area, such as direct contact and visits of Polish and Soviet specialists to shipyards and other institutions. This will help us solve many problems in an operative manner. The extent of these direct contacts will be decided by the needs expressed by the specialists themselves. It has already been decided that a group of engineers from Soviet shipyards and other plants will come to Poland. We are, of course, prepared to accept Polish specialists in the Soviet Union.

[Question] One last question. During your visit to Poland, Comrade Minister, you had the opportunity to become better acquainted with our country. What impression of Poland will you take back with you? What has made the greatest impression on you?

[Answer] I will leave Poland with many impressions, as will my colleagues in the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. This is my third trip to your country, having been here in January 1983 and June 1985. We experienced feelings of friendship, brotherhood, and respect for the delegation everywhere we went. We take that as an expression of sentiment for our entire Soviet nation. We had frank and open discussions, and felt as if we were among comrades and friends. One thing that was especially noticeable was the increase of optimism in everyone we met and the certainty of overcoming the difficulties still found in your country's economy. Our visits to workplaces in the Opole region, Katowice, and Plock confirmed this.

The reception our delegation received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the People's State Council, is a particularly vivid memory. In a way which was deeply reasoned, he presented the socio-political situation Poland and the enormous work led by the party and the government to strengthen the socialist construction in your country. We had a very interesting conversation with the president of the Sejm, Zbigniew Messner, and the minister of foreign affairs, Marian Orzechowski.

Our delegation's stay occurred during the observation of the 41st anniversary of the victory over fascism. I would like to thank all of those people who took part in the commemoration of the memory of Soviet and Polish soldiers who gave their lives in the fight to liberate Poland. I would also like to send our respects to all our Polish friends through your newspaper.

[Question] Thank you for the interview.

13073/9190
CSO: 2600/467

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION PROJECTS WITH USSR

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 May 86 p 5

[Article: Polish and Soviet Academic and Business Cooperation]

[Text] The direct and systematically developed cooperation of production factories and academic institutions in Poland and the Soviet Union exhibits increasingly better results.

The academic and technical cooperation of nearly 30 years between the General K. Swierczewski Precision Goods Factory in Warsaw and the Kalibr Tool Factory in Moscow has recently been broadened to include new undertakings. In accordance with the mutually accepted program, work has begun on design and preparations for cooperation in the production of slide calipers and micrometers with electronic readings. The first consignment of the newest Polish-Soviet measuring tools, which are very precise, will be produced in two years. It is worth noting that the time saving, reformed worker brigade labor system recently introduced to the Warsaw factory was inspired by the experience of the Kalibr staff in the creation of such groups.

The L. Warynski Construction Machinery Plant in Warsaw, a producer of excavators and hydraulic equipment (known for years on the Soviet market), has been cooperating for the last 6 months with the Kalinin Mechanized Plant in Moscow. The Soviet partner supplies Polish excavators with multiple-piston pumps which have changeable output levels. These pumps decrease fuel consumption by the machine by approximately 20 percent. They will be installed next year after being tested in 200 excavators. However, controls also produced at the Kalinin Plant for the Serwo gear system for operator assistance will be used this year in the K-611 and K-612 excavator series. For its part, the Warynski Plant will supply elastic high pressure cable to the USSR.

An agreement in March 1986 to introduce modern technology into agricultural production began a new era of cooperation between the Institute of Plant Cultivation and Acclimatization in Radzikow near Warsaw and Soviet scientific-research agricultural centers. Fodder beet and rape seed, mechanized tillage machines, and other production technology will be supplied by the Poles to Soviet collective farms. Soviet specialists will introduce complex technology for the so-called monospermous sugar beet and corn cultivation into Polish agriculture. The Institute of Plant Cultivation and Acclimatization administers the supervision of the application of Polish technology in the USSR, in particular overseeing choice of subspecies, agrotechnics, and protection against weeds and pests. Due to the positive results gained from such enterprises this technology will be applied to larger areas and new regions in Poland and the USSR this year.

13073/9190
CSO: 2600/467

POLITICS BULGARIA

U.S. 'GLOBAL SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES' DESCRIBED

AU241919 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 86, p 6

[Georgi Konstantinov article: "Throughout the World, Like in the 'Wild West'"]

[Text] One of the special organs in the United States is the so-called "Committee 208." The name does not mean that it is the 208th in order, but that it holds its meetings in the room with this number, which is located in an old building near the White House. The committee in question also has an official title, "Special Interdepartmental..." and so on. Highly-placed representatives of the President's adviser on national security, the State Department, the Pentagon, and the CIA serve on this committee.

What is the committee's purpose? It is to coordinate global subversive activities, that is, what types of weapons the United States is to send here and there throughout the world, how they are to be used, the method of delivery, schedules for every operation, and so on.

"Committee 208"--by means of this committee and others like it along the Potomac they want to achieve what was planned, but could not realize during the fifties, by the notorious John Foster Dulles: "Communism must be repelled on a world scale."

In the White House the conclusion was reached that the "Vietnam syndrome" has already been overcome, that America is once again "in the saddle" and can charge at full gallop anywhere in the world. And, of course, toss its lasso anywhere and around anyone it wants.

And look at the results: At present the United States is fomenting six regional conflicts. In addition, nine programs are in progress to destabilize the internal situation in states with regimes which the United States finds "objectionable."

Where there is a "requirement," these programs even provide for direct intervention, as occurred in the case of the barbaric bombing raids on Libya. To give a general picture, at present the United States is conducting, through the CIA and other channels, big "secret operations" in about 70 sovereign states.

Here you have the web of lies about "the hand of Moscow." Here you also have the profound truth about the long arm of the CIA.

On the other side of the ocean they also have a version of "transforming" regional conflicts. This was set in play when the point was reached that regimes imposed by Washington could no longer be forced on the relevant peoples. This is what happened with "Baby Doc"--Haiti's bloody dictator Duvalier. This is what also happened in the Philippines. The "Pinochet problem" is also a painful one. Therefore, his supporters in the White House are struggling with him to make the best of a bad job. "Criticisms" were made in official places in connection with the violation of human rights in Chile. Evidently the U.S. Administration wants to distance itself from the bloody regime of the usurping generals in order to save its trump cards. That is, of course, if it can manage it, because events often do not conform to the wishes of imperialism.

With these tactical moves the United States is also seeking to achieve something else. There they have claimed the copyright for some sort of quiet new policy of "democratic revolution," and take the credit for the collapse recently of a number of dictatorial regimes.

Official Washington's bluff extends even further. In the present nuclear age the White House and other lower bodies cannot deny the need for fresh thinking. But what kind of thinking do they want? Combined with muscle!... Diplomacy, they say, should always be based on force. And this coated in a rich "sauce" of anticommunism. What could certain people across the ocean do without it?

And here is the third bluff, namely that it is precisely the regional crises that are the cause of the present grave international situation, and that these have an East-West orientation, and not, as is really the case, a West-South one, that is, the struggle of peoples for national and social liberation. Washington's aim is quite transparent--to divert attention from the most important issues of the present time: The prevention of nuclear war, the promotion of detente, and of outer space free of nuclear weapons.

So the picture is this: There is agreement in the United States that there must be fresh thinking, but of a kind with...a hawklike content. In such a case it must also have a new name. And one is at hand--neoglobalism! The very "new thinkers" in the United States are crusaders of this cause. It is an age-old truth that the new requires that the old be completely forgotten.

It is very bad when a number of Western politicians are blind not so much as regards their sight as regards their souls. Because at the present time security is indivisible. It is inadmissible for one state to build its security at the expense of another. And this becomes even more inadmissible when no one is threatening that state. The modern version of the "pax Americana" must not and will not stand, either on a regional or global scale.

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CSO: 2200/142

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH DIPLOMATS IN LOVECH

Festivities Described

AU271240 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] In Lovech a traditional meeting has begun between State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. The foreign guests have come to Lovech Okrug in order to acquaint themselves at first hand with this region of socialist Bulgaria, its rich history, revolutionary traditions, and its modern socioeconomic and cultural development.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was welcomed most cordially by Lazar Donchev, first secretary of the Lovech Okrug BCP Committee, and Georgi Sharkov, chairman of the Lovech Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Our first party and state leader is accompanied by comrades Georgi Atansov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, and Dimitur Stanishev.

The leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria and their wives were presented to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. In the center of the festively decorated square in Lovech, a guard of honor from the Bulgarian People's Army presented a military salute to the chairman of the State Council. Thousands of the town's inhabitants heartily applauded Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials and diplomats accompanying him, and in accordance with the Bulgarian custom young girls in national costume presented flowers to the guests. Bulgarian choirs sang songs in the square.

At a meeting in the House of Youth, Lazar Donchev, first secretary of the Okrug BCP Committee, briefed the visitors on the dynamic socioeconomic development of Lovech and the Okrug.

The meeting of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov with the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria is continuing in Lovech in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendliness. In the afternoon, the guests are expected to visit certain industrial installations and to tour cultural and historical sights in the Okrug.

More on Visit

AU271929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The traditional meeting between State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria began today in Lovech Okrug. Taha al-Khayrat, doyen of the diplomatic corps and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Syria to Bulgaria, presented to the chairman of the State Council the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria and their wives.

Lazar Donchev, first secretary of the Okrug BCP Committee, briefed the visitors on the dynamic socioeconomic development of Lovech and the Okrug. He stressed that industry was developing most quickly and at stable rates. The main direction is engineering, which is producing a considerable part of the numerically controlled machine tools, basic assemblies, and composite units for electrical and [word indistinct] production, the total quantity of small hand electrical tools, and two-thirds of the electric motors, which are well accepted in the international market.

At the meeting, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the vital national importance of the industry of Lovech. He pointed out that many of the factories and works will be reconstructed and modernized. Dwelling on the Okrug's prospects in agriculture, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated that in the Lovech region traditions and conditions exist for a radical change in agricultural production. He particularly noted the successes of the high productivity in animal breeding and the still greater opportunities for development (?in the future).

State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov, the officials accompanying him, and the diplomats then visited the "Elprom" works, one of the leading enterprises of the economy of Lovech, the only producer in the country of electrical hand tools. The electrical tools of the "Elprom" works are exported to more than 15 countries.

In the afternoon the diplomats and their wives visited the (?Zarosha) architectural and historical reserve, where over 200 historical, cultural, and architectural memorial buildings have been preserved and restored.

In the reception rooms of the new restaurant of the Lovech Hotel, Comrade State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honor of the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria and their wives.

Visit Ends

AU281910 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Lovech, June 28 (BTA)--State Council President Todor Zhivkov's meeting with the heads of the foreign diplomatic missions to Bulgaria ended today.

The foreign guests were accompanied on their trip by Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mr Georgi Atanasov, Mr Petur Mladenov and by other Bulgarian officials. They visited the Institute of High-Mountain Cattle breeding and Agriculture in the town of Troyan. The institute is specialized in developing systems and technologies for acclimitizing and selection of animals and plants for the country's mountainous regions (which make up 45 percent of Bulgaria's territory).

The diplomats were also shown the produce of the Mashstroy machine-tools combine (NC lathes, technological modules and lines, high accuracy universal lathes). They were shown a flexible manufacturing system for prismatic components.

Mr Todor Zhivkov called the guests' attention to the fact that the level of technology in Bulgaria has created excellent prospects for the wide-scale production of flexible manufacturing systems and that this would be the main task set for the Bulgarian specialists and workers.

After that Mr Zhivkov, the Bulgarian officials and foreign guests visited the Monastery of Troyan where they were welcomed by the Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 28 June 1986, in reporting the same visit, adds the following information: "Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him--Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Ukanov, Georgi Yordanov; Lazar Donchev, first secretary of Lovech Okrug BCP Committee; and the diplomats--were cordially welcomed by the inhabitants of Troyan." "The leadership of Lovech Okrug gave a dinner in honor of the eminent visitors."]

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CSO: 2200/142

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH NEW MEXICAN, BURUNDIAN AMBASSADORS

Receives Accreditation Letters

AU281307 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Yesterday State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov received in succession Jaime Fernandez McGregor, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to Bulgaria, and Prose Bigirimana, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi, who presented their letters of accreditation to him.

Mexico values highly Bulgaria's peace-loving policy, stressed the Mexican ambassador, and in this connection he expressed gratitude for the priceless support which our country is giving to the mediation efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America.

The ties between Bulgaria and Mexico have traditionally been marked by cordiality, sincere friendship, mutual trust, and respect, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated in his reply. We also see opportunities in the future to develop and expand the mutually beneficial cooperation and find new fields of common interest and more effective forms of joint activity in accordance with the aspirations of our countries and peoples.

The Bulgarian state leader emphasized that Bulgaria gives a high assessment to Mexico's consistent peace-loving foreign policy. He specially stressed the role of this friendly country in the Contadora Group for the peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America and the participation of President Miguel de la Madrid in the six-country initiative for halting nuclear tests and preventing the risk of a nuclear catastrophe.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov outlined the peace-loving foreign policy which Bulgaria is following in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world. He noted that as a socialist state and member of the Warsaw Pact our country is a supporter or coauthor of a large number of large-scale peace initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, disarmament, and building a stable and all-embracing system of international security.

The new ambassador of Burundi emphasized in his greeting to State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov that the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress are a pledge of Bulgaria's determination to cooperate with the peace-loving and freedom-loving countries of the world for a better future.

In his reply to the greetings, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "We are attentively following the efforts of Burundi's industrious people to overcome the grave colonial legacy, and we take joy in the successes achieved along the path of social progress for building a society free of the exploitation of man by man."

The State Council chairman emphasized that Bulgaria values Burundi's foreign policy, which is based on the principles of good-neighborliness and positive nonalignment, against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, for halting the arms race, and for strengthening peace in the world. Bulgaria also values the support which Burundi is giving to the concrete and realistic Soviet proposals.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that there exists a wide field for developing the bilateral cooperation, which is now at its beginning. He gave assurance that Bulgaria is ready to seek suitable ways and forms to develop the friendly ties with Burundi, which are in the interest of both peoples and accord with their aspiration to live in peace and understanding.

Petur Mladenov, minister of Foreign Affairs, and Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council, were present at the accreditation ceremony.

Receives Mexican Ambassador

AU251845 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--The relations between Bulgaria and Mexico are cordial and friendly. They are built on the basis of mutual trust and respect, pointed out Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, receiving the credentials of Mr Jaime Fernandez-McGregor, newly appointed ambassador of Mexico to Bulgaria.

We see opportunities for further development and widening of the mutually advantageous cooperation in the future, for finding of new spheres of mutual interest and for more efficient forms of joint activity, stressed Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Assessing highly the peaceful foreign policy of Mexico, he paid special attention to the role of that country in the efforts of the Contadora Group for peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America and stressed the participation of President Miguel de la Madrid in the six countries' initiative on termination of nuclear tests and aversion of nuclear war danger.

Mexico's ambassador also emphasized the desire of his country for widening of the friendly relations with Bulgaria. He pointed out that the already existing bilateral agreements will contribute to this end.

Receives Burundi Ambassador

AU251923 Sofia BTA in English 1659 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received today the newly elected ambassador of Burundi, Mr Prose Bigirimana, who handed the president his credentials. The two sides expressed their countries' willingness to develop the bilateral cooperation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that Bulgaria assesses highly Burundi's foreign policy and its firm stand on the matters of war and peace, manifested through its support for Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's peace proposals.

Burundi's ambassador expressed his country's concern over the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia, and over the disgraceful system of apartheid, maintained by the regime of the Republic of South Africa. "It is time," he said, "for Namibia to receive independence without preconditions. The system of apartheid must be eliminated and all aggressions against the independent front-line states must be terminated."

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CSO: 2200/142

START OF GERMAN-SOVIET WAR COMMEMORATED IN SOFIA

AU250935 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 23 Jun 86 p 1

["Deep Homage to Great Self-Sacrifice"]

[Excerpt] "That June night was a terrible one..." This was how Ilya Erenberg described the most sinister night in the life of the Soviet state--22 June 1941.

Since that day 45 years have passed!

Like the irremovable scar from a wound, this day will be impressed even more deeply on the memory of future generations. Let us bow our heads before this day--and the first day of the immortal trial of the Soviet people--The Great Patriotic War.

Let us be thankful for this self-sacrifice, because the Soviet Union did not only save itself. Let the heroism of the Soviet man inspire us in our future days.

Offering flowers, masses of flowers, we Bulgarian people bow our heads and give thanks.

Wreaths to express gratitude were laid at the Soviet Army Memorial in the capital, in front of the memorial bust of Marshal Tolbukhin, and at the Memorial Ossuary for fallen Soviet soldiers in the "Loszenets" district.

The solemn ceremony was attended by hundreds of citizens. A guard of honor of the Bulgarian People's Army presented a military salute. Present at the ceremony were deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, and representatives of public and political organizations. Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, and officials from the Soviet Embassy paid their respects at the memorial. Also among those present was Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces with the Bulgarian People's Army.

As a mark of sacred homage to the trials of the Soviet people, wreaths were laid in the name of the BCP Central Committee, the Fatherland Front National Council, the all-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the Central Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, the Ministry of National Defense, the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Sofia City People's Council, and all the rayons of Sofia. A wreath was also laid on behalf of the Soviet Embassy.

/12858
CSO: 2200/142

CROP IRRIGATION SHORTCOMINGS IN VRATSA OKRUG CRITICIZED

AU251328 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jun 86 p 2

[Undated report of "Joint Check of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Committee, the Committee for State and People's Control, and RABOTNICHESKO DELO," carried out by a group comprising Georgi Dimitrov, instructor of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Committee; Yoto Ivanov, senior inspector of the Committee for State and People's Control; and RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent Dragomir Dakov, and entitled "The Land Cannot Lie"--passage within slantlines in bold type]

[Excerpts] Zlatiya is a fair and fertile land. It provides a golden harvest to the farmers of Vratsa Okrug--grain, sugar beet, broadleafed tobaccos, but are the farmers generous toward it? It is well known that the rainfall here is more than scanty (almost 250 liters per square meter less than the average for the Okrug), and the irrigation systems divert the waters of the Danube in many directions, but all--around Zlatiya. However, what is more important, /the waters are not being used economically, even when they are fed into irrigation systems. Here is just one fact: Of the total area of 114,000 decares of fields to be irrigated by water from the Danube, up to 5 June only a little over 5,000 decares had been watered. Our conversation with the Okrug BCP committee in Vratsa started by asking for the reasons./

/It is impossible to irrigate crops by gravity due to the collapsed channels and area," explained Vuto Khristov, the Okrug Party Committee secretary, going straight to the problems. "Due to the fault of the construction organizations at the 'Kozloduy' nuclear generating plant the pipelines for field spraying have been cut. And despite the fact that a project has been drawn up to eliminate the trouble, there is as yet no change."

And, we will add, no one has been punished either. Crop watering did not start last autumn, and we know how dry that was. Accordingly, whatever objective reasons are put forward now for the unwatered autumn crops, there is one main reason, a subjective one, which is a lack of coordination in the Okrug regarding irrigation, with people waiting instead for rain. How can it be otherwise when only 1,300 of the 30,000 decares of autumn crops sown in the fields irrigated from the Danube have received water, and that after 25 May?! They have not even started watering the spring-sown crops, except for tobacco, vegetables, and alfafa. The internal network of channels was in bad condition./

/It is true that organizational and economic questions are a subject of almost daily discussion in the Okrug Party Committee. Weaknesses are not being covered up, measures are being taken, control is being implemented./ This is proved by the schedules, memoranda, and minutes of the sessions of the Okrug Party Committee Bureau. At a meeting on 27 May the committee heard explanations from the leaders of the agro-industrial complex and the construction organizations concerning the slow rate of repair work on the irrigation and land improvement equipment stock and on preparing it for the irrigation season. Iliya Markov, chairman of the Kozloduy agro-industrial complex, and Blagoy Stoyanov, chairman of the Municipal People's Council, received reprimands. However, has any change ensued following the just criticism, or has this remained a "strict" document only on paper?

/This, however, is only one trouble. Another is that the machinery operators working with the pumping equipment are mainly pensioners, and their labor productivity is low. Shift work is quite out of the question. It is evident that the question of training qualified cadres must be seriously taken up./

Maybe /it is time for the concern of the Okrug Party Committee to be passed on down the line to the primary party organizations. Many leaders spoke well and convincingly on this subject./ For example, to the municipal party committee in Kozloduy: it has not been practicing exigence toward the leaders of the agro-industrial complex and the brigades; no concrete tasks have been set for the primary party organizations. How otherwise can we explain the fact that the agro-industrial complex has an area of 68,000 decares to be irrigated by the Danube waters, but has only concluded a contract for the irrigation of 14,000 decares?

/As for the obligations of the competent state organs, we will emphasize that it is impossible to justify the delay in the delivery of 13 metric tons of flexible polythene piping and of the planned spraying equipment./

Because the land will not wait.

/12858
CSO: 2200/142

BRIEFS

TODOROV RECEIVES SWISS PARLIAMENTARIANS--Sofia, June 27 (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received today a Swiss parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Dario Rubiani, MP. He briefed the MP's of the Swiss Federal Assembly on Bulgaria's achievements in her socio-economic development. Mr Stanko Todorov noted the need to further develop the parliamentary relations between Bulgaria and Switzerland which would assist the development of the cooperation in other fields as well. The participants in the talks discussed a number of important international issues and noted the significance of the Soviet peace initiatives which aim at halting the arms race. The development of the cooperation between the world's parliaments would contribute to the search for ways to control the armaments and to the establishment of a climate of trust and cooperation in the world. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 27 Jun 86 AU] /12858

ZHIVKOV AT INTERIOR MINISTRY MEETING--A national conference was held in Sofia with the leading staff of the Ministry of the Interior, devoted to the tasks of the ministry stemming from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The conference was attended by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Comrade Dimitru Stoyanov, minister of the interior, read a report. The conference adopted measures for further perfecting the work of the ministry. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 86 AU] /12858

STANISHEV VISITS SOVIET UNION--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union. He was received by Anatoliy Dobrynin and by Vadim Medvedev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they exchanged opinions on topical international issues and on practical questions pertaining to the intensification and development of cooperation between the two parties. The talks were attended by Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 Jun 86 AU] /12858

DOYNOV IN STOCKHOLM--Stockholm, June 25 (BTA)--A Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the Economic Council, who is on a business visit to Sweden, had a meeting with Mr Sten Andersson, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden. They exchanged views on the international situation and on the bilateral relations. Mr Ognyan Doynov had a business meeting with Mr Thage Peterson, minister of industry. They discussed the condition and products for development of the industrial and trade cooperation between Bulgaria and Sweden. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 25 Jun 86 AU] /12858

ALBANIAN LITERARY HERO'S BIRTH MARKED--Sofia, June 26 (BTA)--The 140th anniversary of the birth of Naim Frasheri, founder of the new Albanian literature, ideologist and organizer of the National Revolutionary Movement, was marked with a scientific session at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Historians, literary critics, linguists and translators considered his versatile work, dwelled on his services to the movement for national and cultural independence of Albania. In his opening speech Academician Nikolay Todorov, director of the Institute on Balkanistic Studies and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, stressed that the great poet and publicist has championed the drawing closer together of the Balkan peoples. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1147 GMT 26 Jun 86 AU] /12858

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GHANAIAN ENVOY--Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr John Tettegah, ambassador-at-large of Ghana, who handed him a message from Ghana's head of state Captain Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1529 GMT 25 Jun 86 AU] /12858

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADORS--Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, consecutively received the following ambassadors on the occasion of their forthcoming, final departure from our country: Ibrahim Marrouche, ambassador of Lebanon; Johan Faber, ambassador of the Netherlands, and Jean Marie de Breton, ambassador of France, as well as Geremew Debel, ambassador of Ethiopia. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jun 86 AU] /12858

ATANASOV RECEIVES NEW, DEPARTING ENVOYS--Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received (Abdelhamid Dimani), newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Morocco in our country. On the occasion of their forthcoming departures, Comrade Georgi Atanasov received the following ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary: Geremew Debel, ambassador of Ethiopia; John Michael Owen Snodgrass, ambassador of the United Kingdom; Ibrahim Marrouche, ambassador of Lebanon; and Legdengyin Damdinjav, ambassador of Mongolia. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 Jun 86 AU] /12858

ATANASOV RECEIVES AMBASSADORS--Yesterday Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Talib al-Naqib, [spelling of name as published] ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Kuwait to Bulgaria. First Deputy Foreign Minister Mariy Ivanov was present at the talk. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, successively received yesterday Netherlands Ambassador Johan G.W. Faber and French Ambassador Jean-Marie Le Breton in connection with their forthcoming final departure from Bulgaria. Deputy Foreign Minister Lyuben Gotsev was present at the meetings. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 86 p 4 AU] /12858

CONDOLENCES ON POLISH DEATHS--Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of condolences to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and to Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner. The telegram expresses most sincere condolences to the families and relatives of the Polish citizens and workers who died as a result of the working accident at the "Georgi Damyanov" copper-mining combine in the town of Srednogorie. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 4 AU] /12858

ZHIVKOV GREETINGS TO MADAGASCAR--State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on the occasion of the country's National Day, in which he sends most cordial greetings and good wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Malagasy people. Sincere joy is voiced in connection with the notable successes in the progressive socioeconomic reforms completed during the years of free life. A high assessment is given to the consistent policy of Madagascar for strengthening national independence and independent development, for the anti-imperialist unity of the African countries in the struggle to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism, and against neocolonialism and racism in Africa. The telegram voices confidence that the relations between our countries in different fields will continue to develop for the good of the Bulgarian and Malagasy peoples and in the interest of preserving world peace, security, and cooperation between the peoples of the world. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 86 p 1 AU] /12858

HEALTH TALKS WITH GREECE--Sofia, June 28 (BTA)--"The aim of our visit was to learn more about the medical academy and about the possibilities to improve our relations in the field of health care," said Mr Joanis Floros, second minister of Health, Social Services and Social Reporter. "We outlined the fields in which our cooperation would be to mutual benefit. We will start with an exchange of research studies in the field of pharmacology. We also expect further development of the cooperated production of medical devices and the establishment of a joint economic society." The delegation headed by the Greek second minister had meetings with a Bulgarian delegation of the Ministry of Public Health headed by Minister Radoy Popivanov. Academician Atanas Maleev, president of the Medical Academy, and Mr J. Floros signed memoranda on the talks. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 28 June 86 AU] /12858

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POLITICAL, CULTURAL, NATIONAL IDENTITY DYSFUNCTIONS PROBED

Budapest VALOSAG in Hungarian No 4, 1986 pp 1-14

[Article by Ferenc Glatz, Deputy Director of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Institute of History and Editor-in-Chief of the periodical HISTORIA: "The Relationship of People to Their Work, Politics, and Their Nation"]

[Text] It is an old truth of history that a society and also a small community begins to talk about certain issues when it feels an inner pressure to put them into words. It is a subject studied by undergraduates at departments for history that it is at such times that states introduce legislation, smaller communities adopt resolutions and family groups make decisions. And it is an indication also of the direction of the forces of pressure in an age how such issues are approached: identity--national identity; national feeling and society. The latter of the two has been a recurring subject of fiction, film and scholarly literature since the Sixties. What is more the Party too has taken a stand on those matters several times, that is the political leadership has deemed it necessary to talk about those things. The other issue is more complex: identity--national identity. Why has this pair of concepts become so closely associated in usage? Let me try and advance an answer to this second question. In my view primarily because near the end of the 20th century the systems of government and state have--not yet or no longer been able to operate adequately in either part of the world ensuring the existence in harmony of individual aspirations and of collective interests, the reproduction of man as a biological unit and the averting from him the threats to his survival as a species. So the sense of identity is being eroded with the social and political system which is designed to organize not only the political order of society, but also its customs connected with production and day-to-day life. It is the outcome of this erosion that individuals try to link their aspirations of day-to-day existence to communal ideas that are outside, or above, the system of institutions just then running the affairs of society. Such a system is the nation. It follows from this I think that in the sociological literature of the end of the 20th century it is not clearly revealed that as regards the future identity is not the same as national identity. National identity is only one of the senses of identity that keep taking shape in the relationship between the individual and the community.

These days--when there is an increasing emphasis on the protection of man as a biological unit and it is becoming increasingly obvious that the organization of the national state as developed in the last century is incapable of resolving that problem--we have to realize that the present organizational frameworks of our societies. the national states, are ephemeral indeed in historical terms.

We shall have to pay ever greater attention to the factors that shape communities which motivate societies outside the spheres of the states and which show a validity more permanent than the so-called state and national institutions. Modern historians have to pay an ever greater attention to the fact that ethnic communities have been primarily productive communities rather than linguistic and religious communities. For the characteristics growing out of the productive work, division of labour and daily routine, of communities. And those communal characteristics assuming increasingly marked ideological forms from the medieval state formations to this day are in fact nothing but the sum-total of man as a producer, of the individual assuring his self-preservation biologically and so also intellectually. In other words social life is not ultimately governed by the principles of ethnic and national consciousness rather by adaptation evolved in the course of working and living together within a working organization on social or group levels (community, village and even family). Another way of putting the matter would be this: in modern society the national sense of community is present most spectacularly as a sense of cohesion emphasized by the ruling strata of the nation state communities and by their press, art and literature. (Just as in certain societies the presence is very spectacular of the religious sense of cohesion (not discussed in this paper) which is far older than the national sense of community.)

Secondly there is the sense of identity with a given political system which the political forces in power endeavour to strengthen as much as they can.

Thirdly there are the links of the sense of social identity affecting production and the material conditions of self-preservation which link individuals to each other through the order of day-to-day work and the habits based upon it.

1. Observations: Social and political identity 1946 to 1956

Naturally, it has to be pointed out in advance that the various forms of the sense of identity exist closely interconnected in modern societies and so when I shall discuss first the period from 1945 to 1956 and then from 1956 to 1980 in Hungary I think the entirety of the intercommection of the various senses of identity and the disruption of their system will have to be made the subject of our study. If within the scope avilable we want to discuss the more important ones of the changes of identity in our history after the country's liberation --even by just raising the issues--we can do that only hypothetically for neither my particular branch of studies nor my personal investigations have included detailed studies on the above-mentioned particular matters. So the questions I shall raise can rest only on the results produced often separately by the various lines of research of my particular studies--agricultural history, economic history, sociology and ideological history which is primarily concerned with the national question.

(First observation: the sense of identity of the traditional Hungarian middle-class after 1945.) The collapse of the bourgeois Hungarian state between 1944 and 1948 meant among other things the eviction from the positions of power in the state of the social groups connected with the old state administration and the old economic and cultural elite. This old middle-class whose crisis was described most plastically by Gyula Szekfu found it hard to accept even the fact that thousand year old Hungary linked to Western culture should come within the Soviet zone of occupation. Many of them left for the West fleeing from the liberating troops or at the sight of the collapse of the Hungarian bourgeois system. Then after 1949--and that has no longer been described by Szekfu--this group was driven out of the state administration and from the other key-positions of the economy and culture with administrative measures by a political power impatient and unversed in building a state. This social element, the so-called Hungarian Christian middle class, had had a tradition going back over several generations of considering itself the depository of statehood and national existence. Let me add that this was not different in the case of the middle classes in the state administration of other modern countries. All the practice developed over a century in the organization of the community--be it the running of country, town or village communities or the operation of national institutions--which the Hungarian ruling stratum had developed and passed on through family, office and educational institutions it considered naturally a vital condition of the working of society. That is why it considered itself--and let us add not quite without justification--the national middle class and the depository of the so-called Christian national politics. In 1948, after the dictatorship of the proletariat had come to power, this middle class, even those members of it who had remained in the state and cultural administration in a broad sense of the words, lost their basis of identifying themselves primarily with politics. Since those politics, the new regime, regarded them as a social element the exponents and the 'servants' of the 'clerical and fascist' political system and treated them accordingly. Secondly, their sense of identity with the rising system ceased also as regards production and the division of labour and social positions based upon them since they were deprived of the opportunity to find their places in society as individuals engaged in work and of their economic and cultural privileges they had won earlier and as they thought rightfully. And mainly they were deprived of the prestige they had held traditionally in the community of the nation. Naturally, changes took place in their sense of national identity. Their need for being linked with the whole of the national community (the Hungarian nation) did not diminish but now deprived of the elements of productive and political identification it was intensified to an extreme measure in their thinking, it remained an insistence on proving their whole historic role in upholding their own Hungarianness and the Hungarian nation as a whole. Naturally, all this had to be done secretly since the political conditions of those times did not provide opportunities for the legal expression of those sentiments. For the purpose of our subject future research ought to provide answers to many questions concerning those strata. The questions are the following: the fact that in 1948 and 1949 the new political power came to rule with little experience of leadership practically overnight prevented them--and to what extent?--from realizing how much accumulated experience, and skill, of leadership were necessary for the running, and administration, of productive communities. And to what extent the failure of this method of making politics was due to the belief of the new leaders that the relationships between individuals and the community were primarily relations of politics and power? And concentrating on that notion the new political leadership made fatal mistakes in its treatment of the old expert administration, mistakes that harmed also itself.

(Second observation: the sense of identity of the Jewish middle class after 1945) In recent years our historical literature has again concerned itself with the fate of Jewry in Hungary in the 20th century. It has noted rightly that some of them experienced the shocks that followed liberation in the same way as the whole of Hungarian society. This means that the wealthier members of the middle class engaged again in private enterprise up to the time of the nationalization and then--like the Christian middle class--they escaped into political passivity or emigration or they were deported. Literature has been also right in pointing out that the lower, employee, strata of Jewry tried after the raging of fascism to assimilate to the whole of the community by seeking to achieve leading economic and political positions. They fully identified themselves with the sincere and fine aims of the new left-wing political system i.e. with the proclaimed principle of putting an end to national and social differences and believed that by so doing they had divested themselves of the remnants of their Jewish identity. In other words, that they had escaped the danger of being excluded from the community. We can only ask questions in the hope of those being answered by later research how much is known of the thinking of the people of Jewish origin who followed a road different from this and as petit bourgeois and retail traders of great value to the nation failed to find their opportunities in the division of labour and in society. So they were excluded from the group who wished to free themselves of the danger of excommunication from the body of the nation which they had earlier experienced by means of the political identification as mentioned above. Just as we can only make guesses how much the Jewish strata seeking national identity through politics were disillusioned by the anti-Semitic attempts at the time of the cult of the personality, of which we have little reliable information. And to what extent was this stratum disillusioned by the failure of the full equality awaited with almost Messianic fervour and promised to materialize in the near future? In fact with the aggravation of the economic difficulties from 1951 and 1952 and the collapse of the Stalinist politics (1953 to 1956) it appeared to vanish completely. And so the sense of identity of these social elements with the social system was disrupted. This was true of the society as well in which they had begun to exist again after the end of the war and from which they now, after ten years, they again began to fear to be excluded.

(Third observation: the working class and the peasantry after 1945) The leading role of the toiling classes, in the first place of the working class, was emphasized by the new social order. This meant that the power of state administration was used to put workers in leading positions relying--as it was put--on their common sense and class instincts; and attempts were made to teach them economic and political leadership at courses to substitute the expertise of the specialists of the old system. It is a well-known fact that under this policy children of working class and peasant families were recruited to posts to become the new generation of the middle class. It was not denied that the aim was to promote also in this manner the political identification of the most significant social elements. This matter has also been dealt with by research projects although so far too few in numbers.

Less is known, however, of how the identification of the two fundamental classes of society was shaken with the political system which considered them its foundations. It would be surely senseless to deny that when in October, 1956 the crisis of the system had grown also politically acute a considerable part of both the working class and the peasantry did not feel a sense of identity with the government and party policy reluctant to carry out reforms and unable to do so.

If one were to seek the cause of this one would certainly arrive at a mistake frequently recurring in the history of political parties in the 19th and 20th centuries, viz. that those parties having come to power conceived the leadership of the community primarily as a leading role of power. They failed to watch the forces which could govern the day-to-day thinking of the various social strata or classes and thus create the identification necessary for leading the community both economically and politically. Particularly the history of Marxist parties which use political ideology emphatically to attain day-to-day political objectives has produced many errors when the shaping of a sense of political identification has been expected to be achieved simply and quickly by administrative measures or by sweeping propaganda campaigns.

The most decisive mistake also from its own point of view was committed by the political leadership after the year of the change when it took harsh action against the most highly organized part of the pre-war working class, against the old unionists. The drive to seek enemies everywhere and persecute people "thinking differently extended after 1950 and 1951 to a fight also against people thinking differently within the movement, so also against the people, formerly social democrats, who represented continuity in the political movement and kept alive the organization of small political communities. This chain of actions, the effects of which have not yet been properly assessed, was combined with the view mentioned earlier on in the part about the middle classes, i.e. with underrating expertise in the operation of the state and the economy. A campaign was launched under the slogan "fight against the labour aristocracy" against all those who advocated expertise and competence in the administration of factory productive communities and in shaping their way of thinking and thereby indirectly the significance of the process of doing jobs properly for maintaining the life of the community. "The world cannot be redeemed, but it can be upheld by diligent work", a factory worker has remarked in his reminiscences of the debates of that age. In a concentrated form this sentence expressed the bitterness of the skilled workers of old in their opposition to the leading cadres loudly advocating revolutionary politics but unversed in trade skills and it expressed also the importance in upholding the community--in view of those skilled men--of ordinary daily work.

Our research does not extend to how the decline of the workers' standard of living **queues, shortages, sham results** and the failure to achieve results promised to be short-term ones undermined their sense of identity in political and economic terms which had been strengthened in the course of post-war reconstruction from 1945 to 1948 **when there had been a real struggle against capital, for reconstruction and against a real political reaction, for the socialization of the institutions, etc.**

The history of the peasantry is far better known and explored than that of the working class and the old middle class. For that reason based on research done it can be far more clearly shown how subsequent changes in the sense of identity of the Hungarian peasantry took place from 1945 to 1956. The land reform, or more precisely the distribution of land, had strengthened in the eyes of the peasantry the validity of the thesis put forward primarily by the popular movement which asserted that the peasantry was the fundamental class of the Hungarian nation, the backbone of the country, which not only sustained the people by providing food, but was a reserve, from which there would rise the holders of leading posts of government, politics and culture. It was as they saw it an in-exhaustible source, from which the nation could draw. Although those claims did not take shape as an ideological system in a substantial part of the peasantry--particularly in the small and middle farmers--but there appeared to emerge a perfect harmony between the various levels of identity. They found their place in the order of production by having obtained land and perceived their daily work as the fulfillment of their skills and customs of hundreds of years. All this seemed to be in harmony with identification with the state and its politics **since the new politics had provided the conditions necessary for farm work and independence to do it** and with identification with the nation. But we all know how this harmony was disrupted after 1949. The forced organization of collective farms meant a complete extinction of the peasants' identification with the earlier order of production and customs. The lack of technical equipment did not provide an opportunity for them to identify themselves with the new politics economically and politically through a fuller satisfaction of their daily needs.

All this was compounded by increasing pressure brought to bear upon small holders and farmers of medium sized holdings whose standard of performance had been good which eventually deteriorated into harsh political persecution depriving of all of its economic and political bases the key category "the kulaks" who were the principal butts of persecution. Consequently, a considerable part of the peasantry lost its positions it had earlier believed to have found in both the processes of production and the political arena of the community. And all the propaganda conducted by the political leadership waving the national colours--trying to emphasize the national function of the peasantry in defending the country by films, poems and history books and thereby create a sense of identity with the regime's national "defence" aims--proved to be insufficient as compared with the disruption of identity with the spheres of production and politics.

It is again something to be inquired into by future research to what extent the reorganization after 1948 of the Hungarian economy--a subject already explored **with its causes and distortions** by our economic historians--contributed in itself toward the former agricultural population flocking to the factories losing its sense of identity which had existed over generations with its immediate job environment and daily routine which in turn loosened up its ties of identity with the political community as a whole. It remains a question to be answered to what extent those mental processes were influenced by the distortions and to what extent by the process of modernization both urban and rural? After all even the most positive trends of development have caused problems of identity in history.

2. Observations concerning the disturbances caused by national and state conflicts from 1945 to 1956.

We have made observations and asked questions concerning the changes--growing stronger or weaker--of the sense of identity of the fundamental social strata with all that happened in this country from 1945 to 1956. Similarly we have to make observations and ask questions concerning the national and state conflicts affecting all social classes which were not resolved in the period between 1945 and 1956 either, conflicts which were experienced depending on their everyday social existence in a different way by these social classes and which were yet equally present in their thoughts on nation and society. One way of putting the question could be this: which were the factors that determined the relations between the national and ethnic communities in the Carpathian Basin as well as their traditions as chrystallized in their inner order of work and customs and the position of their community of nations.

Conflicts caused by the peace system of Trianon and Paris First we have to mention the crises that were introduced into the lives of those societies by the two peace treaties. Today, at least for some years now, our history writing has spoken about the traumatic effect upon the Hungarian middle class of the Peace Treaty of Trianon. We now speak about the fact that the collapse of the state organization of historic Hungary called into question their role of the social backbone of the country and the nation and the shrinking of the country's area to one-third caused the disappearance of a considerable part of the offices and institutions which had given cohesion and operated that state. Their posts held in the fields of government, railways, postal services, health, education, press, etc. in the areas annexed to other countries were abolished and through that there ceased their living and raison d'etre. However, we know far less and we hardly talk at all of the impact of the peace treaties upon the Hungarian peasants and workers, their impact on the peasantry and working class as working strata and social forces rather than on their political parties. The reason of this reticence may be that we have so far not dared to call into question the thesis which claims that in a bourgeois society the toiling classes are not interested in the wealth of the country, in the factories or on the lands of which they work. We perhaps still think that the working class and the peasantry can only have fictitious ideas of such interests. Just as it has never been clarified by our history writing nor by the history writing of the neighbouring countries whether the disruption of the centuries old production, commercial and labour markets which had developed in the Hapsburg Monarchy in general and on the area of historic Hungary in particular was a real gain in terms of their economies and production structures to the successor countries which had developed in effect along the borders of this economic unit. Today not even the most desperate people contemplate irredentism in their senses or think attaching and detaching territories can resolve real problems of ethnic minorities. All these issues ought to be subjects of thorough historical research. But our history writing and that of the neighbouring countries have not thrown proper light on the confusion caused by the rearrangement of the map of East-Central Europe in the communities of everyday production, division of labour and customs. To this day we are ignorant of the wide-spread animosities and emotions awakened among a large part of the working class against the annexation of territories by the unemployment it generated and that was true even of the most class-conscious of workers. But even if those emotions are at all alluded to by our history writing, there is nothing on record of the misery experienced after the revisions of the treaties in 1938 by the Rumanian or other ethnic groups fleeing across the new borders with all the belongings they could carry from the territories returned. And just as the attaching and detaching of territories caused nothing but confusion in the successor states, the partial re-annexations did not produce economic prosperity either; not between 1938 and 1941 and not after 1945. And what did the history writing of the neighbouring countries write so far about those issues: to what extent could the successor states integrate the areas awarded to them--considering also the small local social and political communities--into the community of production whose creation is the aim of modern states?

The political systems after 1945 have failed to manage those tensions as national tensions. The facts are known if little emphasized of the failure of the concepts in the communist parties and left-wing bourgeois parties which wished to uphold, and preserve for the new socialist systems, the most precious heritage of the region, the mixing of production, markets and ethnic groups, by gradually removing the frontiers. It is also known how all this was suppressed by the Stalinist line which declared the strengthening of independent statehood as the sole road of the development of socialist communities. Hungary was condemned both on the basis of her history and on the basis of her national conflicts at the time. Our whole history was presented as a long period of the oppression of the nations which won their independent statehood after 1920 and after 1945 and Hungary and her people as the obstruction in the way of the fulfillment of the national aspirations of the Slav, Rumanian, etc. peoples which had existed ever since ancient times. Which stratum could accept this entirely false and vulgar concept either historically--i.e. regarding the past or politically--i.e. seen from the then present time? That question can be given only by a thorough-going analysis of the social history of the conflict that erupted later between 1954 and 1956. What appears to be certain is that those conflicts of identification deeply suppressed could not be resolved either on the level of the various social strata or on the level of the whole of the national community. What is more to those who were affected personally in their family, social or employment relations by the dismemberment of the country **and that applied to more than one-third of the country** the new political system appeared definitely to obstruct the expression of their social and communal attachments, of their real problems.

New conflicts of small-nation nationalism Our history writing has studied the so-called small-nation defensive nationalism in modern Hungarian history whch is a sense in small communities of being threatened by a large community. In Hungarian political thinking this took the form of both anti-German and anti-Slav attitudes. Political propaganda after the country's liberation regarded rightly as its primary objective to stamp out anti-Soviet prejudices from the thinking of Hungarian society and to try at the same time to present of the Soviet Union a most attractive picture to the Hungarian public which was in fact quite ignorant as regards the Soviet Union. At the same time it tried to get accepted our attachment to the new socialist community led by the Soviet Union, or a consciousness of it, by constantly emphasizing the Western, i.e. Habsburg, threat to our independence throughout our history. It is as yet completely unknown what confusion was caused in public thinking by this propaganda cliche as the man in the street compared in his own mind this propaganda with reality as he experienced it. The reservations of the old middle class concerning the Soviet Union were increased by the political leadership talking at every step of the great Soviet model rather than arguing that the political and economic changes to be introduced were expedient in themselves. But the policy designed to replace the old small-nation nationalism by a positive identification of contrary direction failed to produce impressive results in the working classes either. When all is said and done the individual members of society decide whether a claim is right or wrong on the basis of their day-to-day experiences. They shape or change their views motivated by them. The fact that each new measure or political activity was introduced with reference to Soviet experiences made people blame the Soviet system for the failure of those measures. At the same time the fact that the Soviet industry and the Soviet economy in general was unable to produce consumer's goods of the expected standard made impossible the success of the propaganda calling for full identification with the Soviet Union and consequently with the new socialist community. Nor must the historian forget that in past centuries the "West" had always appeared to the Hungarian working class, peasantry and middle class as a productive community to be caught up with, one that **I have in mind primarily Germany** was able to produce tools, processes of everyday production and consumer's goods, we were unable to produce. In the face of this conviction deeply impressed on the minds of generations of common people the propaganda proved to be weak in its efforts to break up the identification with the western community on an everyday **certainly not political** level by means of generating political antagonism and counter-ideologies relying on a vast but thin apparatus. And how complex a concept identity is and how strong production, economic and political identification can be even against attempts at generating national identification are proved by the way propaganda elements of our anti-Western **German** traditions changed in 1956. It was then found that the anti-German traditions of independence evoked against foreign intruders in previous years were turned on the level of workaday consciousness--a level on which the logical shackles of textbooks and pamphlets can break in a matter of minutes--against another big power, the socialist Soviet Union, in the minds of some strata of society.

Assimilation "free of conflicts" After new conflicts affecting the traditions of the dismemberment of the country and those of defensive small-nation nationalism one has to discuss assimilation, in our view the third traditional tension in the Hungarian society.

The modern Hungarian nation has developed from various ethnic groups. I do not think it necessary to quote all the relevant figures. Here are only a few of the many: even in 1880, the time when assimilation was gathering momentum, 74 percent of the population of Budapest spoke German and a considerable number of those did not speak Hungarian. In 1900 only 6.3 percent did not speak Hungarian and 39 percent spoke only Hungarian. If there is an area in which it can be proved to what extent the movements, and mixture, of the various ethnic groups are motivated by factors of production and division of labour, it is this area. This is true despite the fact that some ethnic groups had been expelled from their original homeland for ethnic or religious reason **like the Protestants and Jews from countries east of Hungary**, the migration did take place because the territory, and economic structure, of Hungary offered those people of different ethnic and religious backgrounds jobs and opportunities for integration. In the 18th century the German elements appeared on the areas reduced to deserts after the Turkish occupation as farmer settlers and from the middle of the 19th century onwards the needs of growing bourgeois life provided a labour market for large numbers of German, Czech and Moravian craftsmen --lathe-workers, metal workers or brick-layers. Just as the Jewish immigrants found opportunities of work as dealers in agricultural produce, financiers, shopkeepers or makers of fancy-goods and glaziers in the expanding capitalist market. The jobs created by the demands of production united those different ethnic groups into what became the Hungarian national community by the 19th and 20th centuries.

This process of assimilation was brought to an end by World War Two which even severed the threads which had become more and more closely interwoven. The part of the German ethnic group who had not yet become assimilated professed themselves to be belonging to the German community of peoples, although the majority of them had already come to the realization that identification with working communities, customs, families and small communities as well as the new customs was more important for them than the identity of language promised them by the Geman Empire. I do not think it is necessary for me to speak about the explusion of Jewry and of the trauma this caused in the sense of identity of the Jews.

What happened after the country's liberation? The trauma was aggravated by the deportations. Only many studies could clarify the extent to which in the whole area the processes of assimilation were impeded by the methods which prevented those ethnic groups from functioning as national or ethnic cultural communities. The truly fine and noble principle adhered to by the leadership after 1949 which refused to call anybody Jewish, Swabian, Serbian or Gipsy **the last mentioned group was to be called "new Hungarian"** could achieve the desired end only partly. The reason was primarily that no democratic forums and opportunities were provided for the resolution, and coming to a head, of the conflicts that had arisen some years earlier, no outlet for the passions and emotions fostering under the surface--this too ought to be the subject of our research into recent history. Earlier on I have said that no harmonious identity took shape because due to the one-sided enforcement of the principles of the nation state and to political mistakes political identification was disturbed which was not helped even by the strong emphasis laid on the traditions of national independence. Now one has to see also another disruption within the system of identification: the Jewish, German and other ethnic groups could become integrated into the organization of production, but they could not gratify their adherence to their language and cultural traditions.

This extremely brief review intended to be really just a memento may have convinced the readers of the fact that in a modern state there exist various levels of identification and its different currents which exist simultaneously either strengthening or weakening one another. When the apparently most spetacular of them, national or political identity, is disrupted, it is a sign unusually of a disruption of the entire system of identification. This was underlined also by the political crisis in Hungary which erupted in 1956. At that time it was not only the ties of political identity that were broken in various strata of Hungarian society but also the threads linking people to production and economic communities were loosened or severed. And since in those years the inner tensions going back centuries of national identity had not been resolved, what is more some of them had been aggravated, all those disturbances of identity appeared in national guises.

The historian can put the next question on behalf of political leaderships of all times--did those various disturbances of identity in the fields of production and the economy appear as disturbances of national identity simply because the political system had failed to provide opportunities for them to appear in their real form as polemics of production, employment and economy, i.e. as problems of the real identification of the individual with the community? and similarly the disturbances of the adherence to the political system to be expressed on the level of political administration and institutions? And since no such opportunities were provided all those problems erupted as the national problems of nation communities.

3. Questions of the present concerning the disturbances of national-social identity

As I have pointed out earlier on the scope of this writing permits only asking questions because the detailed analyses of social history are still lacking. That is all we can do as regards the years of renewal and recovery after the crisis of 1956. How could one arrange in logical groups the questions concerning the years of recovery?

My first question: the possible settlement of minority conflicts What had been among the centures old tensions affecting national identity could not be resolved in the years of the period between 1949 and 1956 and not even the policies of the past decades could fully resolve them.

In recent years the co-existence of the various ethnic groups in the country and helping the natural processes of assimilation and the opposite process have been raised to the level of government policy. There is an ever wider scope given to the associations of ethnic groups and teaching in the mother tongues of the ethnic groups has gained strength and is really functioning. I am inclined again to assess all this not as "ideologically right or wrong" rather from the point of view of the material and social interests of the whole community. In my opinion it is in the interest of the whole social community of Hungary to take advantage of the opportunities provided by ethnic variety perhaps still evident in the Hungarian society for the purpose of linking the community to Europe. That the German, Slovak, Romanian and South Slav ethnic groups constitute integral parts of the Hungarian political nation and productive community in Hungary should not prevent them from preserving their languages, customs and cultures. It is perhaps not sufficiently "high-soaring" and too "pedestrian" a thought on the part of the historian perceiving the decline, if he expects now only from ethnic secondary schools a new generation of technical and other translators to ensure the contacts between the community of 10 million in this country with the neighbouring countries. I think that assimilation and the contrary process in terms of language and culture are not incompatible ideas. A historian can work only in hypothetical terms: if the community as a whole will realize the benefits accruing to it from the integration in its productive and economic programmes of social elements different in their cultures, languages and religions **Germans, South Slavs, Rumanians,** Slavs and one ought to mention separately the Jews considering themselves Hungarians who are not regarded as a separate ethnic group, it will gradually renounce the national prejudices which have in fact impeded their smooth integration into this community of production. Such a realization would resolve the remaining "tensions" in the ethnic minorities vis-a-vis the Hungarians. And if the historian makes hypotheses from studying the past for society, seeking alternatives in the present, why could not he do the same for his own special discipline, for the study of the past? Should history writing not approach the national and ethnic shocks of the past decade from the point of production and work organization? Books that would fill libraries have been written, for instance, in this country and elsewhere about the destruction of Jewry; it has been regarded by the authors as the fulfillment of the ideology of anti-semitism or the victory of the movement of social forces rivals of the Jews. But why have we not examined the part played in the economic difficulties in Hungary or Poland or other neighbouring countries by the destruction to such an extent of Jewry as an element having accumulated experience over centuries of conducting business in this region or by their elimination from the business or intellectual strata of the communities in the region? Or why do we not give a thought to the fact that the resettlements after World War Two have to be criticized not only because they were ill-omened actions inconsistent with humane ideas and the fine ideas of social democratism but also because the many millions of Germans evicted from Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia or the Hungarians forcibly resettled from the neighbouring countries left behind them gaps in the communities of production from which they had been torn out? How much less was sustained through those actions by the governments allegedly acting in the national interest? And it would be necessary to examine the process in the opposite direction: how much harder was it for the Germans or the Hungarians to settle down among people speaking the same language than it had been to live among people speaking a different language as ethnic minorities in what nevertheless had been their homeland? So there is no national identity without social identity and identity with the community of production.

It appears to be a fact that as regards the modern socially motivated treatment of ethnic minorities within countries politics are ahead of the investigations of social sciences. But it is equally certain that as regards resolving the tensions on state level between the people of the region politics are lagging behind the prompting of social science both in readiness to act and in shaping concepts. Just as in the years after 1949 politics failed to face up to those tensions in the region no headway was made by politics to improve the situation between 1960 and 1970 either, at least as far as results are concerned. Rather the contrary, the historian studying the possibilities of eliminating the consequences of Trianon can show an exacerbation of ancient conflicts over the past four decades in the history of the region. Looking back on the years of the cult of the personality, an image of uniform socialism was before the eyes of the nationalism in the countries in Central Europe by administrative means both on the level of state politics and the attitudes of individual strata of the population. We know from analyses given in scholarly works that there went hand in hand with this violent nevertheless positive process the exclusion from the building of socialism of any differences, national characteristics. Paradoxically, the situation in this respect deteriorated after the 20th Congress. The search for national roads in the economy and in culture began as a positive process. Simultaneously, in the sphere of ideology aspirations for independence led to a revision of national histories, more precisely to a revival of bourgeois national concepts that had been earlier suppressed. It is no coincidence that the past two decades saw the flourishing of the Daco-Roman theory and continuity in Rumania, the revival of the Thracian tradition in Bulgaria and scholarly efforts concerning the Moravian Empire in Slovakia. As a by-product **more precisely an integral part** of those re-awakening national ideologies, which aspire to be recognized by the states as official ideologies, there is in evidence naturally an intolerance to ethnic minorities in those countries. As I have just pointed out a paradoxical process has begun; democratization as regards the leadership of the socialist camp which gives freer scope to the individual states to seek their own ways and a reviving antidemocratic policy which aims at assimilation and eliminating the ethnic minorities also as cultural communities.

In view of all this the historian who thinks he can help his community by trying to put question and ideas to the political leaders believes himself justified to ask this question. If as far back as in 1949 an attempt was made at creating a forum for resolving together the economic problems of the region and in 1955 the Warsaw Pact was called into existence to co-ordinate military and political matters, why could not be created institutions of these countries which would provide a forum for an international discussion of the grievances of ethnic minorities in decent debates and not in unseemly quarrels? And why could not institutions supervising policies toward ethnic minorities be called into existence in the socialist countries? And in any case, why is it that for long decades no international diplomatic strategy or position has taken shape which could be a subject of debate between the members of the community? A strategy whose basic principles and observance could be debated and thereby some of the tensions could be eased which obstruct increasingly large parts of societies in having a sense of identity with the political force that leads the country?

My second question concerns the possible reform of the system of political institutions In the field of political identification after 1956 and later particularly after 1962 the Hungarian political leadershp has been able to produce very quick and, measured on a historical scale, extremely positive results which have been appreciated also internationally. These have been described at political congresses, in resolutions, press reports and to a small extent in historical and sociological studies. The new policy of class alliance, a closer adjustment to the economic and social traditions of Hungary, a democratic reassessment of the leading role of the Party and finding a sound foreign political position within the socialist camp--that is a widely accepted list of results to which anybody could add some more. Nevertheless, I feel that a historian studying the history of the age must point to the emergence of new tensions. Tensions which are part of a growing, changing and dynamic society.

Questions: In view of the changes that have taken place in world politics since the middle of the Seventies would it not be necessary to review the system of the political institutions in the socialist countries? Let us just recall:

those processes threaten mankind in its existence as a biological unit; the interrelationship of economic and political forces has undergone a realignment in the computer world; the laws of the world market are enforced more and more ruthlessly even in the most autarkic national economics; and incidental to all this information science has broadened the view of the world of the youngest generation to an unprecedented extent.

As it is widely known the basic outlines of the system of political institutions of the socialist countries became fixed in the international workers' movement in the Thirties in a manner very much conforming to the politics of the Soviet Union in that period. Today young people measuring us all--and hopefully one day even themselves--to a high international standard ask more and more often whether our ideological apparatus and our educational and other bureaucracies raised above society can give them suitable answers to the questions posed by the age? Do all those questions not induce us to self-examination? Since the end of the Seventies it has been an increasingly frequent phenomenon that not only young intellectuals but also a growing part of young workers seek a place for raising issues affecting the affairs of the community outside the existing political institutions. Do those phenomena not demand an assessment by methods of historical science of the efficiency, and educational standard, of our system of political institutions? Whether the reassessment will produce a positive result or a negative one, the historian who wants to help politics must put facts and figures before society or else the loosening of political identity may have a disruptive effect in the community as a whole. We now have to regard it as a law of nature almost that the loosening of political identity necessarily leads to the revival of some national idea which means that the people thinking differently from the present leadership will consider themselves the true representatives of the national community rather than the present political leaders of the national community.

My third question concerns the absurd inconsistencies of the economic and political sense of identity A number of new phenomena can be shown by our history writing **or rather could be shown, if ever the ensemble of countless academic posts studying--more precisely living off--recent history were to be formed into an effective historical research organization** also in the areas of economy and production. Also in this field a monographic summing up would register the fast progress--admittedly also some deviations **1974-1978**--of the regime. But above all it would have to take note of the social changes which have been caused by this new economic policy--policy which we now know from analytical studies--the effects of which in my opinion have begun to influence the system of identity and identification which was earlier well balanced. Let me quote a single case in point. As a consequence of the break-through of the economic mechanism raised to the status of government policy after 1968 a tremendous enterpreneurial energy was released in the Hungarian society. It is natural that this is true mainly of the younger generations who have not yet adopted a mentality of the minimum programme of reproducing themselves. It was the young who accepted easily that industry, ambition and achievement were no longer characteristics of the so called class enemy, but that those were qualities enriching the community; in fact that those qualities and their unfolding would be rewarded in everyday work by economic concessions and not just by propaganda. On the level of politics this has produced a new social mentality. First and foremost the desire of a reassessment of history. This change in the thinking of society has been put into the following words by a young technician: "Since I too have built my house and have made my way in society by industry and hard work I refuse to be ashamed of my grandfather and my father who were called kulaks in the village only because they had worked on their small holding day and night and they lived thriftily. I have put their pictures in a frame and hung them on the wall. I regard as enemies of the nation the people who made me feel ashamed of myself as a kulak kid in the school and again those who caused people to slaughter their sows in the mid Seventies." It is an accurate statement of the wish to achieve identity with the economy and the structure of production. And at the same time the beginning of a rightful social and national pride which will continue to be very progressive and positive in view of recent historical experience as long as the aspects of economy and production remain a part of it and as long as it does not change into uncritical national pride.

At the same time it cannot be ignored that from the end of the Seventies the release of the spirit of enterprise as well as the encouragement of market-oriented management have caused a contradiction in the price policy and a growing contradiction in the sense of identity with the political, national and productive communities. What I have in mind is that following from the principle underlying our political system to date the social elements which identified themselves with the political operation of the system, i.e. posts in political administration and posts in the economic and cultural areas which had political significance, enjoyed advantages that gave them also social prestige. Those advantages **travel, good houses, holidays, etc.** as well as salaries permitting them to sustain an existence considered suitable for a leader appeared to be in their eyes consistent with the political responsibility involved in representing certain principles and policies and in the cultural and administrative operation of the community. In the second half of the Seventies, however, the sphere of enterprise was allowed to gain momentum. The ruthless law of producing for the market has put in the lead the sectors production which are essential to the everyday existence of society **from the plumber to some branches of the servicing industry and to some forms of market farming**. As a result of this process from the end of the Seventies there has emerged in Hungarian society a stratum which has incomes many times higher than the political and cultural apparatus and so many times higher than the majority of the intelligentsia. At the same time nobody expects this stratum to identify itself with the political system within the framework of the traditional institutions. The prestige of the political, administrative and cultural apparatus that is duty-bound to identify itself day after day with the political leadership of the community **for even debate and opposition constitute a kind of intention to identify oneself** has fallen far behind that of the people--in the division of labour of the whole community--who identify themselves apart from their own individual interests with the community only on the level of production and the division of labour. And it is a matter of course, since there is in every social being a need for belonging to the cultural community, that an awareness of the representation of the national community has awakened in this new element. In their eyes the developments in recent years appear to prove that they, a social element outside the existing system of political institutions and distant from party politics, are really the backbone of the nation. It ought to be the subject of social psychological research why if the political leadership is at all mentioned in this social stratum it is to blame it for things going wrong. A situation that could never have arisen in a single bourgeois state has arisen here: those feel the least identity with the political system who are at the moment making the most benefit out of it. They too criticise, of course, the Party as the leading political force for the contradictions inherent in the changes as the inventor of this whole policy.

These are questions which are designed to give food for further thought. They perhaps also direct attention to the fact that several kinds of identification are present simultaneously in society and it is wrong to limit identity to national identity and a disturbance in any of those identities threatens the disruption of the working of the whole community. Behind the "ethnic renaissance" and the "crisis of national identity"--more precisely behind the need felt by the intelligentsia to talk so much about those issues--one has to seek the action of tensions and pressures latent deep in our community of production and in our political community. And let the reader not find anything out of the ordinary in the historian going on saying his say as it is the ancient custom. He does so because he thinks he does this way his duty to the nation by laying before the community which pays him the results of his modest efforts fitting into the whole of the work of the productive community.

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CSO: 2020/159

POLITICS POLAND

WALESA INTERVIEWED ON SOLIDARITY, UNDERGROUND WORK

AU271205 Vienna NEUE ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 27 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] KATHPRESS recently interviewed Lech Walesa, the symbol of the Polish workers opposition, in Gdansk; in the interview Walesa spoke in favor of a dialogue with the government and of reforms by peaceful means. Here are some excerpts:

KATHPRESS: Is time up for "Solidarity in Underground" after Zbigniew Bujak's arrest?

Walesa: No. Everybody must do what he can. We all have the same goal, we only use different paths to reach it. In the system in which we live different paths have to be used to achieve our ideals. A joint path would soon be destroyed. Of course, we need the underground and its work will be continued, but life underground is expensive and activities are difficult. If one organizes a strong underground group one risks an equally strong counterreaction by the government. In my opinion, one can do more if--like myself and many others--one lives in the open and works normally.

KATHPRESS: What is this daily work like?

Walesa: In the world there are different forms of democracy and different economic models. But in our country it is difficult to realize these concepts. We must, above all, look for Polish solutions and adopt a middle course.

KATHPRESS: Does this "middle course" include new workers protests?

Walesa: It is certain that new workers protests could introduce our program in national life. But this is too great a risk because protests could be crushed by violence and tanks.

Protests can start independent of our will. We, however, are in favor of a gradual development--I am sure that an improvement of the economic situation will also have positive effects on civilian and political liberties.

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CSO: 2300/424

POLITICS POLAND

CONGRESS SPOKESMAN ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

LD301326 Warsaw PAP in English 0535 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 29--During a meeting with foreign newsmen accredited to the 10th PZPR Congress, press spokesman of this highest party forum Jerzy Majka characterized a report of the Central Committee entitled "The party's tasks in the socialist development of Poland" delivered by Wojceich Jaruzelski.

Stating that this was the most important event of the first day of debates, Majka stressed that the document contained the assessment of the development of all spheres of the social, political, and economic life of the country during the past five years. As far as economic issues are concerned, the report announced the continuation of both the economic reform and the economic strategy adopted by the 9th congress.

In the section devoted to international issues, the report expressed Poland's attitude to threats posed by the arms race, particularly support for peace initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Of great significance are Polish initiatives, namely the proposal to organize in Poland a conference of CSCE states on economic, scientific, technological cooperation, and a conference of the world working class, which would focus on peace and disarmament.

All sections of the report contained the affirmation that the line of the 9th PZPR Congress would be continued and developed. The number of initiatives and proposals proves that this continuation will be dynamic in all fields. The report's sincere and critical tone concerning negative phenomena proves the party's awareness of its strength to solve these problems, and set development direction mapped out by the 9th congress, Majka said.

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CSO: 2020/162

VOLUNTARY WORK MARKS PZPR CONGRESS

LD012344 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 1--From the dozens of interviews conducted by PAP reporters throughout Poland on the second day of the 10th PUWP Congress, one gets the impression that the way in which issues are put forward at the congress meets with society's approval.

It was agreed in general that the economy was embarking onto a road of development but there is a need for consistency in putting to life the congress' decisions. Broadcasts from the debates of the 10th PUWP Congress are received by all member states of the "Intersputnik" system and some radio and tv stations cooperating within the "Intelsat" system.

Numerous work establishments throughout the country report extra production to mark the congress. By way of example, the crew of the Rzeszow-based "Polam" plant has turned out an additional 13,000 light bulbs. Over 3,500 young people from 84 enterprises undertaken extra production and voluntary work in the Lodz Voivodship. The production plan for the year-half at the Lenin Metallurgic Industrial Complex at Nowa Huta (southern Poland) was exceeded by 80,000 tons of additional pig iron, nearly 100,000 tons of steel, 20,000 tons of cold-rolled steel and 50,000 tons of hot-rolled sheet.

The ports of the western seacoast are maintaining good pace of work. Some 70,000 tonnes of goods, chiefly bulk such as hard coal, ores and phosphorite are handled in Szczecin and Swinoujscie daily.

Yesterday, young builders from the Municipal Union of Polish Socialist Youth in Kutno handed over for use 20 apartments 6 months ahead of schedule.

Dockyard workers are finishing off assembly work on the floating "mini shipyard" ordered by the Czechoslovak shipowner. The crew of the "Belchatow" lignite mine which undertook to extract a million tonnes of lignite above the 6-month plan completed the task successfully. Instead of 10,380,000 tonnes of lignite 12 million tonnes of the solid fuel were extracted.

The "Diora" audio equipment enterprise in Dzierzoniow, Walbrzych Voivodship, southern Poland, fulfilling its pre-congress production commitments, is starting up the production of a new car radio receiver, the "Safari-6" using less components and worktime. In the Walbrzych Voivodship alone, over 100 enterprises have responded to "Diora's" call to take up pre-congress extra work.

Railway workers from the Warsaw railway network have made many pre-congress commitments. They have worked through an overall of 8,500 of extra work hours. Their work worth over 4 million zlotys.

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CSO: 2600/539

CONGRESS SPOKESMAN GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE 2 JUL

LD022344 Warsaw PAP in English 2001 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 2--Press spokesman of the 10th PZPR Congress Jerzy Majka held the mast [as received] conference for Polish and foreign newsmen here today. While characterizing the plenary discussion, under way at the congress, he said that its participants voiced support for the formula of the party policy presented in the CC report. The congress debate is marked by a critical assessment of numerous phenomena and a search for ways out of the present and not easy situation of this country. It is a release of a very precious social capital, stressed the spokesman.

Many conclusions (?of concern), among others, agriculture. [sentence as received] Land consolidation and enlargement of plots left to farmers who handed over their land to the state from 0.5 to 1 hectare are some of the concrete ones.

The congress spokesman informed the newsmen about lively interest aroused by the congress in the entire country. The opinion about the working nature of the congress and the realistic attitude toards reality included in congress reports is widespread. It has been said that the congress will make good use of conclusions stemming from the pre-congress discussion. Numerous PZPR committees organize meetings to currently discuss everything taking place at the congress.

The spokesman also informed the conference about actions for the congress undertaken in the entire country and gave concrete examples of such work.

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CSO: 2020/162

SPECIAL SHOP AVAILABLE TO PZPR DELEGATES

AU021555 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 (AFP)--While Poles queue for hours for goods which have sometimes sold out by the time they reach the front of the line, a back room gorged with merchandise has been discreetly set up for the delegatws attending this week's Communist Party congress.

Foreign journalists too are allowed in the "delegate's shop," which offers quality merchandise, mostly made in Poland for sale abroad.

A saleswoman at the boutique, set up Monday and closing Saturday after the congress ends, told this correspondent that delegates "have no time to waste running from store to store in the capital."

The shop's purpose, she explained, was to gather in a single location the merchandise usually spread throughout the capital.

Poles on the street know nothing about the riches concealed on the fifth and top floor of a building in the Wola working district--where the offices of a state-run department store, the PDT, have been temporarily redesigned with shelves laden with goods.

Prices are the same as in state shops--when the goods can be found.

Quality vodka goes for 1,000 zlotys (about six dollars) per half liter (about half a quart), cotton blouses for 1,800 zlotys (11 dollars), silver fox collars for 21,000 zlotys (126 dollars) and sheepskin coats for up to 129,000 zlotys (777 dollars).

The average monthly salary in Poland is 20,000 zlotys, or 120 dollars.

Many of the goods are hard to find anywhere else than on the black market, where they cost astronomical sums. Some are for sale in the Pewex, or special stores that only accept foreign currency.

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CSO: 2020/162

GLOWCZYK ADDRESSES BLOC JOURNALISTS

AU261043 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jun 86 p 2

/Unattributed report: "TRYBUNA LUDU's Foreign Guests at the PZPR Central Committee--Meeting With Jan Glowczyk"/

/Text/ On Saturday, 21 June, at the Central Committee headquarters Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, met with representatives of 28 fraternal communist newspapers from 24 countries who are attending the TRYBUNA LUDU festival.

He presented the path which the party and entire country have been following from the ninth congress up to the approaching 10th congress. He said that the Central Committee's expiring term of office has been exceptionally difficult, but also particularly important. The ninth congress marked a breakthrough in the development of the present term of office. The period since the ninth congress has been a hard drive forward, but there were also setbacks and errors. What is new is that we have been able to discuss mistakes and draw conclusions from them; this has been a period of self-education for the party, workers class, peasantry, and intelligentsia.

Speaking about the socialist renewal initiated by the ninth congress, Comrade Glowczyk said that this is a constant process. We possess good legal-organizational solutions, but they are still not filed with the content we would like to give them.

We in Poland are currently faced with the task of accelerating socioeconomic development, intensifying economic activity and improving its effectiveness, and guaranteeing better party influence on the processes occurring in the ideological, political, and socioeconomic spheres.

In reply to numerous questions from our guests, J. Glowczyk also devoted a lot of attention to the preparations for the 10th congress. He described the draft documents due to be presented at the highest party forum, as well as the discussions on these documents. In essence, the discussions about the congress started a long time ago, he said.

Replying to questions, J. Glowczyk also discussed current ideological problems, the principles behind relations between state and church, the working people's efforts to overcome the effects of the 1981 economic collapse, and the effects of Western economic restrictions. He also discussed numerical changes in the party and its composition.

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CSO: 2600/539

INTERNATIONAL MEDIA ORGANIZATION ANNIVERSARY

AU301242 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Jun 86 p 5

/Wojciech Wasilewski dispatch: "From Radio to Satellites"/

/Excerpts/ Prague in June--The International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT), which has its headquarters in Prague, celebrates its 40th anniversary on 28 June 1986. The organization, which numbers 23 European, Asian, African, and American countries as well as the Japanese NHK and Asahi television companies, was originally set up in Brussels in 1946 by 22 European radio companies as the International Radio Organization (OIR). However, 4 years later most of the West European countries set up a separate organization--the International Radio Union (EBU) in Geneva--and the remaining members transferred their organization to Prague. In 1960 intervision was set up within the radio organization in Prague to create the International Radio and Television Organization. The organization's basic task is to exchange programs and technology.

The tasks of the organization would not be complete without mentioning satellite television. Today about 90 percent of program exchanges are effected through satellites, and the Intersputnik system, which is centered in Moscow and which services the OIRT, has been in operation as of 1971. The system uses two space stations for television transmission--Statsyonar-4 and Statsyonar-13.

As for direct reception of satellite television with the help of homes television sets, the question still remains open. Such installations are still very expensive. However, it is possible that the encouraging results of the work done in this regard will help to change the present methods of transmission and reception.

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CSO: 2600/539

WARSAW TV UPDATES BUJAK INVESTIGATION

LD272348 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] There has been a great deal of interest in the interview published a few days ago in RZECZPOSPOLITA with Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Wladyslaw Pozoga. Mainly being discussed are the overseas ties of the so-called underground Solidarity, especially with the United States. Many new facts have been revealed in connection with the continuing investigation against Zbigniew Bujak.

When we last informed you about this matter we said, among other things, that the Security Service took over a computer which the members of the Interim Coordinating Committee and the Mazowsze Regional Executive Committee were using. Today, we can already show the printouts from this computer. These are, above all, financial accounts: long columns of figures telling of thousands of dollars, West German marks, and Belgian francs allocated for illegal activity in Poland. Here is an inventory of the equipment sent to Poland last year: Typewriters, computers, and photocopiers. Now we are looking at the 1986 preliminary budget which was with Bujak when he was arrested. The sums are shown in thousands of dollars. Bujak envisaged the need to further strengthen the underground structures with an additional $530,000. This is also an interesting document; since this is the way intelligence reports are prepared. In this case, Miroslaw Chojecki, the former Workers Defense Committee activist who resides in Paris, spells out how much money he has sent to Poland. The next matter: it transpires that illegal entities in the country were planning on starting up a Solidarity radio station in the West. It seems that following the conversation of Jerzy Milewski /a Solidarity representative/, with Reagan, we read, there exists at present a favorable situation in this respect. Irrespective of the strengthening of the signals of Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, it would be appropriate to ask for help in the creation of a Radio S /S for Solidarity/. As there was still no little money and equipment in the underground, the creation of a Polish overseas company officially concerned with the production of electromedical equipment, but in reality with the production of photocopiers, was thought up. That was what the money had been requested for. The detained in this case often talks about contacts with the U.S. Embassy. /passage indistinct/

Zbigniew Lewicki and Alicja Komorowska, who had acted as a liaison for Zbigniew Bujak, wrote letters recently to General Czeslaw Kiszczak. Here is what Alicja Komorowska writes:

Mr Minister, I read with interest your interview published in TRYBUNA LUDU under the title: I Shall Talk to Everybody. With reference to the interview I would like to state the following: On 2 June 1986, I was temporarily detained in connection with the case against Zbigniew Bujak and others. The third week of my detention under investigative arrest has already passed. This is causing me quite serious distress and is too high a price for what I have done. I point out that I am providing a comprehensive explanation of my role in the case. I have no intention of hindering the investigation. I have thought deeply about my situation, and I would like to avail myself of the opportunity to return to a normal life. After reading your interview, Mr Minister, I consider you to be the most proper addressee for my request. For my part, I declare that in the future I will not violate the prevailing legal order. Respectfully, Alicja Komorowska.

And here is an excerpt of a letter by Zbigniew Lewicki:

The price which we both are paying or will pay for our actions is obviously high, perhaps incommensurably high. But it is not for me to judge its proper extent or the proper balance between some professional achievement [as heard] and the social harm of the deed of which we are being accused.

For this reason, in spite of obvious inconvenience and worry connected with my situation now and in the future, I could not act in my own case. Therefore, I ask you, Mr Minister, to consider Mrs Komorowska's situation first of all. I think that I can, on her and my own behalf, state that the deed which caused our detention was a particular action resulting from the coincidence of particular circumstances. I am convinced that this situation will certainly not be repeated. Respectfully, Zbigniew Lewicki.

We obtained the consent of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office for the publication of the documents presented you today, and for showing the pictures of the suspects. We shall keep you informed about future developments in this matter.

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CSO: 2600/539

BRIEFS

WEST EUROPEAN DEMONSTRATORS FINED--Warsaw, July 1 (AFP)--Eight West Europeans arrested for demonstrating outside the building where the Polish Communist Party was holding its 10th congress were Tuesday fined 50,000 zlotys (about 300 dollars) each in police court here. Apart from Mr. Corleone, the group--six men and two women--consisted of two other Italians, one Frenchman, two Belgians, and two Spaniards. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 1 Jul 86 AU] /6662

BULGARIAN CONDOLENCES FOR VICTIMS--Warsaw, July 2--PZPR CC First Secretary and President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, together with Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, today extended thanks to Bulgarian Communist Party CC General Secretary, President of the Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Georgi Atanasov for the condolences received from Sofia after the Srednogorie fire in which Polish workers were killed and injured. The Poles were building an industrial chimney for a steel mill in Srednogorie when the accident occured on June 23. The toll has recently grown to 10. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1525 GMT 2 Jul 86 LD] /6662

FOREIGN DEMONSTRATORS EXPELLED--Warsaw, July 2 (AFP)--Eight members of the European Radical Party who unfurled an anti-government banner here Monday outside the 10th Polish Communist Party Congress were expelled Wednesday, a diplomatic source said. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 2 Jul 86 AU] /6662

GDR DECORATES MESSNER--Warsaw, July--PZPR CC Political Bureau member, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messer was decorated here today with the German Democratic Republic's golden order of the "Star of the Friendship of Nations" by leader of the SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) delegation to the 10th PZPR Congress, SED CC Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph. The distinction was granted to Messner for his immense contribution to the development of cooperation between the two brotherly parties and good neighbourly relations between both socialist states. While expressing thanks to the GDR state and party leaders, the Polish premier said that he accepted the distinction as a moral satisfaction for the intensification of the Polish-GDR friendly relations which added to the socialist community's consolidation and are an important factor in preserving peace and security in Europe. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1555 GMT 2 Jul 86 LD]

RADIO, TV TRANSMISSION FROM CONGRESS--Transmissions from the deliberations of the 10th PZPR Congress are being received by all the member countries of the inter-Sputnik system and certain radio and television stations cooperating with the Intelsat system. The 28-person team servicing the Polish satellite communication center in the heart of Swietokrzyskie Hills [Gory Swietokrzyskie], in the vicinity of the village of Stara, are experiencing a busy time. During the last radio and televisions from the World Cup, preparations were in progress here for the efficient transmission of reports from the deliberations of the 10th party congress. Via the mediation of parabolic antennae of the Inter-Sputnik and Intelsat systems, reports from Warsaw are flowing to the world through communications satellites. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jun 86] /8309

WASHINGTON POST CITED--The renowned U.S. daily THE WASHINGTON POST has published an article referring to the so-called Kuklinski affair. It criticizes the administration for failing to reply to a letter from the chairman of the U.S. Polonia Congress, Alojzy Mazewski, concerning the affair. Several questions are also posed in the article: why is Kuklinski, living at present in the United States, under such strong security? Why can he not meet representatives of the press? Why did Ronald Reagan's administration not warn the leaders of Solidarity in the period of confrontation with the Polish Government in 1981? [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 86] /8309

SIWICKI, MILITARY AKTIV MEET--There was discussion of the implementation of the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress during a meeting between Army General [General Armii] Florian Siwicki and the cadres and party aktiv of the "Warszawa" 1st Fighter Squadron. These matters also were broached during a meeting of the authorities of the capital, in which PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member Janusz Kubasiewicz participated. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 5 Jul 86] /8309

CSO: 2600/539

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Welcomed by Radulescu, Vaduva

AU231452 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1402 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23 June 1986--Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and Mme Carlina Fortes Pereira arrived in Bucharest on Monday, June 23, for an official visit of friendship to Romania upon an invitation by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Mme Elena Ceausescu.

Upon arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy vice-president of the State Council of Romania, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU231949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23 June 1986--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner on Monday in honor of Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and of Mme Carlina Fortes Pereira.

During the dinner, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Nicolae Ceausescu and Aristides Maria Pereira proposed toasts.

Ceausescu, Pereira Start Talks

AU231945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23 June 1986--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, opened their official talks in Bucharest on June 23 in the afternoon.

During their talks, the two party and state leaders analyzed aspects of the development of commercial ties and bilateral commercial exchanges, as well as possibilities of expanding cooperation in various areas.

At the same time, opinions were exchanged on the course of the international situation. The two sides expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international situation as an outcome of a continuing arms race, nuclear in the first place, of sharper military conflicts and worse world economic situation, which affect the developing countries more and more adversely.

Referring to the situation in Europe, where huge amounts of weapons, of nuclear arms in particular, have been amassed, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the need to take action to check the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, to do everything possible to halt nuclear tests and the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in the European continent, most rapidly eliminate all nuclear weapons, reduce conventional weapons and military spending, build up a climate of confidence and security.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the importance of settling states of tension and conflict and interstate litigious issues by political means, through negotiations.

Opinions were exchanged on the situation in Africa and the significance was emphasized of consolidating the unity and solidarity of the countries on that continent for the resolution of the complex problems they encounter.

Blaming South Africa's acts of aggression against neighboring independent and sovereign states, Nicolae Ceausescu and Aristides Maria Pereira reiterated the two countries' solidarity with the Namibian people's independence fight under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership, with all the African peoples' struggle for the abolition of colonialism, of the racist and apartheid policy, for a free advance on the road of economic and social progress.

During the talks, the importance was underscored of strengthening the developing countries' collaboration and unity for their independent economic and social progress, of calling an international conference, under UN aegis, to find a global solution to underdevelopment-related questions, to the problem of the inordinately high foreign debts burdening those countries, included, and help establish a new international economic order.

Stress was laid on the role devolving on small- and medium-sized countries, on developing and non-aligned countries in the resolution of the intricate problems which confront mankind.

The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere, under the sign of mutual esteem and respect.

Ceausescu Dinner Toasts

AU261124 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jun 86 p 2

[Report on toast given by President Nicolae Ceausescu at dinner in honor of the President of Cape Verde, Aristides Maria Pereira, at the Bucharest Palace of the State Council on 23 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Aristides Pereira, esteemed Comrade Carlina Pereira, Comrades and Friends:

We take great pleasure in welcoming you as guests of Socialist Romania and we extend to you warm welcome greetings on your arrival in our country.

The new visit you are paying to Romania is an expression of the positive course of the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity established between our countries and parties since the years of your people's liberation struggle. We highly value these relations, based on full equality, esteem and mutual respect, and I believe that during the talks we started today we will find new ways and means to further consolidate and develop these relations. We wish that, through joint efforts, we may strengthen cooperation and collaboration in the fields of economy, science, and technology, and in other sectors of mutual interest, on the basis of understandings and long-term agreements which will give stability and prospects to these relations. We believe that this is in accordance with the interests of the progress and independent development of our countries and people, and at the same time, represents a contribution to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

We are familiar with the great efforts made by your country to eliminate the hardships inherited from the past of a colonial domination, to defend and consolidate the national independence, and to ensure the country's socioeconomic progress. As friends, we wish you ever greater successes on the road of building an independent and free country and of ensuring a dignified and happy life for the people in your country.

The visit you are paying to our country gives you the opportunity to acquaint yourself directly with some of the achievements and current concerns of the Romanian people, who are engaged with all their strength in fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the country's socioeconomic development and in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions, which formulated the objectives and tasks for ensuring Romania's passage to a new, superior stage and for ensuring new quality in the work and life of the whole nation.

Further, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said:

We are constantly concerned with strongly developing the economy, science, and culture and, on this basis, with raising the general level of our people's well-being and civilization--the supreme goal of our Communist Party, the essence of the socialist society we are building in Romania. Likewise, we attach particular attention to the current international situation. We believe that neither we, nor any other nation, can fulfill our plans for development and progress, unless we have peace and international cooperation. Therefore, at the center of our entire international activity we place the firm promotion of the policy of peace and understanding among all nations throughout the world.

The international situation continues to be very serious and complex as a result of the continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and as a result of the maintenance of numerous conflicts in various parts of the world, of a policy of force and brutal interference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The fundamental problem of our times is to defend peace, to halt the arms race, and to proceed to concrete disarmament measures. It is more necessary than ever that people and progressive forces throughout the world should increase their efforts and cooperate more closely to eliminate the danger of a world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe and would lead to the elimination of the conditions for life itself on our planet.

We support the program proposed by the Soviet Union regarding the elimination, of the entire arsenal of nuclear weapons in several stages and by the end of this century. We believe that all possible efforts should be made to reach, in the shortest time possible and as of this year, an agreement on halting the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and on starting the elimination of those already in place.

At the same time, we believe that the program for reducing conventional weapons adopted at the recent meeting of the consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact members socialist countries is very important. The attainment of a reduction--by the year 1990--of 25 percent of arms, troops, and military expenditures will make possible the passage to new measures, so that by the year 2000 a reduction of at least 50 percent of both conventional weapons and military expenditures will be attained. In this way huge material, financial, and human means will be freed and it will be possible to use them for other purposes such as socioeconomic development or support for the efforts made by developing countries to ensure their progress.

We also believe that an appropriate agreement on all countries' halting nuclear tests should be reached as soon as possible. Likewise, everything necessary should be done to prevent the militarization of outer space and to establish an international treaty on utilizing outer space only for peaceful purposes.

Concurrent with disarmament measures, efforts should be increased to solve expediently, through negotiations, the existing conflicts in various parts of the world, to renounce the use or the threat of force in international relations, and to stop any interference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The Romanian people and Socialist Romania--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu further said--have always manifested their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Africa to eliminate colonialism completely, to consolidate national independence, and to ensure their free development on the road of socioeconomic progress.

We have spoken out and are speaking out firmly for the strengthening of cooperation and unity among African people. We believe that an important role in this respect is played by the Organization of African Unity, which can make a significant contribution to developing cooperation among the states of that continent and to uniting efforts for finding political solutions to all the problems that exist among some of them.

We manifest our complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by the South-West African People's organization, to regain their national independence. We firmly condemn the aggressive actions of the racist Pretoria regime against independent, neighboring African countries and we call most resolutely for a halt to the apartheid policy and for ensuring that the majority population in Africa have free access to the entire political and social life of the country.

Romania militates consistently for the elimination of underdevelopment and for the attainment of a new international economic order, based on the principles of full equality and equity in interstate relations. For this purpose, we believe that it is necessary to organize an international conference within the United Nations with a view to finding global solutions to the problem of underdevelopment--including the problem of the developing countries' extremely large foreign debts--and to establishing a new international economic order.

Resolving the complex problems confronting our times requires that all countries participate in international life--under conditions of complete equality--particularly small and medium sized countries, developing, and nonaligned countries which are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace.

Likewise, we believe that the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in solving problems, in democratizing interstate relations, and in ensuring peace throughout the world should be increased.

I believe that the visit you are paying to Romania will open up new prospects for the many-sided cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, and I wish to raise a toast:

--To the health of Comrade Aristides Pereira and of Comrade Carlin Pereira;

--To the continuous strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Republic of Cape Verde, between our parties and peoples;

--To peace and cooperation throughout the world;

--To the health of all of you! [Applause]

Pereira Visits Economic Units

AU251912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/6/1986--As part of their official visit of friendship to Romania, upon an invitation extended by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the

Republic of Cape Verde, Mme Carlina Fortes Pereira and the officials accompanying them visited on Wednesday morning the petrochemical combine at Brazi, Prahova County, a representative unit for this branch of the Romanian industry, which manufactures more than 100 types, many of them in great demand abroad.

The messengers of the people of the Republic of Cape Verde were accompanied by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, and Olimpia Solomonescu, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP.

The same day, President Aristides Maria Pereira and Mme Carlina Fortes Pereira also saw round the history museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Bucharest, as well as residential areas in the Romanian capital.

Official Talks End

AU261047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1986--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu met again on June 26 in the morning with Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Cape Verde Republic, and Mme Carlina Fortes Pereira.

Within the new round of talks, presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Aristides Maria Pereira continued the exchanges of views on the development of the bilateral collaboration as well as in connection with the evolution of international situation.

The two party and state leaders expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit, of the talks conducted, at the understandings reached on the occasion. It was assessed that broad possibilities were at hand for the amplification of the cooperation between the two countries, based on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and regard.

On approaching a string of aspects of the world political situation, the exchange of views emphasized the mutual wish for active collaboration on an international plane toward disarmament and defence of peace, toward the creation of a climate of detente and broad collaboration among nations.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, under the token of mutual esteem and regard.

The results of the visit were recorded in a communique which will be released.

Visitors Seen off by Ceausescu

AU260942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0919 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1986--The official visit of friendship paid to Romania by Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Cape Verde Republic, together with Mme Carlina Fortes Pereira, came to an end on June 26 in the morning.

The distinguished guests were most warmly seen off by Nicolae Ceausescu, by Mme Elena Ceausescu, by other members of Romania's party and state leadership.

Ceausescu Gives Official Welcome

AU231837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23 June 1986--Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and Mme Carlina Fortes Pereira, arrived in Bucharest on Monday, June 23, for an official visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Mme Elena Ceausescu.

In a festive atmosphere, a ceremony took place outside the Palace of the Republic in the center of the Romanian capital city where the guest was officially welcomed.

To the applause of the thousands of Bucharesters present in the republic square, adorned with the state flags of the two countries, President Aristides Maria Pereira and Mme Carlina Fortes Pereira were greeted with friendship and cordiality by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu.

The two party and state leaders warmly shook hands and embraced each other. Mme Elena Ceausescu and Mme Carlina Fortes Pereira greeted each other with the same cordiality.

The visit paid to Romania by the party and state leader of the Republic of Cape Verde goes down as an important moment in the chronicle of the links of friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples, which found an expression in Socialist Romania's broad, multilateral support to the anticolonialist and national liberation fight waged by the people of that country. Furthermore, the visit bespeaks the joint wish further to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, in their mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

On Monday in the afternoon, Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and Mme Carlina Fortes Pereira formally called on Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and on Mme Elena Ceausescu.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, under the sign of the fine links of friendship and collaboration which were established and have been developing continuously between the two parties, countries and peoples.

/12858
CSO: 2020/160

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MALTESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU271801 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/06/1986--On Friday, June 27, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received a parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Malta, led by Daniel Micallef, speaker of the House of Representatives, who are paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation from the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation includes James Ferrugia and Cettina Darmenia Brincat, members of the House of Representatives.

Expressing warm thanks for having been received, the chief delegate showed that he had the pleasant mission of conveying President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute, wishes of good health and happiness, of prosperity for the Romanian people on behalf of the president of the Republic of Malta, Agatha Barbara, and of that country's prime minister, Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici.

The guest expressed high appreciation for the Romanian people's results in developing industry, agriculture, science and culture, in raising its material and spiritual standards, as well as of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and demarches in the international life for a policy of peace, collaboration and broad understanding among nations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed Malta's president and its prime minister a warm salute and the friendly Maltese people wishes of progress and prosperity.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the positive course of the Romanian-Maltese links was underscored and the wish was expressed to further develop them, in line with the understandings reached at top level.

Aspects of the international life were also approached. Emphasis was placed on the contribution parliaments can make to the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to a halt to the deployment of new weapons in Europe, the ensurance of peace, security and detente in our continent, in the Mediterranean and all over the world to the political, negotiated settlement of states of tension and conflict, to the establishment of a new world economic order.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and Nicolae Calinoiu, deputy.

/8918
CSO: 2020/163

ENACHE MEETS SWISS SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

Exchange of Messages

AU201921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Berne, AGERPRES June 20, 1986--Helmut Hubacher, chairman of the Swiss Socialist Party, received Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion, an exchange of messages of salute took place between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Helmut Hubacher, chairman of the Swiss Socialist Party.

Helmut Hubacher underscored the relations of friendship existing between the two parties, based on esteem and mutual respect, and expressed the wish to further develop these relations. The chairman of the Swiss Socialist Party was highly appreciative of the activity deployed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, for securing a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration the world over.

Delivers RCP Message to Party Congress

AU212006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 21 Jun 86

["Message Addresses by RCP to Congress of Swiss Socialist Party"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21 June 1986--On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm friendly salute and wishes of success have been addressed to the participants in the Congress of the Swiss Socialist Party [SSP] by the RCP representative at the congress, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The message highlights the good, friendly relations between the RCP and the SSP and expresses the conviction that their further development will help strengthening the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, will serve the cause of peace, detente, security in Europe and in the world.

The Romanian Communist Party, Romania--reads the message--consider the current international situation to continue to be particularly grave, with even a certain accentuation of the tension as a consequence of continuing arms race, nuclear one in particular, of the existence of many states of conflict and tension, of the effects of the world economic crisis and of a worsening economic situation of the developing countries. All these lead to enhancing the danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe that would lead to the eradication of the very conditions of life in our planet. Pointing out that the Romanian people are deeply concerned over the grave situation that emerged in Europe through the accumulation of huge arsenals and troops, of mass destruction means, the message reasserts that the RCP has welcomed and supported the program proposed by the USSR to liquidate by the end of the century the entire nuclear arsenal, and considers that starting from the ideas tabled by both sides a passage has to be made to reaching adequate agreements to remove the danger of a nuclear war and to halt the militarization of outerspace. We also speak up for the U.S. to join the unilateral moratorium of the USSR, and for a general agreement on all the states halting the nuclear tests, reads the message. It adds: Building a world free of weapons and wars asks for passing to the working out of a complex program of general disarmament that, while focussing on the nuclear disarmament, should envisage a reduction by half of troops, conventional weapons and military spending by the year 2000, first of all on the part of the heavily armed countries, and the endorsement of concrete measures for a renunciation of force in the international relations and for solving all the litigious interstate problems exclusively politically, through negotiations.

Under the current international circumstances, concludes the message, the RCP considers there is a need for everything to be done to provide a wide development, on an equal footing and based on mutual respect, of the relations between the communist and worker, socialist, social democratic, the ruling parties in all the developing countries and the national liberation movements, the progressive and democratic forces everywhere, in the struggle to build a better and more just world, for freedom and national independence, for peace and social progress.

/12858
CSO: 2020/160

MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH KOREAN PEOPLE MARKED

AU251336 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Romania Is Solid with the Just Struggle of the Korean People"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/6/1986--The Romanian press runs extensive articles marking the beginning, on June 25, of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People's Struggle," underscoring that, in parallel to the fruitful activity for the country's economic and social development, the Worker's Party of Korea, the Government of the DPR of Korea have consistently deployed broad efforts for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the fatherland, whose artificial partition has seriously affected the interests of the whole Korean people, being a source of tension in the area as well as internationally. The press shows that the DPR of Korea has advanced several constructive proposals for the elimination of that historical injustice, which were summed up in the programme for the setting up of the Democratic Confederai Republic of Korea. The proposal set forth by the Government of the DPR of Korea on the organization of negotiations between the DPR Korea, the USA and South Korea is consonant with the attainment of major reunification desideratum. A few days ago, the Government of the DPR Korea released in the press a highly significant statement, whereby it proposes the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, free from nuclear arms and bases.

The Romanian people has constantly expressed its solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people, both in the hard war period and in all the years that have elapsed ever since, it has firmly backed the initiatives and proposals advanced by the party and state leadership of the DPR Korea, aimed at Korea's peaceful, democratic and independent reunification, newspaper SCINTEIA points out. This consistent stand has been expressed on many an occasion, at the UN included, as well as in other international forums.

Highlighting on this occasion the fine ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the DPR of Korea, the article further writes, the Romanian people rejoices in the fact that those relations take a steadily upward course, benefiting from the auspicious framework provided by the treaty of friendship and collaboration and the joint declaration signed at top level. Moreover, the long-term agreement on economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation until the year 2000, which bears the signatures of Presidents

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, lays out the framework of the two countries' and people's fruitful, long-term cooperation. Links in science, culture are also stepped up, just as interchanges of experience on a party and state line.

A strong incentive for the growth of the Romanian-Korean relations of close friendship and collaboration is provided by the frequent meetings and talks, in Bucharest and Pyongyang, between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, SCINTEIA stresses, writing in conclusion: obviously, the further development of Romanian-Korean collaboration on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane meets the interests of both peoples, making also a major contribution to the cause of peace, progress and international understanding. To the Romanian people, the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People's Struggle" is another opportunity to reiterate its full support to the Korean people's struggle for a united, free, independent and prosperous Korea.

In its turn, daily ROMANIA LIBERA shows that the Romanian people harbours the belief that whatever the obstacles in the way of Korea's reunification, that foremost national goal will be eventually attained, and that all Koreans--in the North or the South--will live in a unified, free and prosperous fatherland. The "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People's Struggle" is an opportunity of warm friendship and militant solidarity with the Korean people's just cause. Believing that the cooperative ties between the two countries and peoples will steadily develop, the Romanian people wishes further successes to the Korean people in the building of the new system, as well as the earliest attainment of its ardent wish to live in a unified, free, democratic and prosperous country, ROMANIA LIBERA newspaper concludes.

/8918
CSO: 2020/163

STOIAN ACTIVITIES AT PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

Meets Party Chief

AU281804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1620 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon, AGERPRES 28/6/1986--The president of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP], Antonio Macedo, received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represents the Romanian Communist Party to the Sixth PSP Congress.

The leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party was conveyed warm greetings from the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu. Thanking, Antonio Macedo requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial message of friendship, warm wishes of good health and of fresh success in the activity he is carrying on at head of the RCP and the Romanian state.

During the talk stress was laid on the ascending course of relations between the two parties and the joint wish was expressed to work for the expansion of the traditional ties of friendship and collaboration between the two peoples and countries. The necessity was also underlined of intensifying cooperation between the two parties internationally, for the settlement of the stringent problems facing mankind and, especially, for the safeguarding and maintenance of world peace.

Conveys Ceausescu Message

AU281806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1525 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/6/1986--A message of salute was conveyed to the Sixth Congress of the Portuguese Socialist Party on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu. The message was conveyed by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represents the RCP to the congress proceedings.

The Romanian Communists and the entire people, the message shows, follow with keen interest the efforts made by the Portuguese Socialist Party for renewal transformations in the country's sociopolitical life, for the promotion of the friendly Portuguese people's aspirations for progress and prosperity, for a policy of peace and international collaboration.

The presence of a Romanian Communist Party delegation to the congress of the Portuguese Socialist Party is an expression of the relations of friendship and productive cooperation that were established between the two countries a long time ago. We in Romania are determined to work for the continuous growth of those ties, which fully meets the interests of both countries and peoples, the cause of solidarity of the working people, as well as the requirements for peace, security and collaboration in Europe and in the world.

Highlighting that the Romanian Communist Party develops relations of collaboration and solidarity with all the communist and worker parties, with socialist and social democratic parties, with all the progressive and democratic forces of the contemporary age, on the basis of full equality, respect for each party's right to work out its political line in keeping with specific conditions in each country, without any outside interference, the message reads: It is the firm belief of our party that in the current historical stage, which is decisive for mankind's very existence, all political forces of the working class--in consideration of their responsibility before parties, the working class, the peoples and mankind as a whole--should work for the strengthening of collaboration and the surmounting of divergencies, for a new, great unity in diversity of the revolutionary and progressive political forces.

In conclusion, the message conveys wishes of full success in the fulfillment of the decisions to be made during the congress, in the whole activity of the Portuguese Socialist Party aimed at safeguarding the working people's interests, the friendly Portuguese people's progress and welfare, the promotion of the cause of peace and international collaboration.

Greets Portuguese Socialist Leaders

AU301935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon, AGERPRES 30/06/1986--Warm congratulations and the best wishes were conveyed to Vitor Constancio and Manuel Tito de Moreais on behalf of the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, on their election to the office of Portuguese Socialist Party (PSP) secretary-general and president, respectively.

The secretary-general and the president of the PSP asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed cordial thanks for his congratulations, as well as their best wishes.

The congratulations were presented when the secretary-general and the president of the Portuguese Socialist Party received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the RCP to the PSP Congress.

During the talk emphasis was placed on the fine ties between the two parties, and on the upward course of the relations between Romania and Portugal. Stress was laid on the possibilities for the two parties' manysided cooperation, as well as on the joint wish to boost and diversify the friendly and cooperative ties between the RCP and the PSP, between Romania and Portugal, in the interest of both countries, of world peace and detente.

During his visit to Portugal, Ion Stoian also held talks with Dr Dias Loureiro, secretary-general of the Social Democratic Party of Portugal, when they highlighted both parties' interest in cooperating and developing ties in questions of mutual interest, particularly on questions related to the safeguarding and maintenance of peace, to disarmament and international detente.

Meets Communist Leader Cunhal

AU301804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1508 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon, AGERPRES 30/6/1986--Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist Party, received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now visiting Portugal. On the occasion, the Portuguese communist leader was conveyed a warm salute, wishes of good health and of further successes in party activity on behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking, Allaro Cunhal asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his cordial salute and the best wishes of good health and of further successes in his activity at the head of the party and state. Moreover, he addressed the Romanian people wishes of prosperity and further achievements in building multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

During the talk, reference was made to the positive course of the ties of close friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party and the joint wish was expressed to further expand them, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace, of security and international understanding.

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CSO: 2020/163

CEAUSESCU AWARDS COUNTY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

AU252031 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, this morning awarded high distinctions of the SR of Romania to certain county party organizations and county people's councils, which occupied the first place in the socialist competition for 1985. The ceremony took place at the Hall of the Palace of the Republic in the presence of participants in the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council.

For outstanding results attained in fulfilling and exceeding the 1985 uniform national plan for socioeconomic development in the competition between county party organizations in industry, constructions, transportation, and goods circulation, by presidential decree, the Labor Order First Class was awarded to Olt County Party Organization and Vrancea County Party Organization for occupying the first place.

For outstanding results attained in fulfilling and exceeding 1985 plan tasks at the main agricultural indicators in the competition between county party organizations, the Agricultural Merit Order First Class was awarded to Timis County Party Organization and Olt County Party Organization for occupying the first place.

For outstanding results attained in the competition between county people's councils in fulfilling 1985 plan tasks, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor was awarded to the Iasi County People's Council, which has occupied the first place in the socialist competition for 4 consecutive years; likewise, the Labor Order First Class was awarded to Timis County People's Council, for occupying the first place.

By the same presidential decree, 330 orders of the SR of Romania and 16 diplomas of honor were awarded to certain county party organizations and county people's councils as well as to certain units in industry, agriculture, forestry, transportation, goods circulation, communal administration, services, and scientific research, which occupied front-ranking places in the socialist competition.

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CSO: 2020/163

RCP CC HOMAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON BRASOV TRIAL

AU261508 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 25 June carries on page 2 a 700-word report on the proceedings of the RCP Central Committee plenum held in Bucharest on 23-24 June.

The report includes the information that "the party Central Committee paid an ardent and enthusiastic homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania on the 50th anniversary of the Brasov trial of communist and antifascist fighters" and adds that "the homage was presented by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee."

Bucharest SCINTEIA of the same day carries on its page 1 the 700-word text of the above-mentioned "homage," headlined "homage of the RCP Central Committee to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the 50 anniversary of the Brasov trial of communist and antifascist fighters." The homage reiterates Ceausescu's "heroic and glorious activity" and his "tireless activity and exemplary life" that are closely bound to the "vital interests of the country, of the Romanian people, and of the noble cause of socialism and communism on the dear soil of the homeland."

In the homage the "great historical importance" of the Brasov trial is emphasized and "deep gratitude and best wishes for health and a long life and working energy" are expressed. The homage concludes with the pledges of the RCP Central Committee to Ceausescu "not to spare any efforts to commendably implement the domestic and foreign policy of the party and state, and unflinchingly follow your brilliant example of work and life, of thinking and revolutionary struggle devoted to the noble aspirations of the Romanian people."

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CSO: 2020/163

LEADERS ADDRESS RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU291917 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 24 June on pages 4 and 5 and 25 June on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 carries 29 reports ranging between 700 and 1,400 words on speeches made by top party leaders at the 23-24 June RCP Central Committee plenum in Bucharest. All speeches, totaling some 15,000 words, deal in general terms with various facets of socioeconomic life and party activity, with particular emphasis on Nicolae Ceausescu's great merits in fashioning Romania's overall domestic and foreign policy. Most of the speakers admit certain failures in their specific fields of activity, assume full responsibility for them, pledge to work better in the future, and all the speakers fully endorse all documents adopted.

Constantin Oiteanu is the only full member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee whose speech is reported (in 1,600 words, on page 2 of the 25 June SCINTEIA). Speaking in his capacity as first secretary of the Bucharest RCP Municipal Committee, Olteanu refers to socioeconomic achievements and concerns in Bucharest, with stress on the need to find "new export outlets for our production." In a speech which is rather devoid of self-criticism, he says among other things that "in the first 5 months of this year, the Bucharest working people have attained a supplementary industrial commodity production worth almost 2 billion lei; the labor productivity plan was fulfilled in a proportion of 101.3 percent and the investment plan 101.7 percent, while the exports have increased by 19 percent compared with the same period last year." Oprea concludes his speech by assuring Ceausescu that the Bucharest working people will do their best to "fulfill the great targets of the current stage of the country's development, thus paying homage, through actual deeds, to our eminent leader."

Speeches by the following PEC candidate members are reported: Marin Enache, minister of metallurgical industry, who talks about certain failures "in ensuring adequate supplies of raw and other materials" and the need to "instill more order and discipline in the activity of all units and eliminate shortcomings"; Mihai Marina, first secretary of the Constanta County RCP Committee, and Ioachim Moga, first secretary of the Cluj County RCP Committee, who talk about economic achievements and concerns in their respective counties; and Ioan Ursu, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, who effusively praises Elena Ceausescu's personality and merits as a "scientist of world renown" and pledges to work harder to "introduce the latest achievements of science and technology into production."

Speeches by various Central Committee members with ministerial positions are also reported: Mihai Moraru, minister of heavy equipment, who pledges "to double commodity production and labor productivity by 1990"; Gheorghe Dinu, minister of chemical industry, who, in the light of the "justified criticism made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the plenum," pledges "to radically improve the entire activity"; Alexandru Necula, minister of electrical engineering, who pledges to take "further steps to cut down the consumption of materials, energy, and fuel"; Ioan Avram, minister of electric power, who says that, although "the production of electric power has registered an 8.8 percent increase in the first 5 months of this year," his ministry has "failed to attain the established production levels, particularly in coal-based power stations."

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CSO: 2020/163

LEADERS' SPEECHES AT 24-25 JUNE JOINT PLENUM

AU291647 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 26 June carries on pages 4 and 5 12 reports ranging between 700 and 1,200 words on speeches made by top party-state leaders at the 24-25 June Bucharest joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council. All reports, totaling some 9,000 words, deal in general terms with various facets of Romania's socioeconomic life, with great emphasis on Ceausescu's leading role in all fields; the speakers admit the existence of failures in their specific spheres of activity, assume full responsibility for them, pledge to eliminate negative states of affairs, and enthusiastically endorse all documents adopted.

The only full member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee whose speech is reported by the newspaper is Alexandrina Gainuse, minister of light industry. After duly eulogizing Ceausescu's personality and great merits, Gainuse deals mainly with achievements and concerns in the light industry, stressing that 'in the first 5 months of this year, the commodity-output plan was fulfilled in a proportion of 101.2 percent, which means a supplementary production worth 673 million lei; the labor productivity plan was fulfilled in a proportion of 102.1 percent and the plan for deliveries to the market stocks 100.1 percent." Without going into details she mentions "certain shortcomings in the activity of the ministry's management council."

Speeches by two PEC candidate members are also reported: Leonard Constantin, chairman of Iasi County People's Council, and Ilie Matei, chairman of Timis County People's Council, who deal mainly with local achievements and various shortcomings in their respective counties.

SCINTEIA also reports on speeches by two ministers, members of the RCP Central Committee: Petre Gigea, minister of finance, who fully admits "the correctness of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's severe criticism of the activity of financial-banking bodies" and pledges to "strictly observe the new econonic-financial regulations" which aim at ensuring that economic units resort to fewer credits and secure "their own material, labor, and monetary means to self-finance their activity"; and Maxim Berghianu, minister of labor, who pledges to "fully utilize the available technical and human potential" in order "to double labor productivity by the year 1990."

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BORDER GUARDS SEND TELEGRAM TO CEAUSESCU

AU281551 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jun 86 p 5

[Cable sent to RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu by the participants in the festive meeting, occasioned by the celebration of the Day of the Border Guards, held at Bucharest Central Army House on 25 June]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, the supreme commander of the armed forces.

On behalf of all the guards of the homeland's borders, the participants in the festive meeting dedicated to the celebration of the Day of the Border Guards of the SR of Romania express their feelings of profound esteem, boundless love, high appreciation, and ardent gratitude they nuture for you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most brilliant son of the Romanian people, the great leader of our party and country, illustrious strategist and founder of modern Socialist Romania, and prominent personality of our times, for the prodigious activity you carry out in order to raise our homeland onto the highest peaks of socialist and communist civilization, to strengthen its defense capability, to increasingly assert our country in the international arena, and to promote peace, cooperation, and understanding among nations.

Likewise, we express our most noble and respectful feelings of esteem to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, outstanding political personality and scientist known worldwide, for her contribution of particular significance to formulating and implementing the internal and foreign policy of our party and state and for her particular contribution to developing science technology, education, culture, and the Romanian society.

We report to you, much esteemed comrade Supreme Commander, that the officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, active military, and all personnel of the border guards troops act with determination and in a revolutionary spirit to implement the great objectives devolving upon us from the documents of the 13th RCP Congress and the mobilizing tasks formulated in the masterly speech you made at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum in order to confer a new, superior quality to our battle and professional training, and we also report to you that we also work in all the other sectors of activity to organize and carry out the entire instructional-educational process in accordance with the requirements of the national military doctrine.

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POLITICS ROMANIA

SCINTEIA CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA STATE OF EMERGENCY

AU181829 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jun 86 p 6

[Nicolae N. Lupu article: "Imposing a State of Emergency Will Not Stifle the Just Struggle of the African Population in the RSA!"]

[Text] Public opinion in our country has learned with profound indignation of the decision of the racist authorities in Pretoria to impose a state of emergency, for an unlimited period, across the whole territory of the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. This arbitrary measure, which is added to an uninterrupted row of crimes committed against the majority population in the RSA and the repeated aggression against the neighboring, independent, and sovereign African countries, stresses once again the deeply reactionary essence of apartheid and the fact that it is defiance of the whole civilized world and a threat to peace in Africa and throughout the world.

As is known, the respective decision was adopted only a few days before the 10th anniversary of the tragic events in Soweto, during which the South African police opened fire on a peaceful demonstration of African youth, killing about 600 people and injuring 1,000. This decision is meant to stop the commemorative manifestations planned for 16 June and, primarily, to eliminate the demonstrations planned at the appeal of the ANC and of other organizations of the majority population. This fact is fully confirmed by the haste with which the authorities started to implement the provisions of the state of emergency. Immediately after the decision had been adopted--UPI reports--thousands of people, trade unionists, political leaders, clergy, and others were arrested. A special edition of the government newspaper, put out in Pretoria, informed that police forces were given discretionary powers in order to "maintain order"; street demonstrations and meetings are banned and those who violate these dispositions are punishable with up to 10 years of prison or a fine of more than 20,000 rands (about $8,000). In some places--the international press agencies report--the forces of repression passed to concrete actions and new human victims have been registered.

These actions take place at a time when the racist authorities make much noise about implementing the so-called "constitutional reforms" and confirm once again that the Pretoria regime does not intend to give up its policy of oppressing the non-white population and suppressing bloodily any attempt at changing the existing order. It is the second time within a year that the authorities have resorted to imposing the state of emergency in order to suppress the great anti-apartheid demonstrations for authentic reforms of the political system in the RSA. While in the first instance (21 July 1985-7 March 1986) it was a measure concerning only Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Cape areas, today, it concerns the whole territory of the country and the authorities continue to rely on the increased repressive power of the police, whose intervention in the period between September 1984 up to the present resulted in the number of Africans killed increasing to above 1,700 and of those retained without trial being more than 10,000.

The new arbitrary action by the South African authorities--which increases political tension in a country which has already become a real volcano--provoked a reaction of strong opposition among the African population in the RSA. "By imposing the state of emergency--the ANC speaker said--the Pretoria regime makes preparations for a confrontation with the people; but it does not have the necessary means to control the situation. The South African blacks will respond to the provocations of the authorities by rising by the millions and turning the strike planned for 16 June into the most impressive in the whole history of the RSA." Similar statements have been made by the representatives of the United Democratic Front, which comprises more than 700 organizations fighting against apartheid.

At the same time, the new measures taken by Pretoria have caused a violent wave of protest throughout the world, by international organizations, governments, and political figures of the most varied persuasions who energetically expressed their disapproval and indignation. Meeting upon the request of the African countries, the Security Council demanded that the state of emergency be lifted immediately and that detainees be released. A similar position has been adopted by the OAU. Among the countries which have taken a stance against the imposition of the state of emergency in the RSA are even those countries which usually take a lenient stance toward the Pretoria government. Thus, the U.S. President stated that "a real civil war" has been taking place of late, Great Britain expressed concern, while the EC countries have decided to close their embassies in Pretoria on the day when the Soweto events will be commemorated.

The world conference on sanctions against South Africa's racist policy organized by the United Nations in cooperation with the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement--a conference that will be held in Paris as of Monday--will, undoubtedly, be a fresh opportunity to denounce the autocratic policy of apartheid.

In the spirit of its consistent policy of active solidarity with the struggle waged by peoples for independence and freedom, socialist Romania firmly condemns the new repressive action by the Pretoria authorities and their policy of racial discrimination. Our country firmly supports the just struggle waged by the majority population and its aspirations for equality of rights, a consistent position that as expressed in numerous documents of our party and state and which was reflected in Romania's activity within the United Nations and other international forums and especially during the meetings the party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, had with Oliver Tambo, ANC chairman.

On the "International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling Peoples of Southern Africa--the Day of Soweto," the Romanian people once again assert their complete solidarity with the just struggle of the majority population in the RSA and express their conviction that no kind of repressions will be able to bar their road to liberty and that the moment when their legitimate aspirations will be fulfilled is not far off.

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CSO: 2020/160

POLITICS ROMANIA

BRIEFS

SOVIET PHOTODOCUMENTARY EXHIBITION--Bucharest AGERPRES 20 June 1986--Part of the program of cultural exchanges between Romania and the Soviet Union, the photodocumentary exhibition "The People and Party in Unity" opened in Bucharest, on June 20, dedicated to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The exhibition highlights the particular role of the 27th Congress of the CPSU in the life and evolution of the Soviet society. A section of the exhibition is devoted to the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in policy, economy and culture. Moments are presented from meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, which gave new dimensions to the Romanian-Soviet relations, to the benefit and in the interests of both countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace. Tamara Dobrin, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and L.B. Polishchuki, councillor of the embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, made speeches at the opening. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 20 Jun 86 AU] /12858

FOLEA HEADS NEW MINISTRY--To uniformly coordinate and perfect the activity in the area of mining, oil, and geology, by State Council decree the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum, and Geology has been set up through the merger of the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Petroleum and Geology which cease their activity. By presidential decree, comrade Ioan Folea was appointed as minister of Mines, Petroleum, and Geology. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jun 86 p 5 AU] /12858

CITIZEN ON HUNGER STRIKE--Paris, June 22 (AFP)--A 62-year-old woman of Romanian origin was being fed intravenously in a Paris hospital Sunday, 14 days after she began a hunger strike outside the Romanian Embassy. Victoria Prudhomme had been starving herself to help her son, Nicolas Popovici, 33, get an exit visa from the Romanian Government to come to France. Mr Popovici, a Romanian national, has made 47 fruitless applications for an exit visa, and his mother said she would go back to the embassy and resume her protest once she gets out of hospital. Mrs Prudhomme began her hunger strike alongside Serghei Popp, who settled down at the embassy gates on May 29 to force Romanian officials to issue tourist visas to his son and daughter. Mr Popp's daughter arrived in Paris last Friday, accompanied by her husband but not by their children. His son is still in Romania, awaiting a visa. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 22 Jun 86 AU] /12858

'SPY' SENTENCED IN FRANCE--Lyons, France, June 24 (AFP)--A convicted Romanian spy, Vincenzo Benedetto [name as received], was jailed Tuesday for three years, but walked out of court a free man. Benedetto had 25 months of his term suspended, and the remaining 11 months covered the time he sepnt in preventative detention after having been arrested in June 1980. The public prosecutor, who had asked for a five-year term, four years suspended, described Benedetto as being a "'mole' who has not yet been activated." Documentary evidence indicated that Benedetto, 49, who arrived in France in 1968, had been assigned to pinpoint Romanian political dissidents in France. His cover was blown by a Romanian refugee who once worked for Romanian intelligence. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT 24 Jun 86 AU] /12858

GIOSAN RECEIVES MALTESE PARLIAMENTARIANS--Bucharest AGERPRES 28 Jun 86--The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], Nicolae Giosan, had an interview on Monday, June 23, with a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Malta led by Daniel Micallef, speaker of the House of Representatives, now on a visit to Romania. The delegation includes James Farrugia and Cettina Darmenia Brincat, members of the House of Representatives. During the talks information was exchanged on parliamentary activity, with emphasis on the role of the legislative fora in the two countries in the development and diversification of Romanian-Maltese relations of friendship and collaboration. Stress was also laid on the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians in Romania and the Republic of Malta can make to the general efforts toward establishing a climate of peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world. The same day the guests had interviews with Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva and with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRESS in English [no time given] 28 June 86 AU] /12858

TURKISH MINISTER OF STATE--Minister of State Abdullah Tenekeci has left for Romania to attend the Turkish-Romanian Joint Economic Committee meetings to be held in Bucharest. In a statement at Istanbul Ataturk Airport, Tenekeci said that trade and economic relations will be reviewed at the talks which will begin on 25 June. He added that in the talks the sides are aiming at increasing the bilateral trade volume which currently stands at $110 million annually. Noting that Romania is exerting great efforts to develop bilateral relations in almost every sphere, Tenekeci expressed the belief that these relations will yield positive results for both countries. He concluded by saying that he will also hold bilateral contacts with Romanian officials in Bucharest. Tenekeci and the delegation accompanying him will return to Turkey on 1 July. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Jun 86 TA] /8918

MALTESE PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART--Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/6/1986--The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Malta, headed by Daniel Micallef, speaker of the House of Representatives, concluded its visit paid to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly on June 29. During their Romanian sojourn, the Maltese parliamentarians had interviews at the People's Council of Suceava County and at the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German nationalities. They also visited economic and socio-cultural units in the capital and in Suceava County. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1408 GMT 29 Jun 86 AU] /8918

CEAUSESCU INAUGURATES PIONEERS PALACE--Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/6/1986--RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu inaugurated on June 28 the new building of the Palace of Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons, in the Youth Park in Bucharest. The inaugural ceremony was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, and the leaders of the children and youth organizations of Romania. In behalf of all children of the country, Poliana Cristescu, chairman of the National Council of the Young Pioneers' Organization, expressed thanks and gratitude for the conditions of life, education, work and recreation created for children and youth. At the inaugural festivity Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The RCP and Romanian state leader then cut the inaugural ribbon of the new building and unveiled the memorial plaque at its entrance. Then Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu, the other members of the RCP and Romanian state visited the palace and a show that mirrors the life and activity of children in Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1230 GMT 28 Jun 86 AU] /8918

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON AWARDS--A 5,000-word "presidential decree on award of distinctions of the SR of Romania to some county party organizations, county people's councils, economic units, and research an designing institutions" signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, datelined "Bucharest, 23 June 1986." The decree lists the local party organizations which were awarded the highest distinctions and the local people's councils which were awarded for their "outstanding results attained in the competition among county people's councils for fulfilling the tasks of the 1985 plan." The major part of the decree lists the local units--which were awarded distinctions and titles--according to fields of activity, such as industry, construction, agriculture and forestry, transportation and telecommunications, goods turnover, services to the population, scientific research institutes, technological engineering institutes, design institutes, and agricultural institutes. [Editorial Report] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jun 86 p 2 AU] /8918

TURKISH PREMIER'S VISIT--Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/6/1986--Turgut Ozal, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, and his wife called at the Museum of History of the Socialist Republic of Romania on June 29 in the afternoon. Participating in the visit were the officials accompanying the Turkish premier. On arrival the guests were welcomed by Suzana Cadea, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education. During the visit they were shown testimonies of history, culture and civilization of the Romanian people. They next visited the show "Proofs of the Affection, High Esteem and Profound Valuation Enjoyed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, of the Ample Relations of Friendship and Collaboration Between the Romanian People and Other Countries' Peoples." The same day the Bucharest subway was visited as well as residential districts in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 29 Jun 86 AU] /8918

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East Europe Report

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ACTIVE ROMANIAN PARTICIPATION IN CEMA CITED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 8, 25 Apr 86 pp 22-26

[Article by Alexandru Dragut: "Active Participation by Romania in Technical and Scientific Cooperation within the Framework of CEMA]

[Text] The period which has elapsed since the 9th Party Congress has been a fertile one for development of science and technology in Romania at new levels of quality. Considering the extremely important role played by science in economic and social development of the country, the party has assigned to science functions, responsibilities, and material and human resources in harmony with a direct production process promoting progress in all sectors of life and work of the nation. The party leadership, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, devote the greatest attention to scientific research, technological development, and technical advances, closely coordinated with the programs and plans for economic and social development of the country and with education and the requirements of production. This represents a definitive trait of the last four 5-year plans, the objective of a policy consistently and efficiently pursued by the party and state.

Under the direct leadership of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, academician, doctor, and engineer, chairwoman of the National Council of Science and Education, Romanian scientific research has taken action constantly to assure implementation of the provisions of the master plan of scientific research, scientific development, and introduction of technical progress over the 1981-1985 period and the principal guidelines extending to the year 2000, ensuring active participation by the central institutes and academies of science, scientific research, technological research, planning and design, and production units, and by specialists in higher education in fulfillment of the tasks assigned to research in all sectors and spheres of economic and social activity.

Application of the results of scientific research over the 1981-1985 period has resulted in introduction into production of more than 6,300 new and improved technologies. A substantial contribution has been made to better utilization of raw materials, reduction of material and energy consumption, especially in chemistry, metallurgy, machinebuilding, electrical engineering and electronics, extractive industry, construction materials, light industry, etc. Introduction of the new technologies and of around 1,700 mechanization and automation systems has contributed to an increase of more than 50 percent in labor productivity in national industry. Production of more than

17,000 new types of machinery, equipment, apparatus, and plants possessing improved characteristics began over the 1981-1985 period. Consequently, the percentage of new and modernized products manufacture of which began during this 5-year plan was in 1985 more than 46 percent of the commodity output of the process sectors of national industry. Outstanding accomplishments have been recorded in important sectors of the national economy. Original Romanian development and design have made a decisive contribution to renovation of production. In chemistry and petrochemistry, for example, this contribution is more than 98 percent, more than 95 percent in machinebuilding, electronics, and electrical engineering, and 100 percent in the construction materials industry and light industry.

In agriculture, scientific research has made an important contribution to increase in the production potential of the soil, to creation of new varieties of high-yield seeds and plants which are more resistant and take less time to ripen and of livestock breeds with high production potential, to application of new and more efficient technologies for feeding livestock, etc.

To ensure increasingly vigorous growth of science and technology in Romania, the party has, especially over the last 20 years, promoted a firm policy of developing the material resources of research and of providing a greater number of of specialists in this important sector of activity. While 50,000 persons were employed in research in 1955, by 1985 this number had risen to more than 200,000. Fixed assets in the research sector increased more than fivefold over this period, and outlays for research were multiplied more than 14 times the 1961-1965 amount during the 1981-1985 5-year plan. Significant material effort to support research is also planned during the 1986-1990 5-year plan.

A Broad Program for Development of National Science and Technology

The development of material resources and manpower has been accompanied by ongoing action to improve the organizational structures and the research network. The basic trend is toward increasingly intimate integration of research with education and production.

The 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Partv has established the trends and the content of a new and decisive stage in implementation of the program for creating a well-rounded socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism. Marking out the path of transition to a new quality in all sectors of activity, the Directives of the 13th Party Congress set forth the guidelines for the program of scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress over the 1986-1990 period, as an integral part of these directives.

At the 1st Science and Education Congress held in November 1985, an event of great significance in the political and scientific life of Romania and one exerting a profound influence on all activities dedicated to attainment of the objectives established by the 13th Congress of the PCR [Romanian Communist Party], an analysis was made of the work done in this sphere, and the scientific research and technological development program drawn up under the direct guidance of Comrade Elena Ceausescu was adopted. The congress decided at the same time to institutionalize the integration of scientific research, technological development, and the educational process by creating the National Council of Science and Education, a political body of high deliberative and decision-making authority simultaneously endowed with broad executive powers exercised through the National Committee for Science and Technology and the Ministry of Education. The Congress appointed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, academician, doctor, engineer, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the PCR, and first deputy prime minister, as chairwoman of the National Council of Science and Education. This is fresh evidence of the special attention which the party leadership devotes to science and education as factors of decisive importance in successfully creating a well-rounded socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism.

The chief provisions of the program of scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress include more rapid development of domestic sources of raw materials and intermediate products and energy and fuel resources, intensification of technological research in the sector of chemistry and petrochemistry, creation of new systems of machinery and equipment of modern, modular, and multi-purpose design marked by extensive use of electronic devices. An important direction of the program is represented by development of agriculture on a modern basis in order to obtain high, dependable, and stable yields regardless of variations in climatic factors. Particular attention will be devoted to combining applied research with basic research in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and other fields. Romanian science will thus increase the contribution it makes both to implementation of the provisions of the current 5-year plan and to securing reserve technical solutions for solving the problems of economic and social development of the country in the future. Improvement in the quality of life, closely coordinated with the economic and social progress of the country, will also be ensured. On the basis of the contribution made by science and technology, the rate of growth of labor productivity will be increased and substantial elevation of the technical and quality level of products will be ensured. Steps will also be taken to improve the efficiency of investment activities through application of modern structural solutions.

Attainment of the fundamental objectives provided in the program of scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress will lead to continued heightening of the role of science and technology as a directly productive force and a factor stimulating the entire economic and social development of the country and raising Romania to newer heights of progress and civilization.

Along with the material and human effort exerted by Romania--a decisive factor in reaching the objectives set by the party in the area of science and technology, economic and technical-scientific cooperation with the socialist countries and with other countries throughout the world has made, and continues to make, an increasingly important contribution in this direction.

Widening and Intensification of Romanian International Technical-Scientific Cooperation

The comprehensive, steady development of our national economy and of science and technology, in keeping with the requirements of the new technical and scientific revolution, has made it possible and necessary constantly to extend economic, scientific, and technological relations with the socialist countries and with other countries, and for Romania to participate increasingly in world trade.

It is Romania's belief, that of President Nicolae Ceausescu, that the widening and intensification of international technical and scientific cooperation should be progressively more consonant with the needs of rapid growth and modernization of production forces. They should facilitate transfer of technology and free access to the achievements of contemporary science and technology and should make an ever greater contribution to utilization of the strength of Romanian scientific creativity and to balanced development of the Romanian economy.

Romanian participation in the international exchange of science and technology has progressively intensified, as has also provision at the national level for vigorous development of scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress. The results achieved in these areas have made Romanian research and technological engineering institutes highly competitive in relations with specialized institutes and commercial firms in other countries. In 1965, Romania maintained technical and scientific cooperation relations with 28 countries; the number of countries with which technical and scientific cooperation relations have been established currently exceeds 75. Romania cooperates in science and technology with all the socialist countries, more than 40 developing countries, and the majority of the developed capitalist countries of Europe, North America, and Asia.

Over the period from 1965 to 1985, the number of cooperation projects in the area of science and technology between Romania and other countries has increased 7-fold, and export of products, technologies, licenses, know-how, technical assistance, and other services in the research and development sector has risen more than 6-fold. It should be pointed out that at the beginning of the period in question Romania had a negative net technological exchange balance, but this balance has progressively been greatly improved, so that substantial changes were made of the 1965-1985 period in the direction of equilibrium, and under the 1981-1985 5-year plan the balance in effect became positive, considering the accomplishments actually made.

Active Romanian participation in the international division of labor and in exchange of scientific and technological assets is consistently based on the principles governing the country's foreign policy, the foundation of which is respect for national sovereignty and independence, full equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

Collaboration and cooperation with the socialist countries occupies a prominent position in the overall international technical and scientific cooperation relations of Romania. These cooperation relations have been constantly developed and improved, in proportion to the balanced economic and social development of the countries committed to the course of creating and consolidating the new social order. The cooperation among the socialist countries has received the benefit of the conditions which socialism creates for assertion of the national essence and personality of the peoples, rapprochement and cooperation among the nations, independent and sovereign socialist countries enjoying equality of rights.

Scientific and technological collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the socialist countries assumes a variety of forms. Relations are both bilateral, in which case cooperation is accomplished especially through the intermediary of joint subcommissions on technical and scientific collaboration, and multilateral, when it is accomplished within the framework of CEMA and other specialized international organizations. Many central authorities and economic and technical-scientific organizations of the respective countries participate in these activities.

Stages of Technical and Scientific Cooperation within CEMA

Technical and scientific cooperation was initiated in 1949 when the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance, CEMA, was created, with Romania as one of the founding members of this international organization. It has undergone significant changes over the years, both from the viewpoint of content and as regards the specific forms of embodiment. At first oriented predominantly toward advanced exchange of experience in the technical and scientific sphere and that of production, and toward exchange of the technical documentation needed for rebuilding the national economies of these countries, after 1965 technical and scientific cooperation activities assumed new forms of organization, chief among which was coordination of the most important scientific research of mutual interest. This form contributed greatly to broadening mutual exchange of information and knowledge of the directions of scientific research and technical progress in the CEMA member countries.

An important factor in extension of mutual economic and technical-scientific cooperation was adoption of the integrated program for progressive intensification of cooperation within the framework of CEMA, which was adopted in Bucharest in 1971.

Considering the need for coordinating their efforts in development of science and technology by cooperating in solving important problems of mutual interest in economic, scientific, and technological development, the CEMA member countries reached agreement in the integrated program on the chief directions, forms, and methods of technical and scientific cooperation and on the principles that were to govern the conduct of these relations among the countries.

Over the period which has elapsed since adoption of the integrated program, significant results have been achieved in implementation of the program's measures relating to technical and scientific cooperation. The CEMA member countries have over these years concluded a substantial number of conventions and agreements incorporating technical and scientific cooperation programs on the basis of which many research cooperation projects have been carried out in a variety of organizational forms, such as joint laboratories, temporary international groups, scientific and production associations, and economic associations which also engage in technical and scientific cooperation activities, and other forms in which technical and scientific cooperation is organized.

Through its economic organs, research and development institutes, and the industrial centrals and enterprises concerned, Romania participates in cooperation activities under more than 200 conventions and agreements covering chiefly cooperation programs in areas of importance to the national economy, such as development of raw materials and energy resources and better utilization of such resources, including minerals with a low useful substance content; wider use of new energy sources in the economy; development of new types of machinery, equipment, and plants, as well as new types of materials and substitutes; creation of new technologies ensuring reduced consumption of materials, fuels, and energy in production processes; recovery and reuse of raw materials and intermediate products; use of nuclear technology and energy in the economy; wide use of computers; basic and applied research in chemistry, physics, and biology; etc.

The cooperation activities conducted under the conventions and agreements to which Romania is a party have yielded positive results for the national economy. These results are given concrete expression especially in lowering of research and development costs; shortening of the research period as a result of division of labor with partners based on joint work programs, this leading to prompter application of technical and scientific results in the economy; elimination of imports of documentation and creation of conditions for expanding exports; etc. At the same time, these activities have contributed to significant extension of cooperation between Romanian research and development organizations, centrals, and industrial enterprises and similar organizations in the CEMA member countries. This has facilitated exchange of experience in science and technology, mutual information regarding accomplishments in different areas of research and development, etc.

While the technical and scientific collaboration activities conducted following adoption of the integrated program are to be rated on the whole as positive, it should nevertheless be noted that the progress of the activities has been for the most part extensive in nature. The range of topics in technical and scientific cooperation within the framework of CEMA in 1985 was especially broad, comprising virtually all the current directions of scientific research and technological development extant throughout the world.

Because technical and scientific cooperation has been extensive in nature, the efficiency of cooperation, despite the results obtained, is still below the level of the technical and scientific potential of the CEMA member countries and the cooperation potential afforded by existing conventions and agreements for faster completion of the research and development projects of mutual interest specified in these documents. Considerable margin also exists with respect to potential improvement in organization of technical and scientific cooperation. Immediate action should be taken to eliminate duplication of effort in organization and conduct of technical and scientific cooperation activities, reduce the still lengthy period lapsing between the signing of conventions and agreements and actual commencement of cooperation between partners, link technical and scientific cooperation more closely to economic cooperation, and for this purpose carry out more cooperation programs in an integrated cycle of research, development, production, and marketing, and more widely promote contractual forms between partners in connection with execution of research projects of mutual interest in cooperation. The pertinent working bodies coordinating cooperation within the framework of conventions should concentrate their attention on completing the research projects specified in the programs agreed upon and eliminate from their activities many secondary questions relating to the organization of cooperation. Such questions often make no real contribution to increase in the efficiency of cooperation.

Further Intensification of Technical and Scientific Cooperation

The high-level economic conference of CEMA member countries held in June 1984, to the initiation, preparation, and conduct of which Romania made an important contribution, thoroughly analyzed the status and results of economic and technical-scientific cooperation among these countries and established the main directions of further development and intensification of this cooperation. It created prospects for raising mutually advantageous cooperation within the framework of CEMA to a higher level, for the sake of faster development of the national economies of the member countries and enhancement of the force and prestige of socialism throughout the world.

Agreement was reached at the conference on the most important objectives on which the cooperation activities of the member countries are currently centered. Along with the array of measures adopted to promote development of cooperation in various fields--such as development of raw materials, fuels, and energy resources, metallurgy, agriculture and the food industry, etc--and to step up cooperation and specialization in production to a significant extent, especially in sectors of cardinal importance such as machinebuilding and chemistry, measures were simultaneously established for intensifying technical and scientific cooperation.

In this context, considering the need for rapid modernization of the respective national economies, that is, prompt transition to intensive development, the conference set the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance the task of drawing up an integrated program of technical scientific progress for the CEMA member countries for a period of 15 to 20 years, on the basis of national programs. Consequently, an integrated program of technical and scientific progress for the CEMA member countries to the year 2000 was adopted and signed at the heat-of-state level at the 41st extraordinary CEMA meeting held in December 1985. This program is to provide a basis for further development and intensification of long-term technical and scientific cooperation among these countries.

As is known, a number of other technical and scientific cooperation programs have been agreed upon over the years, such as programs for solving fuel and energy problems to the year 2000, building instruments and equipment for scientific research and automation of experiments, and ensuring rational use of natural resources in the context of environmental protection. The program adopted at the December 1985 CEMA council meeting is very important in that it provides a suitable basis for coordinating the efforts of the CEMA member countries in cooperation to carry out the activities agreed upon in connection with creation and utilization of leading-edge technologies in the current priority directions of development of science and technology leading to technical progress, such as development of alternative energy sources, especially long-term sources, creation of new materials and technologies, introduction of electronic devices and integrated automation of production processes in order to optimize these processes and thereby lower energy, fuel, and material consumption, and faster development of biotechnological applications in industry, agriculture, and health care.

The primary aims of organizing cooperation in these priority directions of scientific and technological development are solution of the problems of accelerating economic and social progress in the participating countries, at least doubling the productivity of social labor in the CEMA member countries by the year 2000, and substantially reducing the specific consumption of energy, raw materials, and intermediate products per unit of national income.

Cooperation conventions and agreements will be concluded to implement the provisions of the program, and if necessary the conventions currently in effect will be worked out in greater detail. In the process of elaboration and refinement of cooperation conventions, including those relating to specialization and cooperation in production, account will be taken of the provisions of the program and of the need for better use of available production facilities in the member countries, and for this purpose fuller exploitation of the current technical-scientific and economic potential of the countries. Taking this step provided in the program will in effect create the most favorable conditions in these countries for reaching with maximum efficiency the goals of technical progress set in this document.

The program also calls for broad exchange of information among the member countries on the results of existing scientific research projects and technologies, so that these projects and technologies may be put to use as promptly as possible in the member countries concerned. Such activities can make an important contribution to creation of greater possibility for participating in the attainment of these goals.

The cooperation activities provided in the program will be conducted on the basis of cooperation agreements between the economic and technical-scientific bodies and organizations concerned in the member countries. The activities are to be financed out of the national resources of the individual countries. The possibility is also provided of using credit from the International Investment Bank and the International Bank of International Cooperation to carry out projects, as well as joint funds established by the member countries concerned, in stipulated cases and on the basis of conventions and agreements.

Of particular importance is the provision according to which the program will represent the basis for technical and scientific cooperation within the framework of CEMA and will contribute to broad development of cooperation and specialization in production. This provision ensures implementation of the program in accordance with the principles laid down in the CEMA Statute and in other regulatory documents of this organization. This will permit application of practically tested forms, procedures, and methods of collaboration and immediate transition to execution of the actions recorded in the program.

Mention should also be made of the provision of the program whereby each CEMA member country has the right at any time to express an interest in participating in various activities recorded in the document in question, on terms to be agreed upon with the participating countries. This provision once again emphasizes the democratic nature of cooperation within the framework of CEMA and of the relations of a new type established between the socialist countries.

In the same context is the statement to the effect that CEMA member countries which do not participate in a particular project specified in the program are entitled to receive the technical and scientific results, on terms agreed on with the countries which do take part in the project. Along with its economic function, a provision such as this is also of great political importance, especially in the context of the current international situation, inasmuch as it clearly distinguishes the policy of the socialist countries from that of the capitalist countries in an area as topical and controversial throughout the world as that of free and unimpeded transfer of the results of research, with no restrictions whatever.

The program is an open-end document; it can be periodically added to and refined, on the basis of proposals by the CEMA member countries, with the most recent accomplishments of science, technology, and production throughout the world taken into account so as to ensure permanent coordination of the program's provisions with the economic and social development needs of the participating countries.

Another important provision deserving to be mentioned is the one to the effect that the CEMA member countries may steadily further extend cooperation with other socialist non-members of CEMA, on the basis of implementation of the program. This is in harmony both with the national interests of the countries participating in the program and with the general interests of socialism. The possibility of developing technical and scientific cooperation with the developing countries and with other countries in the world is also extended.

The open nature of the program, which is mentioned explicitly in its provisions, should be emphasized in another connection as well. The CEMA member countries are prepared to coordinate their actions relating to implementation of the program with other interested countries, on the basis of equality of rights and on mutually acceptable terms. In addition, the program reaffirms the conviction that it is necessary to impart a global character to international technical and scientific cooperation, and expresses the desire of its signatories to make a major contribution to elaboration and implementation of a unified global program in this sphere. Through these provisions, a resolute position is adopted toward the imperialist circles which promote a policy of prohibition and discrimination in the sphere of technology transfer. The CEMA member countries act steadfastly to further normalization and development of relations in the area of economy, science, and technology, elimination of all restrictions and artificial barriers, elimination of underdevelopment, and establishment of a new international economic order.

The open nature of the program is also demonstrated by the principles that are to underlie the implementation of its provisions. These are the principles set forth in the CEMA Statute, the integrated program of further intensification of cooperation adopted at the 1971 CEMA meeting, and the documents of the June 1984 high-level conference of CEMA member countries, and established in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the final act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Active Romanian Participation

Through its competent bodies, research and development units, and scientists and other specialists, Romania has taken active part in all stages of elaboration of the program, making an important contribution along with the other CEMA member countries to the preparation of this document.

Considering the provisions of the national program of research and development and introduction of technical progress under the 1986-1990 5-year plan and over the 1991-2000 period as approved by the 13th Congress of the PCR, the party and state have directed that the Romanian research and production units concerned participate as widely as possible in carrying out the projects included in the program adopted at the December 1985 CEMA meeting that are similar in subject matter and the execution of which by way of cooperation can contribute directly to attainment of the objectives of the national research program.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out at the Science and Education Congress, "to carry out the cooperation programs within the framework of CEMA, we must also participate actively in carrying out the integrated program in the area of research and technology." The competent Romanian authorities and Romanian research and production units have taken action in this direction, declaring themselves interested in cooperating in nearly all the projects under the program. At the same time, the Romanian side has declared itself through its specialized organizations to be interested in assuming the role of coordinator of cooperation for carrying out projects under the program.

The program was approved at the 27 December 1985 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the PCR Central Committee, along with a program of measures for fulfillment of the commitments made by the Romanian side for the sake of the most efficient possible implementation of the provisions of this important document. In his address delivered on this occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu discussed at length the importance of adopting the program, and provided guidelines for action by the ministries, other specialized central authorities, central institutes, and research and production units participating in implementation of the provisions of the program. "I believe," stated the party secretary general, "that the general goals of the program are especially important and that we must--as moreover we resolved to do when we adopted the program in question--do everything we can to ensure that these goals are reached in the most efficient way possible."

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, particular attention must be devoted in carrying out the program primarily to solving the problems of energy, raw materials, and creation of new materials possessing superior characteristics, increasing agricultural output and simultaneously raising the technical level of machinery and equipment, and automation and robotization of equipment and production processes. In this connection, the party secretary general stated that "it is my feeling that the integrated program as well is based rather on the question of what we will use to turn out production than on that of what we will primarily produce; after all, robots or automation are not ends in themselves. We must proceed on the basis of fundamental problems, and these problems are sources of energy and raw materials, to which are to be added the problems of agriculture and agricultural production." At the same time, answering the question of the machinery which we must use to reach the goals set, old machinery or new machinery, robots or other forms of automation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated that "I believe that in our programs we must aim at solving the basic problems, energy and raw materials, and also at elaboration of new technologies leading to reduction of consumption and to better utilization."

In the light of this statement, the main obligation of the ministries, other Romanian specialized central authorities, and research and production units participating in cooperation within the framework of the program is to continue to act responsibly and do everything to make certain that the results obtained in the context of cooperation are introduced into production promptly. In this way as well, research will increase the contribution which it makes to better utilization of raw materials, intermediate products, and energy and fuel resources in the Romanian national economy. Participation by technical-scientific and production organizations in cooperation to implement the program will at the same time create new possibilities for intensifying their cooperation relationships with similar units in other countries.

Because of its provisions and the methods and mechanism of implementation advocated, the program adopted by the December 1985 CEMA meeting represents an important document which, in keeping with the resolutions of the June 1984 high-level conference of the CEMA member countries, ensures transition in technical and scientific cooperation to an intensive stage of development in some areas of cooperation, one of deeper specialization and cooperation in production, an activity more and more directly linked to the results obtained in the sphere of technical and scientific cooperation. The adoption of this program represents a new step in the direction of implementing the measures for development in several areas of the economic and technical-scientific cooperation established at the high-level economic conference. At the same time, Romania believes that it is entirely possible to reach all the goals set at the conference in question, and especially those relating to solution of problems in the area of energy and raw materials, and to revise the conventions on specialization and cooperation in production, on the basis of the current economic and technical-scientific potential of the member countries and the need for the fullest possible utilization of the production facilities of these countries. This would provide some of the most favorable conditions for carrying out the program. "We are resolved," stated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, "to act with the utmost steadfastness to implement the programs established by the high-level conference on economic problems and the CEMA resolutions to achieve better utilization, rational use of production facilities, elevation of the technical and quality level of production, and the most efficient possible satisfaction of energy, raw materials, and other needs within the framework of CEMA. We are also resolved to take active part in the integrated program of research and technical progress so as to satisfy the needs of the socialist countries in this area as well and accomplish rapid development of our countries, on the basis of the most advanced technology."

Being deeply interested in broadening, improving, and increasing the efficiency of technical and scientific cooperation with the CEMA member countries, Romania has acted and will continue to act to develop and deepen these relations. In the practical activities it has engaged in, Romania has always striven in particular for effective and highly efficient coordination of the efforts of the participating countries, including those based on contracts, to solve important problems of scientific research and technological development of mutual interest which play a major role in economic development, in introduction of technical progress and renovation of sectors of the economy, in orientation of development and intensification of technical and scientific cooperation in the direction of increased contribution to speeding up the process of bringing closer together and progressively equalizing the economic development levels of the CEMA member countries, in promoting methods and a style of work within the CEMA bodies permitting elimination of duplication of effort from technical and scientific cooperation activities in carrying out cooperation projects, of repetitious elements in their examination, and purely formal aspects, including those involved in the initiation of cooperation conventions and agreements--all these factors being subordinated to the major criterion of increase in the efficiency of cooperation activities and avoidance of needless expenditures of materials, human effort, and time.

The experience gained thus far in scientific and technological cooperation between Romania and the other CEMA member countries, the valuable results achieved in various areas, and the great potential that exists for development, intensification, and increase in the efficiency of this activity, to the mutual advantage of all the member countries, justify the conviction that the relationships of cooperation in the sphere of science and technology between Romania and these countries will continue to intensify, both bilaterally and within the framework of the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance.

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ECONOMY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

RELATIVE BUYING POWER OF MARK COMPARED TO D-MARK IN 1985

West Berlin DIW WOCHENBERICHT in German Vol 53 No 21/86, 22 May 86
pp 259-68

[Article: "The Purchasing Power Ratio of D-Mark and GDR Mark in 1985"]

[Text] For about 50 years, comparisons of purchasing power have been made by national offices of statistics and international organizations. The GDR has never been included in any of these projects. For this reason, DIW--for the past 35 years--has been doing studies at irregular intervals to determine the relative buying power of the D-Mark as compared to the Mark of the GDR. The last such comparison was made for the year 1983. (Footnote 1) (Compare: "Das Kaufkraftverhaeltnis zwischen D-Mark und Mark der DDR 1983." Heinz Vortmann and Cord Schwartau in WOCHENBERICHT DES DIW, No 17/1984, p 193 ff.)

Determining consumer parities is somewhat problematical, particularly if it is done between areas in which there is considerable divergence in the supply and consumption structure, price pattern, level and distribution of income, availability of goods, etc. Without a doubt, such differences impair the indicative value of consumer parities. However, the differences between the two German states are not so great as to make a comparison meaningless. "In this respect,...international organizations are... considerably less squeamish in their comparisons of purchasing power than DIW." (Footnote 2) (Wolfgang Stinglwagner: "Noch einmal deutsch-deutsche Kaufkraftvergleiche: Haben sie einen Sinn?" In: DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, Cologne, No 3/1985, p 276)

Buying power analyses aim at determining conversion factors which will permit a comparison of nominal values given in the various national currencies. Consumer parities by themselves are not indicators of prosperity, not even their changes over a period of time. Comparative statements about the level and development of the standard of living can be made only in conjunction with the level of income or private consumption, for example.

In principle, exchange rates are unsuitable for conversion since they are determined by the price level of goods and services exchanged in foreign trade and by capital transactions. For the consumer, however, the domestic price of goods and services is significant. With regard to the Mark in the GDR, the circumstances are quite different; it is purely a domestic currency and inconvertible so that it is not listed on international foreign exchange markets. In addition to the exchange rate for tourists (1 Mark = 1 D-Mark) set more or less arbitrarily by GDR authorities, there exists only the exchange rate offered by private exchange bureaus in the West (1985: 1 Mark = 0.20 DM). This exchange rate is useless for a comparison of buying power. (Footnote 3) (The exchange rate..."is also valid on the GDR 'black market' and corresponds in many cases to the price ratio of Intershop and Delikat/Exquisit. The exchange rate is the result of supply and demand of both currencies in partial markets. The demand of GDR citizens for D-Marks for purchases at Intershop and in the West is much higher than West German demand for Marks, among other reasons because the GDR goods supply is not very attractive to West Germans, and because of strict export bans. In addition, the exchange rate is distorted by a 'risk premium' [GDR embargo on import and export of its own currency]. The following example demonstrates how senseless it would be to use the exchange rate of exchange bureaus in order to compare private consumption: accordingly, private per capita consumption in the GDR in 1983 would only be 11 percent of the level in the FRG..." --Heinz Vortmann and Cord Schwartau: "Zur Berechnung von Verbrauchergeldparitaeten zwischen D-Mark und Mark der DDR." In: DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, Cologne, No 1/1985, p 42)

On the Method of Calculating Purchasing Power

Although the previous comparison of the buying power of the D-Mark and the Mark of the GDR found approval in many places, it also provoked some criticism. (Footnote 4) (Compare the discussion in the DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV. Gernot Schneider: "Hat die Ermittlung innerdeutscher Verbrauchergeldparitaeten einen Sinn?" In: DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, Cologne, No 7/1984. Heinz Vortmann and Cord Schwartau: "Zur Berechnung von Verbrauchergeldparitaeten zwischen D-Mark und Mark der DDR," op. cit. Wolfgang Stinglwagner: "Noch einmal deutsch-deutsche Kaufkraftvergleiche: Haben sie einen Sinn? op. cit.) The WOCHENBERICHT DES DIW aims at concise information and analyses. In principle, it is not suitable for detailed methodical discussions. But because of the irritation caused, the method chosen is to be treated here in some detail, although not all aspects can be dealt with.

There are several procedures to determine buying power rations. The formulas by Laspeyres and Paasche are used frequently, also by the Federal Office of Statistics and DIW. (Footnote 5) (For more details on the method, see Charlotte Otto-Arnold: "Das Kaufkraftverhaeltnis zwischen D-Mark und Mark [DDR]. SONDERHEFTE DES DIW, No 129/1979) Accordingly, the following are included in the computation: prices for similar goods in both economic areas, and the respective composition of purchases according to goods and services. There is a parity for every pair of similar goods. In order to determine average values for certain types of goods, or for the consumption by social classes, out of the great many established ratios, individual parities are weighted. Since it is hardly possible to include all consumer goods in studies of purchasing power, representative consumption patterns ["shopping baskets"] (weighting systems) are compiled, whereby all merchandise included is taken into consideration according to its share of consumption (or the consumption share of the type of merchandise it represents). Consumer parities are, therefore, price ratios weighted by shares of consumption. They express the ratio between the amount of money necessary in Country B and the amount to be spent in Country A for the same consumption; in other words: buying power parity shows how many monetary units would have to be expended in Country B for a certain amount of goods which would require expenditures of 100 monetary units in Country A (for example, DM 100 = ...Marks in GDR).

Differences between consumer parities in the course of time result from changes
--in prices (in one or both countries used for comparison),
--in consumption shares,
--in the composition of consumption patterns (in part, different goods).

Even in the case of stagnating or actually decreasing consumption in one country, and real consumption growth in the other country, consumer parities can change in favor of the lagging economic area. Increased consumer parities, therefore, cannot be equated with a (relative) improvement in private consumption.

With the exception of some special observations, the prices for goods for daily living in the FRG were taken from the extensive official price statistics and from mail-order catalogues; for the GDR, data from official statistics and other information--for example, from press reports--were evaluated.

A "true" price comparison is made more difficult by the fact that often, identical goods cannot be found. As far as possible, prices for similar goods were compared, but frequently there are differences in the material used, in workmanship, model, forming, and technical fittings. In such cases, if it seems justified, one must decide on the basis of the criterion of same intended use. Under these circumstances it is especially important to include the largest possible number of goods; differences in supply can thus be taken into account, and errors in ascertainment balanced to a large extent. A total of over 800 products were included in the computation; this is about the same number of items at present carried in the FRG cost of living index .

As in the past, the calculations were based on the consumption pattern of 4-person wage-earner households (Footnote 6) (In the FRG: 4-person wage earner household with medium income, head of household the sole earner. In the GDR: 4-person households of workers and employees with average household incomes.) and 2-person pensioner households. (Footnote 7) (In the FRG: 2-person households of pension and social security recipients. In the GDR: 2-person pensioner households with average household income without income from work.) The consumption pattern in the FRG and in the GDR were evaluated on the basis of DM prices as well as Mark prices.

The consumption structure in the FRG for both types of households were based on the weighting system of 1980, which is currently being used by the Federal Office of Statistics to compute the price index figures of the cost of living; (Footnote 8) (Compare "Waegungsschema der neuen Preisindizes fuer die Lebenshaltung auf Basis 1980." In: STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT [editor];[Fachserie 17, Reihe 7 Preise und Preisindizes fuer die Lebenshaltung]. Issue August 1984, p 67 ff. [appendix]) they were updated on the basis of the results of housekeeping accounts. (Footnote 9) (Compare STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT [editor]: [Fachserie 15, Reihe 1 Einnahmen und Ausgaben ausgewaehlter privater Haushalte 1984], 1985) In addition, modifications were necessary in the case of some goods items, since comparable data for the GDR are not always available.

In contrast to the Federal Office of Statistics, the GDR Central Administration for Statistics does not publish clearly subdivided weighting systems. Only average consumption structures of private households are published in rough divisions. (Footnote 10) (Compare STATISTISCHES JAHRBUCH DER DDR 1985, p 283 ff.) A further subdivision was estimated on the basis of individual reports in GDR specialized literature, of consumption and supply statistics, and information on consumption trends and habits of the population.

Therefore, for each of the two types of households two calculations are carried out, one for the consumption pattern of the FRG, and one for that of the GDR. This is necessary because of the differences in consumption structures, and it results in divergent consumer parities. By establishing mean values (crossing the consumption patterns), the results can be compressed.

The partially different market conditions in the two comparison areas cannot be registered through comparisons of buying power. Supply problems are still part of everyday life in the GDR; to be mentioned are, for example,

--hidden quality defects,
--bottlenecks in making goods available,
--waiting periods (in the case of passenger cars, for instance, up to 10 years and longer),
--gray and black markets,
--barter deals,
--insufficient capacity in repair and service establishments.

Price and Consumption Structures

The comparison is carried out under the aspect of divergences from prices in the FRG. The price structure in the GDR shows great differences vis-a-vis that of the FRG. There are goods which, compared with the FRG, are particularly cheap, and others which are particularly expensive.

As a rule, uniform consumer goods prices are in force in the GDR; this principle is only set aside occasionally in the case of perishable goods or special offers. Prices are established administratively, and social policy goals are being pursued to a certain degree. For this reason, in the case of many consumer goods one cannot speak of cost orientation. Consumption of vital goods and services such as basic foodstuffs, public transportation services, laundry services, and rents, is heavily subsidized. In general, even non-subsidized services are remarkably cheap because of relatively low wages. By contrast, luxury products are burdened with high consumption levies (indirect taxes). This includes the majority of technical products, in particular more durable consumer goods such as cars, television sets, and washing machines. The same holds true for most luxury foodstuffs. Prices fulfill a certain distribution function: they are to bring relief to the budget of lower-income groups, and cut back the buying power of higher-income groups. After all, the national budget in 1984 showed price subsidies of 32 billion Marks, housing not included, (1985 plan: 40 billion Marks; 1986 plan: 46 billion Marks), and 50 billion Marks of consumption levies.

Until the end of the 1970's, the GDR leadership was concerned with holding consumer goods prices at a constant level. There were hidden price increases, however, due to product changes: goods of lesser value disappeared from the assortment of merchandise, and with new or slightly altered products, price increases were greater than quality improvements.

Over-all, those price increases stayed within limits; they were not listed in the official GDR price statistics, and the official line maintained the fiction of unchanged consumer goods prices. (Footnote 11) (The official GDR index of retail sales prices remained almost constant at about 100 until the end of the 1970's.) Only at the end of the 1970's was the principle of constant consumer goods prices loosened: prices for products of basic requirements continue to remain stable, while new goods, and those of greater value, are to recover costs and bring in profits and taxes. Open price increases were permitted for newly costed products. This increased price differences in all types of merchandise. In addition, a special form of price increase is taking place through expansion of the Delicat/Exquisit stores. These are stores which sell qualitatively good products from (mostly Western) foreign countries, but also from domestic production, sometimes at three to four times the customary prices.

In the FRG, some consumer goods prices for important categories of goods rose significantly, particularly during the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's (with the second oil price hike). Price increases have slowed considerably since then and have even come to a complete halt at present.

Thus there are some strongly divergent consumer goods prices in the two German territories; in extreme cases, the difference may be 10 times as high: public transportation fares in the GDR, for example, are barely one-tenth of those in the FRG, while digital watches are up to 10 times higher.

In addition to the differing price structures in the two countries (and resulting price ratios), the purchasing power of the currencies is also determined by the respective consumption structure of the households. For purposes of comparison, the consumption structures of the two states can be juxtaposed in three large categories of goods (foodstuff and luxury foods, industrial goods, services). This shows that, in both territories, pensioners--because of their lower incomes--spend proportionately more for food, luxury foods and services, and correspondingly less for industrial goods. Durable goods in household furnishings are usually of less importance to elderly citizens than non-durable goods and services. The proportion of expenditures for services (including repairs) in the GDR is less than half that in the FRG; this is primarily due to very low rents and highly subsidized prices for energy and transportation services, but also because of the limited and sometimes insufficient supply. On the other hand, the budget share for foodstuffs and luxury foods--for both household types--in the GDR is over 50 percent higher than in the FRG. GDR households also spend more of their income on industrial goods, particularly textiles, clothing, and shoes.

It can be noted in general that the consumption patterns in the FRG are much more diverse than in the GDR. This holds especially true for high-quality consumer goods, where the GDR still experiences supply gaps, long waiting lines, and considerable regional supply differences. The items sold in Exquisit/Delikat stores constitute only a limited proportion of GDR consumption; compared with sales of foodstuffs and luxury foods, and the category of textiles, clothing and shoes, they amount to only 10 percent of each category. This has been taken into account accordingly.

Price and Purchasing Power Ratios According to Areas of Requirements, Based on Consumption Habits in the FRG...

Purchasing power ratios were established for nine consumption areas and the two household types, based on consumption habits in the FRG. The 4-person, wage-earner household reflects approximately the average consumption structure, while the 2-person, pensioner household more strongly reflects basic, vital requirements.

There is a much wider price range for foodstuffs and luxury foods in the GDR than in the FRG. For foodstuffs, the prices for bread, baked goods, fresh vegetables and potatoes are one-half to two-thirds of comparable West German prices; fish, meat and lunch meats also cost less than in the FRG. But with increased quality, the price ratios shift in favor of the D-Mark. Butter and margarine cost as much as in the FRG; eggs, flour, processed vegetables and canned goods cost more. Prices for many imported goods such as tropical fruit, cocoa and chocolate are far above the Western level. Over-all it shows that foodstuffs, for which 100 D-Marks had to be paid in the FRG, would have required 99 or 102 Marks, respectively, in the GDR, depending on the type of household.

In the case of luxury foods, the purchasing power of the Mark is considerably lower. For wage earners it is 52 percent, for pensioners only 42 percent of that of the D-Mark. This is primarily due to the very high prices in the GDR for coffee, wine and liquor. Coffee costs 4 times as much in the GDR as in the FRG; sparkling wines 3 times as much; and wine, liquor and better brands of tea, twice as much. Since consumption in lunchrooms and restaurants in the GDR continue to be remarkably inexpensive, the buying power of the Mark is twice that of the D-Mark. Only in luxury-type restaurants--still very rare in the GDR, but coming--are prices at about the average level of those in the FRG.

In the case of clothing, textiles and shoes, prices in the GDR are almost always higher than in the FRG. Medium-quality shoes, better-quality textiles, carpets and drapes cost twice or three times as much, and higher-quality items even more; work clothes, children's clothes and underwear, on the other hand, are cheaper. In this area, the buying power of the Mark is only about 40 percent that of the D-Mark.

Due to high subsidies, the expenditure sectors of apartment rents, electricity, gas, fuel are characterized by extremely low prices in the GDR. Compared to the FRG, rent expenditures are only 20 percent, and energy and gas only about 30 to 40 percent. Therefore, the purchasing power of the Mark in the case of rents is at least five times higher than that of the D-Mark, and for energy and fuels it is three and-a-half times as high.

The very heterogeneous area of household management includes, in addition to durable consumers goods (for example, furniture, heating and cooking appliances), lamps, china, glassware, and numerous articles for everyday use (such as nails, cleansers). Only simple goods, traditional tools and kitchen utensils are relatively inexpensive in the GDR, while most other merchandise is expensive. For example, furniture and electric household appliances cost two to five times as much as in the FRG. Compared to the D-Mark, the buying power of the Mark amounts to 54 percent in the case of wage earners, and to 63 percent for the simpler consumer patterns of pensioners.

The area of transportation and communication, in addition to individual transportation and use of public transportation services, also covers services such as car repair, driver training courses, rents for garages, and postal and telephone services. Due to high subsidies, fares in the public transportation system are very low in the GDR, while individual car use (with the exception of repairs) is much more expensive. Postal fees are more favorable in the GDR; local telephone calls from public phones cost the same in both states. Based on the West German consumer pattern, in the case of wage earners the buying power of the Mark is about 20 percent lower than that of the D-Mark. With pensioners, however, with relatively low use of privately owned vehicles, the Mark shows a 40 percent higher buying power.

Table 1

Buying Power Parities of D-Mark and GDR Mark in 1985[1], Computed According to the Consumption Structure in the FRG for Selected Household Types in Percent

Expenditures according to categories	4-Person Wage Earner Household[2]		2-Person Pensioner Household[3]	
	Relative buying power of Mark[4]	Percent of expenses	Relative buying power of Mark[4]	Percent of expenses
Foodstuffs and luxury foods	89	26.6	87	32.3
of these: foodstuffs	99	17.8	102	23.9
luxury foods	52	5.3	42	5.2
consumption in restaurants	205	3.5	200	3.2
Clothing and shoes	43	7.7	41	5.9
Apartment rents	530	17.7	529	24.0
Electricity, gas, heating fuels	341	6.4	356	9.3
Household management	54	8.5	63	7.7
Transport and communications	79	15.6	140	8.1
Body and health care[5]	92	2.6	121	3.6
Education and entertainment	59	7.9	71	4.5
Personal outfitting, other goods and services[6]	91	7.2	91	4.7
Cost of living, total	89	100.0	110	100.0
Cost of living, without rents	76	82.3	88	76.0

1) Mid-year position.— 2) Average of all 4-person, wage earner households with medium income of head of household as sole earner.— 3) Two-person households of pensioners and social security recipients.— 4) Purchasing power of the Mark in the GDR compared to the D-Mark in the FRG.— 5) Without services for health care.— 6) Watches, jewelry, leather goods, vacation and travels, insurance services, fees, motor vehicle taxes, etc.

Source: Computations by DIW.

With regard to items of body and health care, articles for body care cost on the average 50 percent more in the GDR than in the FRG, while health care items cost considerably less. Depending on the consumption pattern, the purchasing power of the Mark is 92 percent of the D-Mark for wage earners, while it is about 120 percent for pensioners oriented more towards standard products.

The education and entertainment sector includes, for instance, radio, television and stereo sets, but also cameras and motion-picture equipment; compared with the FRG, they cost about five times as much in the GDR; optical equipment, about three times as much, sports and camping items and toys, about twice as much. For items of school and office use, prices in the GDR vary more than in the FRG. Stationery and paper products, printed material and services are much more favorable in the GDR; the price of daily newspapers is only 20 percent. Books continue to be cheaper; however, luxurious picture volumes are at about the West German price level. Visits to theaters, movie theaters, and sports events cost about half in the GDR; kindergarten fees are one-twentieth, and adult education costs one-fourth. Altogether, the buying power of the Mark compared to the D-Mark is 59 percent for wage earners, and 71 percent for pensioners.

Personal outfitting, in addition to watches and jewelry, also includes other goods such as suitcases, briefcases, pipes and lighters. Of special weight are a number of services (for instance, vacations and travels, insurance) as well as taxes and fees. Simple watches cost twice as much in the GDR as in the FRG, modern watches many times as much. Genuine jewelry is also expensive in the GDR, while services are cheaper, with a few exceptions (for example, trips abroad). In both types of households the purchasing power of the Mark is about 90 percent that of the D-Mark, based on West German consumption habits.

The calculation carried out according to West German categories of demand, because of the differences in the budget systems of the two states, for most of the categories does not permit a direct comparison of buying power according to the GDR consumption structure. (Footnote 13) (The tables included show the different systematic arrangements. They agree in the case of foodstuffs and luxury foods. However, under the GDR system, industrial goods and services are separate categories; in the FRG, on the other hand, they are grouped together according to areas of demand.) To remedy this, the FRG consumption structure was rearranged according to the GDR system.

Since the subdivisions are defined differently than before, by necessity different purchasing power parities result for individual items. However, the outcome for the total cost of living remains untouched by this. The ratios after the rearrangement can be compared directly with the buying power parities according to the GDR consumption structure.

Table 2

Buying Power Parities of D-Mark and GDR Mark in 1985 [1]
Computed According to the Consumption Structure in the FRG for Selected Household Types, Subdivided into Categories According to the GDR System; in percent.

Expenditures according to categories	4-Person Wage Earner Household 2)		2-Person Pensioner Household 3)	
	Relative buying power of Mark 4)	Percent of expenses	Relative buying power of Mark 4)	Percent of expenses
Goods	64	62.0	72	54.7
Foodstuffs and luxury foods	89	26.6	87	32.3
of these: foodstuffs	99	17.8	102	23.9
luxury foods	52	5.3	42	5.2
consumption in restaurants	205	3.5	200	3.2
Industrial goods	53	35.4	58	22.4
of these: textiles, clothing and shoes	41	8.7	39	7.1
of those: shoes, leather goods	56	1.8	49	0.9
textiles and clothing	38	6.9	37	6.2
furniture	46	1.9	49	0.9
household goods	75	1.4	82	1.1
electric products	26	2.5	29	1.5
other products	70	20.8	101	11.8
Services 5)	256	34.4	301	43.3
rents	530	17.7	529	24.0
electricity, gas, water	285	4.8	306	7.3
transportation services	246	3.0	260	4.6
culture, sports, travels	113	5.1	89	2.9
repairs	158	1.6	182	1.5
other services 5)	136	2.2	185	2.9
Taxes, insurances, fees	201	3.6	210	2.0
Cost of living, total	89	100.0	110	100.0
Cost of living, without rents	76	82.3	88	76.0

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1) Mid-year position.-- 2) Average of all 4-person, wage earner households with medium income; head of household as sole earner.-- 3) Two-person households of pensioners and social security recipients.-- 4) Buying power of Mark in the GDR compared to D-Mark in the FRG.-- 5) Without services for health care.--
Source: Computations by DIW.

...On the Basis of Consumption Habits in the GDR

As a rule, the relative purchasing power of the Mark is higher when established on the basis of GDR consumption habits. This already becomes clear in the category of foodstuffs and luxury foods. Compared to the D-Mark, the buying power of the Mark is now 113 percent; in the case of the FRG consumption pattern--oriented toward higher-quality goods--it was only 89 percent and 87 percent, respectively. The foodstuffs category contributed considerably to this result, not only because of its relatively greater importance in the GDR, but particularly because especially goods of relatively low prices constitute a high proportion of consumption there (for instance, meat, sausages and lunch meats, potatoes, milk, unprocessed vegetables). Furthermore, some high-priced products in the GDR (such as tropical fruit, fruit juices) only carry little weight because of clear supply shortages. One exception, however, is cocoa. For wage earners, the purchasing power of the Mark vis-a-vis the D-Mark on the basis of GDR consumption habits reaches 118 percent. For pensioners, who can consume fewer high-priced products, it is as high as 126 percent. This is clearly higher than if based on FRG consumption habits (around 100 percent). In the case of luxury foods, also, not only is the percentage of total expenditure higher in the GDR than in the FRG --and especially in the case of pensioners--, but also the buying power ratio (55 percent vs. 42 percent compared to the D-Mark). The high consumption of expensive coffee by pensioners in the GDR is balanced by a relatively higher consumption of cheap goods (for example, tea, beer, and lower-grade tobacco products). Regarding consumption in restaurants and company lunchrooms, the purchasing power of the Mark for both types of households (over 210 percent) is somewhat higher than in the FRG consumption structure (about 200 percent).

Although the range of items in the industrial goods category offered in the GDR has improved in recent years both in quality and assortment, medium-quality products are still preponderant. High-quality merchandise, on a level with international standards, are much rarer. This, and the differing importance of subgroupings, result in the fact that the purchasing power of the Mark is clearly higher when based on the GDR consumption pattern rather than that of the FRG. In the case of GDR pensioners who have to make do with simple goods, it attains 95 percent of the D-Mark (based on FRG consumption habits, it is only 58 percent). For wage earners, already oriented toward a broader range of goods, it comes to 73 percent (vs. 53 percent). Among industrial goods, the buying power of the Mark is weakest for electric appliances which are heavily burdened with consumption taxes in the GDR (levies tied to products) and, therefore, are very expensive. It is clearly below 30 percent of that of the D-Mark. In the textiles and clothing category, because of some very high prices in the GDR, the buying power of the Mark generally reaches only about 40 percent of that of the D-Mark. Based on both consumption structures, the purchasing power of the Mark for furniture ranges between 40 and 50 percent of that of the D-Mark. In the case of shoes, purses and other leather goods, the buying power of the Mark in the GDR comes to 60 percent or 55 percent, respectively, of that of the D-Mark; according to FRG consumption habits, it is even less. For the proportion of higher-quality shoes, which are particularly expensive in the GDR, is greater in the FRG consumption structure than in the GDR. For household goods, where there is a great spread of GDR prices, the GDR consumption structure shows a buying power of the Mark of 85 percent that of the D-Mark; according to FRG consumption habits, it is less among wage earners (75 percent).

In the very heterogeneous category of other goods, which under the GDR system includes cars and sporting goods, optical equipment, clocks, watches, business merchandise as well as printed products, paper goods, potted and cut flowers, motor and heating fuels, the purchasing power of Mark and D-Mark is about the same, over-all, according to the consumption structure of wage earners in the GDR. According to the weightings of the subgroups, price ratios favorable for the GDR (such as motor and heating fuels, newspapers) are balanced by unfavorable ones (for example, cameras, cars, watches). An important factor is that in the GDR, cars play a much lower part in GDR consumption than in the FRG, due to a much lower degree of motorization and comparatively simple car models (Trabant and Wartburg) with a long life-span (high demand for spare parts). On the basis of FRG consumption habits, because of the much higher proportion of car purchases of higher quality and more expensive models, the purchasing power of the Mark must of necessity be considerably lower for the entire category. It is only 70 percent of that of the D-Mark. Computed on the basis of both consumption structures, the purchasing power of the Mark is considerably greater for pensioners, oriented toward a simpler line of goods, than for wage earners. Here, also, exists a buying power gap unfavorable for the FRG pensioner, precisely because some things are part of their living standard which GDR pensioners can hardly afford.

Services, which are generally very work-intensive, are usually much cheaper in the GDR, mostly due to the comparatively lower wage levels. Furthermore, in many cases they are subsidized. Certain services (such as public transportation, education, and culture) are also subsidized in the FRG, but to a much lesser extent than in the GDR. Compared to the FRG, it is striking that the proportion of expenditures for all services is less than half. This is not only a consequence of lower expenditures due to lower prices, but in many categories also an expression of clear insufficiency of capacities in the GDR. For example, repair shops, gas stations and hotels are scarce. All services taken together, there is little difference in the buying power of the Mark under both consumption structures. Under GDR consumption habits, it is about 300 percent that of the D-Mark for wage earners, and 320 percent for pensioners. Comparable values for the FRG consumption are at 260 and 300 percent, respectively.

Table 3

Buying Power Parities of D-Mark and GDR Mark in 1985 1)
Computed According to the Consumption Structure in the GDR for Selected Household Types; in percent.

Expenditures according to categories	4-Person Wage Earner Household 2) Relative buying power of Mark 4)	4-Person Wage Earner Household 2) Percent of expenses	2-Person Pensioner Household 3) Relative buying power of Mark 4)	2-Person Pensioner Household 3) Percent of expenses
Goods	93	82.8	106	81.5
Foodstuffs and luxury foods	113	41.0	113	51.1
of these: foodstuffs	118	27.0	126	34.4
luxury foods	56	9.8	55	13.3
consumption in restaurants	213	4.2	210	3.4
Industrial goods	73	41.8	95	30.4
of these: textiles, clothing and shoes	46	14.3	43	11.0
of those: shoes, leather goods	60	3.2	55	1.9
textiles and clothing	42	11.1	40	9.1
furniture	42	2.1	54	0.9
household goods	83	1.8	85	1.7
electric products	28	3.4	28	3.2
other products	102	20.2	157	13.6
Services	294	14.7	322	16.9
rents	537	3.4	555	4.3
electricity, gas, water	327	1.8	354	2.4
transportation services	362	1.2	311	2.4
culture, sports, travels	172	3.7	156	1.8
repairs	196	2.3	202	2.3
other services	165	2.3	192	3.7
Taxes, insurances, fees	177	2.5	211	1.6
Cost of living, total	124	100.0	145	100.0
Cost of living, without rents	110	96.6	126	95.7

1) Mid-year position.—2) Average of all 4-person, wage earner households.—3) Two-person, pensioner households without income from gainful activity.—4) Buying power of Mark in the GDR compared to D-Mark in the FRG.

Source: Computations by DIW.

Table 4

Buying Power Parities of D-Mark and GDR Mark in 1985[1)]

Expenditures according to categories in total	Relative Buying Power of GDR Mark 2) 4-Person wage earner household	2-Person pensioner household
	in percent	
Consumption structure in the FRG	89	110
Consumption structure in the GDR	124	145
Crossing of consumption pattern	107	128

1) Mid-year position.-- 2) Buying power of the Mark in the GDR compared to the buying power of the D-Mark in the FRG.
Source: Computations by DIW.

In the case of rents, based on both consumption structures and both types of households, the Mark has a buying power five times as high as that of the D-Mark. For expenditures for electricity, gas, water, and tranport services, it is between two and-a-half to three times as high. These differences result from divergent consumption patterns.

In the culture, sports, entertainment and travel category, the purchasing power of the Mark according to GDR consumption habits is 172 percent for wage earners, and 154 percent for pensioners compared to the D-Mark. This is distinctly higher than with FRG consumption habits (113 and 89 percent, respectively). With a similar travel quota in both territories (number of vacation travelers per 1,000 inhabitants per year), in the GDR domestic travel is preponderant, while foreign travel dominates in the FRG. In the GDR, the inexpensive vacation service of trade unions and companies plays a large part. Short trips arranged by travel bureaus are almost as expensive as in the FRG, and vacation trips to East bloc countries are even twice as high. Much less expensive are fees for kindergartens and adult education courses, as are tickets for sports and cultural events, and fees for radio and television.

Other services (such as laundry, cleaning, photographic work, hairdressers' services) as a rule cost only half as much in the GDR as in the FRG (exception: color film processing). Accordingly, under the GDR consumption pattern the buying power of the Mark compared to the D-Mark is 165 percent for wage earners, and 192 percent for pensioners. Under FRG consumption patterns, however, it is distinctly less for wage earners (136 percent), since there is generally greater demand for higher-quality services.

With the exception of motor vehicle taxes, payments in the category of insurances, fees and motor vehicle levies are distinctly lower in the GDR than in the FRG. Over-all, this results in a purchasing power of the Mark about twice as high as that of the D-Mark.

Summary of Results

The price ratio between the FRG and the GDR show a wide spread for similar goods and services. It is still valid that

--prices for goods of basic requirements, for apartment rents, and most other services in the GDR are far below the FRG level;
--as a rule, prices are much higher in the GDR for luxury foods, higher-quality products of fashionable design, durable consumer goods, and new products.

The price differences have the effect that the average purchasing power of the Mark compared to the D-Mark drops with higher incomes and more demanding consumption habits. With a rising standard of living, the proportion of goods of a semi-luxury type increases in total consumption. Therefore, the purchasing power of the Mark is lower when applied to the much more varied FRG consumption pattern than that of the GDR. This trend results in a lower purchasing power of the Mark for the consumption patterns of wage earners compared to the more modest consumption pattern of pensioners. Furthermore, it holds generally true that the buying power of one's own currency with regard to domestic goods is higher than if compared with those of the other, since consumer attitudes adapt to existing supply and prices.

Based on the pattern of living according to the consumption structure in the GDR, the average purchasing power of the Mark for a 4-person, wage earner household is 124 percent of the buying power of the D-Mark; i.e., for the same goods and services one had to pay about one-quarter more in the FRG than in the GDR in mid-1985. However, according to the FRG consumption pattern, the relative purchasing power of the Mark (89 percent) was considerably lower. For pensioner households, the parities are more favorable for the Mark; they are 110 percent for the FRG consumption pattern, and 145 percent for the GDR consumption pattern.

By using differing household types and consumption structures, one gains an idea of the extent of differences in consumer parities. By establishing mean values--"crossing of consumption patterns"--, the results can be brought together. This is problematical, however, because of the wide spreads. The mean value of the purchasing power ratio of Mark and D-Mark, based on the consumption structures of the FRG and GDR, stands at 107 percent for the 4-person, wage earner household, and 128 percent for the 2-person, pensioner household. The purchasing power of the GDR Mark, measured against the D-Mark, is therefore higher in both cases.

The purchasing power computations of the DIW are always based on the conditions (prices, supply of goods, consumption structure) found during the respective key years in the FRG and GDR. The Federal Office of Statistics, on the other hand, uses constant weighting systems over a prolonged period in order to determine the price development independent of the structural component. In comparing DIW results with former studies, it must be noted that changes may be due to price as well as structural influences. Compared to 1983, the consumer parities between D-Mark and Mark for consumption over-all have remained almost the same, but there are certain deviations in individual goods categories. For example, the purchasing power of the Mark has further increased for rents, electricity, gas and fuels, while it decreased for foodstuffs and luxury foods. In the former case, price effects were decisive, while in the latter, price and structural changes probably played a part. A significant reason for the Mark's purchasing power not having increased over-all is probably the slowed-down price increases in the FRG.

It must be pointed out once again that the level of purchasing power parities must not be equated with the level of the standard of living. In addition to prices, availability of goods and the size of income are decisive. Although more wage earners contribute to the income of a household in the GDR, the average net income of wage earner and pensioner households (based on the respective currencies) are more than double in the FRG. Adjusted for the difference in purchasing power (through the ratios of "crossed" consumption patterns), the real income lag in the GDR is still 50 percent. This gap would widen even more, if the supply problems in the GDR were taken into consideration. (Footnote 14) (In a U.S. work, based on an earlier DIW comparison of purchasing power, an attempt was made to also take into consideration in the computation the lack of availability of goods, with the aid of an econometric model of the 4-person wage earner household (FRG consumption structure). According to this study, the purchasing power of the GDR Mark had to be stated as about one-eighth lower. -- Compare Irwin L. Collier: "Connections, Effective Purchasing Power and Real Product in the German Democratic Republic." Dissertation. Massachusetts 1984, p 96).

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ECONOMISTS ANALYZE ASPECTS OF PRODUCTION PREPARATION-PHASE

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 34 No 5, May 1986 pp 641-59

[Article by Prof Wolfgang Heyde, Dr of Economics, qualified university lecturer, certified economist, born 1926, director of the Section for Socialist Industrial Economy with the Technical University of Dresden; and by Gerd Laudel, Dr of Economics, certified industrial engineer, born 1940, lecturer with the same section of the same university; and by Prof Franz Pleschak, Dr of Economics, certified industrial engineer, born 1940, full professor with the same section and university; and by Prof Helmut Sabisch, Dr of Economics, certified industrial engineer, born 1934, director of the Science Branch with the same section, same university. Original title: "Complex Production Preparation as a Requirement of Comprehensive Intensification of Economic Processes".]

[Text] [English-language Summary]

Comprehensive intensification of economic processes places rising demands on production preparation in industrial combines and enterprises. This goes along with a marked interpenetration of responsibilities at the stage of production preparation and results in an increasing complexity of the processes of production preparation. The authors identify the characteristics of complex production preparation and derive relevant conclusions for the management, planning and organization of innovation processes. They point out how under such conditions research and development schemes as well as assessment and decision-making must be further improved at the stage of production preparation. Emphasis is laid on the introduction of computer-assisted technologies (CAD-CAM) to improve the handling of the complex processes of production preparation. Conclusions are drawn with regard to the responsibilities of managerial staff in preparing the introduction and efficiency-oriented application of CAD-CAM solutions.

The continued gradual improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard, the allaround strengthening of socialism and the securing of its defense capability presuppose a steady and dynamic output and effectiveness growth on the part of the national economy. "The critical point is to ensure economic growth through comprehensive and sustained intensification. This means that the targets for a rise in labor productivity must be set high and it demands that the specific production consumption be further reduced. Better quality and greater effectiveness are the foundations of all national economic planning." (Footnote 1) (Tenth Conference of the SED Central Committee, E. Honecker, "Zur Vorbereitung des XI. Parteitages der SED" [On Preparations for the 11th SED Party Congress], Dietz Publishers, Berlin, 1985, p 30.) In particular, the important thing is to integrate the latest results of scientific-technical progress into the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction in a thoroughgoing manner and with maximum effectiveness and, for this purpose, to make ever better use of all of the potentials of the socialist production method.

Comprehensive intensification--which is characterized by the utilization of all intensification factors during all phases of the reproduction process and which is aimed at achieving greater effectiveness through new products and new technologies--brings out the factors needed for a high degree of dynamics in economic development. It is increasingly sustained by the economic utilization of key technologies, such as the broad-based employment of microelectronics, computer technology, flexible automation, biotechnology, and new raw materials. This introduces stiff requirements for work in all sectors of the combines. Using socialism's advantages for the purpose of mastering the scientific-technical revolution, the organic tie-in of science and production, and their mutual permeation establish tasks and criteria for all work collectives. Significant innovations originate from basic research. In this process, they start with market-oriented sales and foreign trade activities, they presuppose creative work in the development of products, technologies, and basic assets, they are connected with high performance levels for modernization, in the supply of hardware and software through the construction of rationalization equipment, and they demand circumspect disciplined work during transfer into production all the way to steady production organization with the renewed product assortment and the renewed technology.

The new and qualitatively higher requirements addressed to production preparation in the combines and enterprises are particularly pronounced. In combination with the essential qualitative changes in the system of the production forces through the scientific-technical revolution and the state of socialist production conditions that has been reached, these requirements necessarily lead to the development of a new quality, a higher development stage in production preparation which is suited to the work-time-saving and asset-saving type of comprehensively and intensively expanded reproduction.

Starting with the SED resolutions on the implementation of economic strategy under the conditions of comprehensive intensification, through the generalization of many different kinds of experiences of the advanced combines and of discoveries in enterprise management research, we will in the following illustrate essential aspects of complex production preparation. (Footnote 2) (Cf., "9. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED" [Ninth Conference of the SED Central Committee], "From the Political Bureau Report to the SED Central Committee," reporting officer: E. Honecker, Dietz Publishers, Berlin, 1984; "10. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED" [Tenth Conference of the SED Central Committee], loc. cit.)

Requirements for Production Preparation Arising from Comprehensive Intensification

Comprehensive intensification as a process within which the workers come to grips with objectively rising targets and the ways leading there means that the subjective factor plays the decisive role in the final analysis. "Man with his abilities is the main production force and we must act accordingly." (Footnote 3) ("10. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED," loc. cit., p 35.) This is why the development of a new quality in production preparation is above all closely tied in with the political leadership of the work collectives, the improvement of the skills of the managers, researchers, and development specialists for the technical and economic tasks. A growing role is played here by the establishment of a creative work atmosphere, the promotion of innovator activities, the readiness to work hard and take risks, as well as education in discipline and order. Socialist competition as well as stimulation in terms of ideas and material aspects are also becoming increasingly important in production preparation.

The requirements levelled against production preparation reflect the complexity of the objective needs arising during the implementation of the new stage of economic strategy which, as a whole, are aimed at growth and the decisive improvement of the ratio between result and expenditure in the combine's closed reproduction process.

First of all, it is necessary in production preparation even more lastingly to contribute to the reduction of production consumption. Decisive prerequisites can be created in the sectors of design, technological production preparation, and process development in order to reduce the expenditure of materialized labor in a comprehensive sense. In this process we must start with the total future life cycle of the products in order, so to speak, to reduce the material expenditure and the necessary basic assets utilization during production, the use of energy, auxiliary materials and spare parts during practical application and extensively to close the substance cycle through the recovery of the material and substance essence after its separation.

Second, production preparation must make sure that human labor will be used with greater efficiency in all stages of the reproduction process. The point of departure for this is the design of efficient products requiring little attendance and maintenance which will also reveal a high degree of reliability and flexibility. The development of modern production tools and their integration with the corresponding robot, transportation, and storage equipment, measurement equipment, as well as supply and waste removal equipment as well as computer equipment with the pertinent programs and data bases for the solution of complex automation problems--these create possibilities for a decisive reduction in the necessary work time expenditure. But at the same time they demand a goal-oriented production preparation effort which will be coordinated with product and technology development. The growing spectrum of tasks in production preparation calls for an increase in and the better utilization of its output capacity, as well as the full effectiveness of the workers' creative force for the production of a high new product value which means that we will be keeping up with the objectively necessary trend toward a higher degree of refinement.

Third, production preparation must react to the change in needs and requirements much faster. This higher reaction capacity relates to the introduction of new products, the adaptation of existing solutions to customer or market requirements, the change in the utility properties of the products and of the production yardstick as a function of changes in the requirements, as well as the change in balancing conditions. The prerequisite for this is flexible work in the sectors of the reproduction process and here the increase of flexibility in production preparation is the decisive point of departure for the development and introduction of such complex solutions.

Fourth, modernization and rationalization of the existing material-technical base increasingly determine the tasks of production preparation. The introduction of new products and technologies is most closely tied in with the development of efficient rationalization equipment, the implementation of general repairs needed for modernization of basic assets, and the creation of the corresponding software. Comprehensive intensification in all combines and enterprises calls for making sure that investments will become effective as "one of the most important moving forces of economic growth" in that they lead to a considerable rise in effectiveness. Here it is important to use a growing part of the investment resources for rationalization projects (Footnote 4) (Cf., "9. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED," loc. cit., p 41.) The ever closer interlacing of research-and-development and basic assets reproduction emerges here as a consequence that is decisive for production prepration. This applies not only to the planning and preparation but also to the execution of processes intended to implement scientific-technical progress. "Scientific-technical tasks and the preparation of the corresponding investment measures are to be planned, managed, and accounted for as a uniform process from the very beginning." (Footnote 5) (Ibid.)

Fifth, it is becoming necessary to bring the key technologies fully to bear for the sake of triggering innovation processes which have a high effectiveness potential. "What we need here are significant innovations, such as only future-oriented basic research can spawn them." (Footnote 6) ("10. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED," loc. cit., p 32.) Such real innovations are connected with a high degree of complexity regarding cooperation in research and development as well as in the material-technical backup support of the production base. They have far-reaching and complex effects on the phases and elements of the in-house reproduction process, during the preliminary and followup stages, as well as at the consumer end. The more innovation corresponds to the revolutionary process of scientific-technical progress, the more head start and expenditure will be required in production preparation, in which connection the latter then itself runs through an innovation process.

The work areas of production preparation are becoming increasingly intertwined in keeping with these objective requirements; the complex character of production-preparing processes now takes shape.

The following make up the subject of complex production preparation:

Uniform long-term-design work for the entire reproduction process at whose center we find the refinement concepts;

Need and market research, as well as long-term sales preparation for new products;

Scientific-technical production preparation with specifically goal-oriented basic research and applied research, development and introduction of new products and processes, as well as rationalization of current production through technical and organizational measures;

Organizational preparation all the way to the interface with planning and control of production;

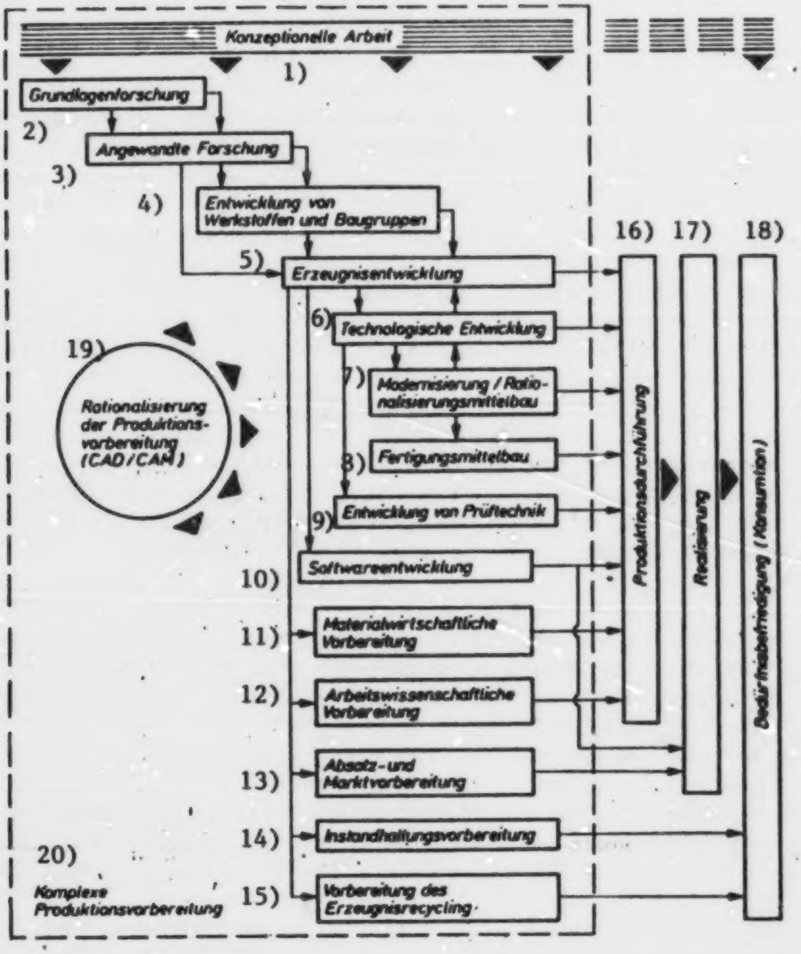
Preparation of new production in terms of material management;

Preparation of basic assets reproduction, especially through maintenance and modernization, as well as expansion of the equipment inventory for the implementation of key technologies;

Labor-science preparation of production, especially regarding the guarantee of future functional and operational reliability during operation, consideration of ergonomic requirements, of scientific work organization, of the development of creativity and the preparation and promotion of higher worker skill levels;

Social preparation of production--in close conjunction with labor-science preparation--especially regarding the creation of performance-promoting working conditions and the alteration of work contents, during the transition to multishift work, during job changes for the purpose of starting operations in new production phases which arise from modernization, as well as in connection with guaranteeing work safety and health protection.

This situation and the reciprocal relationships existing between the process components of complex production preparation are illustrated in Figure 1.


Konzeptionelle Arbeit
1)
Grundlagenforschung
2)
Angewandte Forschung
3)
4)
Entwicklung von Werkstoffen und Baugruppen
5)
Erzeugnisentwicklung
6)
Technologische Entwicklung
7)
Modernisierung / Rationalisierungsmittelbau
8)
Fertigungsmittelbau
9)
Entwicklung von Prüftechnik
10)
Softwareentwicklung
11)
Materialwirtschaftliche Vorbereitung
12)
Arbeitswissenschaftliche Vorbereitung
13)
Absatz- und Marktvorbereitung
14)
Instandhaltungsvorbereitung
15)
Vorbereitung des Erzeugnisrecycling
16)
17)
18)
Produktionsdurchführung
Realisierung
Bedürfnisbefriedigung (Konsumtion)
19)
Rationalisierung der Produktionsvorbereitung (CAD/CAM)
20)
Komplexe Produktionsvorbereitung

Key:
1. Concept [design] work;
2. Basic research
3. Applied research
4. Development of raw materials and structural components
5. Product development
6. Technological development
7. Modernization, rationalization equipment construction
8. Production equipment construction
9. Development of testing equipment
10. Software development
11. Material-management preparation
12. Labor-science preparation
13. Sales and market preparation
14. Maintenance preparation
15. Product recycling preparation
16. Production implementation
17. Product sale
18. Need satisfaction (consumption)
19. Rationalization of production preparation (CAD-CAM)
20. Complex production preparation

The prerequisite for increasing the economic effectiveness of scientific-technical progress in the course of the reproduction process and especially as regards the development of top-level performances is the futher development of the production-preparing potential of the combines in all of its parts and in an intensive way. In particular it is important to increase the output capacity of the research and development teams, of rationalization equipment construction, and of other components of the potential of production preparation. Important ways of doing this include the unfolding of the workers' creativity in the course of the development of novel solutions and their practical application in production, the improvement of management and planning activity in the course of production preparation, the development of optimum proportions between components of the potential, boosting science cooperation between the combines and the academy installations, universities, and advanced schools, the rationalization of production preparation through the use of modern computer equipment, as well as the improvement of information activities relating to scientific-technical development as well as requirement and market development.

The internal relationships between conceptual work and head-start research, requirement research and product development are siumultaneously strengthened in this process when it comes to meeting new needs and using new work and action principles on the basis of key technologies.

By the same token, research-and-development and rationalization equipment construction are becoming increasingly intertwined. This is so, on the one hand, because the high intensity level of relationships between product, process, and the means of labor demands complex, user-related rationalization solutions. This means that the tempo of transfer can be speeded up considerably and that the production knowhow can be utilized directly for the perfection of production equipment. Besides, the in-house production of rationalization equipment makes it possible to avoid undesirable premature disclosure of in-house innovation strategies. On the other hand, this is so because rationalization equipment construction must above all be further developed in qualitative terms and, to this end, needs a corresponding research and development potential for the sake of employing microelectronics and the development of user software. (Footnote 7) (Cf., ibid., p 34.)

In general it is true that the internal interrelationships between the work areas mentioned grow definitely under the influence of significant innovations. Here, the higher degree of parallelism between them, which is on the whole necessary to speed up the production-preparing processes, works as a reinforcing factor.

Rising requirements for production preparation furthermore arise from the growing performance spectrum of the combines and enterprises. Along with scientific-technical progress, the change in needs, and in view of the aspect more complete resources utilization, the production preparation task field becomes broader along with the performances offered by the combines and enterprises.

The following tendencies are typical: material products are joined increasingly by immaterial scientific-technical results and performances for third parties which are sold in the form of goods (licenses, knowhow, consulting, etc.). Individual work tools are blended into adaptable and expandable as well as compatible product systems. At the same time, problem solutions, tailored to specific user needs, are being offered more and more on an international scale. The growing system character increasingly requires planning work and performances having to do with installation, assembly, and start-up. There is furthermore a need for performances for the entire life cycle of the products from utilization preparation (training the users) via constant spare parts supply all the way to cooperation in subsequent modernization and so-called "machine recycling." (Footnote 8) (Cf., S. Wentzel, "Questions of Comprehensive Intensification as Part of the Analysis of the Ninth Conference of the SED Central Committee," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 6, 1985, p 810.)

The components of products having to do with product working and product processing (above all in machine-building, as well as equipment and system construction and in electrotechnology) are tied in with data-processing components and automation equipment through the use of microelectronics. This gives us products whose "hardware portion" must be supplemented by software so that they can be made to work, in the first place, and in order thus to achieve refinement effects. The production of software now joins the production of the material product. (Footnote 9) (Cf., W. Huebner, W. Marschall, K. Steinitz, "Microelectronics, Development of a New Equipment Type and Comprehensive Intensification," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT No 7, 1984, p 984F.)

The production-equipment-making combines are broadening their output spectrum by adding highly-refined technical consumer goods for the sake of the allaround development of the consumer goods supply. Here it is above all important to develop effective solutions which are in keeping with existing and growing requirements, which express the most modern level of scientific-technical progress in the particular field, which are organically connected with the combine's production profile, and which make full use of the vast treasure of experiences of the workers in development or production. This calls for the specialization of efficient components of the existing potentials for consumer goods development as well as the intensification of market research and market promotion in the combines.

The tendencies illustrated here--which of course emerge in a differentiated fashion in the individual combines--result in noticeable consequences regarding the structures, processes, and activity images in production preparation as well as concerning the tie-in with other phases of the reproduction process. For example, the penetration of data processing equipment into many machine-building and equipment construction products leads to the necessity of building up capacities for circuit design in the production-preparing divisions of the particular combines and partly also to take over the manufacture of circuits to meet the needs of in-house production starting with a specific technological stage. (Footnote 10) (Cf., "10. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED," loc. cit., p 35.)

The complex character of production preparation is fashioned by force of objective necessity as a result of the increasingly mutual dependence of the phases of the reproduction process in the combine and the interlacing of intensification factors. But the growing concentration of combines--on the supplier and sales sides--with the national economic reproduction process in conjunction with the practical application spread and the propagation speed of significant innovations as well as the process of socialist economic integration boost the complex character of production preparation.

The goals and the complex character of production preparation call for commensurate ways of behavior on the part of managers and staff members in these divisions. Here we have first of all the political leadership of the collectives because the implementation of innovation processes involves tasks designed to strengthen socialism, because commitment and discipline depend decisively on the grasp of the task's political dimension. On this basis, there is increasing significance in the intellectual anticipation of the entire future reproduction process in order to produce the necessary decisions at the right time, the constant analysis of work results in the light of effectiveness targets, a creative operating procedure utilizing efficient problem solution methods, and the guarantee of a high degree of response capacity in production preparation.

Tasking Workbook, Complex Production Preparation, and Comprehensive Intensification

In keeping with its special role as tried and proven management, planning, and working instrument for the production-preparing process, the tasking workbook must increasingly take into account the complex character of production preparation and thus the requirements of comprehensive intensification. (11) (Cf., "Decree on the Tasking Workbook for Research and Development Tasks--Tasking Workbook Decree--Dated 17 December 1981." GESETZBLATT DER DDR, Part I, No 1, 1982; "First Implementing Regulation for the Decree on the Tasking Workbook for Research and Development Tasks--Tasking Workbook Decree--Dated 23 November 1983," GESETZBLATT DER DDDR, Part I, No 36, 1983.)

First of all, the important thing is to bring out the correct political ideological positions concerning work on the tasking workbook in all collectives and among all managers and staff members. This is expressed in the consistent discharge of the responsibility of general managers for the confirmation of the tasking workbook, a high degree of performance readiness on the part of the collectives, but especially also in connection with the rather risky advance into genuine virgin territory, just as in the course of an honest comparison of the level that was attained with the objective requirements. This is also borne out by the basic subordination of combines interests to the national economic requirements, the broad unfolding of socialist teamwork within the combine and with its production cooperation partners, as well as the goal-oriented involvement of the vast potential of the innovator movement in work on tasking workbooks--starting already with the initial drafting and confirmation of the tasking workbook targets.

Second, it is important to make sure, through work on the tasking workbook, that products and performances or services will reveal a high degree of marketability on international markets. This calls for real top-level performances which, for the duration of their effectiveness on the market, in terms of the decisive scientific-technical parameters, determine or at least help determine international top-level standards and which increasingly need a corresponding scientifically and economically sturdy head start. Big economic results on the international markets are achieved today above all whenever a new problem solution, a new action or working principle is offered for the first time.

It is indispensable for the development of marketable products consistently to start with the objective requirements of society, with the specific need on the individual target markets, and the specific user demands. Here again efficient need and market research as an integrating component of complex production preparation and its active influence upon research and development work is an unavoidable prerequisite. The necessary collaboration between research and development, need and market research, as well as sales or foreign trade should set in already during the design phase and should extend all the way to the effective series support for currently produced items. In this respect, the drafting of "market activity task workbooks" or maket introduction concepts by the pertinent foreign trade enterprises proved to be valuable in various industry branches.

Third, in the leading combines it proved to be a good idea, during the drafting of the tasking workbook targets, consistently to start with international maximum standards in the particular field and with the development tendencies found in scientific-technical progress. This is of growing economic significance above all because the tempo of production force development is accelerated on an international scale along with the further advance of the scientific-technical revolution. "We must keep up with this process. This is the only way we can speed up our own development tempo and attain the necessary level of labor productivity. ...The GDR must struggle to win top-level positions in decisive fields." (Footonote 12) ("10. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED," loc. cit., p 31.)

The complex prognostically oriented world level requirement is the most important management and working tool for this purpose. With its help, one must compare the attained or planned scientific-technical, economic, and social parameters of a product or a technological process against the maximum level worldwide, against the level demanded on the international target markets, as well as the objective development trends in science and technology--in each case related to the specific point in time at which the scientific-technical results will take effect on the market. (Footnote 13) (Cf., Group of Authors, "Weltstandsvergleiche--Aufgaben, Methoden, Erfahrungen" [World Level Comparisons--Tasks, Methods, Experiences], Die Wirtschaft Publishers, Berlin, 1982, p 15f.)

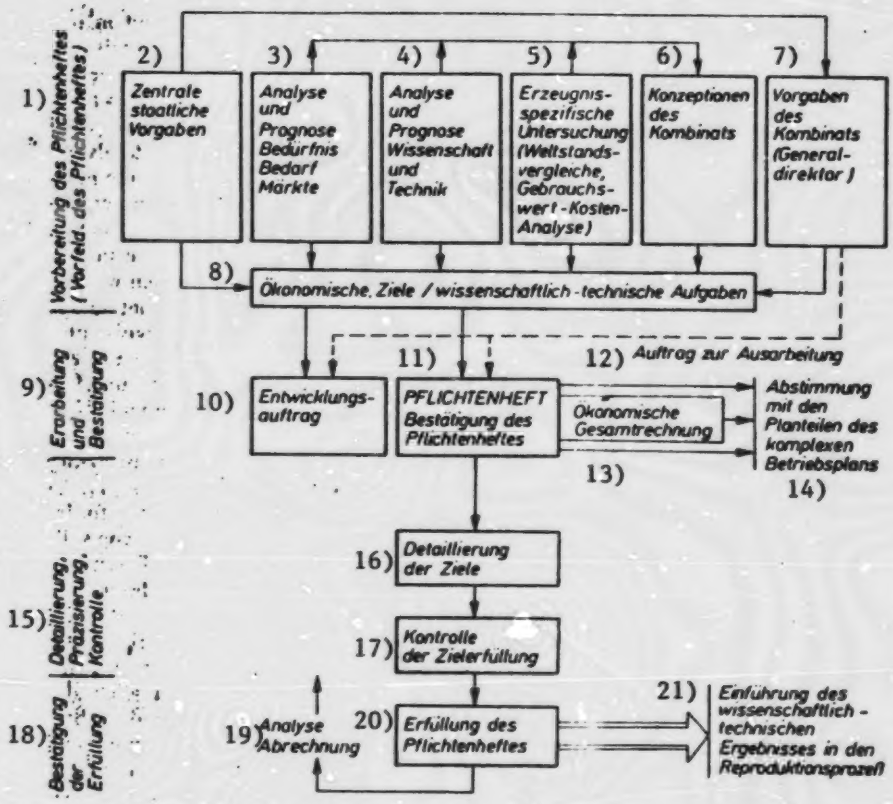
Working with world level comparisons as an essential part of work on the tasking workbook proved to be valuable in most combines and enterprises. Restrictions can arise in the spectrum of possible equipment in the light of investment strength and material implementability. The optimum configuration of equipment and instruments must be determined with the help of variant comparisons.

Looking at the new phase of economic strategy, it is however important to use world level comparisons even more comprehensively for the sake of great output and effectiveness growth. This above all calls for the inclusion of market-economics indexes in the comparison, in other words, especially those economic criteria which, along with the scientific-technical parameters, determine the saleability and export profitability on the international markets. That includes such specifically product-related and specifically market-connected brokerage and sales conditions as prices, payment and credit terms, level of customer service, advertising, and publicity work, existing shares of the market, sales organization effectiveness, etc. Even though these criteria cannot in all cases be matched up with quantitative magnitudes, their thorough analysis is a decisive prerequisite for strengthening the export power of the combines.

No less important for the saleability or products is their level of investiveness and their esthetic design. Well-prepared world level comparisons should therefore include patent-law indexes as well as shape-determining parameters or they should also be supplemented by special "design comparisons" for products that are particularly relevant in terms of design and form.

To be able to derive progressive targets for the point in time at which a planned development result becomes fully effective on the market--and, furthermore, considering the duration of the period of the market--it is unavoidable to estimate the future development of the international level with an adequately large "lead angle." Important working steps here include the thorough analysis of pertinent patent literature and the determination of development laws and tendencies for the decisive product parameters. The perfection of work with world level comparisons in keeping with the requirements mentioned presupposes a higher degree of complexity in production preparation, a closer tie-in between analytical and conceptual work, research and development, requirements and market research, market promotion on foreign markets, patent law work, etc.

Fourth, it is important correctly to manage the overall process of work on the tasking workbook and to integrate it into the combine's management and planning process. As the lessons learned by leading combines confirm convincingly, work on the tasking workbook cannot be confined to the phase of tasking workbook drafting alone but in the final analysis covers the entire life cycle of a product or process, especially also the specific designation and achievement of the goals, including the process of accounting for target attainment (see also Figure 2).


1) Vorbereitung des Pflichtenheftes (Vorfeld. des Pflichtenheftes)
2) Zentrale staatliche Vorgaben
3) Analyse und Prognose Bedürfnis Bedarf Märkte
4) Analyse und Prognose Wissenschaft und Technik
5) Erzeugnisspezifische Untersuchung (Weltstandsvergleiche, Gebrauchswert-Kosten-Analyse)
6) Konzeptionen des Kombinats
7) Vorgaben des Kombinats (Generaldirektor)
8) Ökonomische Ziele / wissenschaftlich-technische Aufgaben
9) Erarbeitung und Bestätigung
10) Entwicklungsauftrag
11) PFLICHTENHEFT Bestätigung des Pflichtenheftes
12) Auftrag zur Ausarbeitung
13) Ökonomische Gesamtrechnung
14) Abstimmung mit den Planteilen des komplexen Betriebsplans
15) Detaillierung, Präzisierung, Kontrolle
16) Detaillierung der Ziele
17) Kontrolle der Zielerfüllung
18) Bestätigung der Erfüllung
19) Analyse Abrechnung
20) Erfüllung des Pflichtenheftes
21) Einführung des wissenschaftlich-technischen Ergebnisses in den Reproduktionsprozeß

Key: 1. Preparation of tasking workbook (introduction to tasking workbook)
2. Central state tasking requirements
3. Analysis and forecasting of need, requirements, markets
4. Analysis and forecasting of science and technology
5. Specifically product-related investigation (world level comparisons, utility value-cost analysis)
6. Combine's concepts
7. Combine's tasking requirements (general manager)
8. Economic goals, scientific-technical tasks
9. Drafting and confirmation
10. Development order
11. Tasking workbook, confirmation of tasking workbook
12. Elaboration order
13. Economic overall calculation
14. Coordination with the plan parts of the complex enterprise plan
15. Details, specific designations, checkup
16. Detailed presentation of targets
17. Checking on target attainment
18. Confirmation of meeting tasking workbook
19. Analysis, accounting
20. Meeting tasking workbook
21. Introduction of scientific-technical result into reproduction process

The thorough and long-term preparation of tasking workbooks is particularly important. This must be viewed in two dimensions: on the one hand, as a constant analytical, prognostic, and conceptual effort in support of the reproduction process of the combine as a whole; on the other hand, as specifically task-related preparation for the particular products, technological processes, and methods. As for task-related preparation of tasking workbooks, it has proved to be practical in a series of combines to secure important spade work and production cooperation performances with the help of a specific completion run (for example, start of comprehensive data search about a year, working out the world level comparison about half a year prior to confirmation of tasking workbooks submission of initial proposals for target and task designation to the general manager 3 months prior to confirmation deadline).

Fifth, the effectiveness of work on tasking workbook depends decisively on the degree to which one manages to coordinate the totality of necessary performances and conditions in the tasking workbook, that is to say, the interconnections of a product development effort with the required technological preparation all the way to the modernization of capital goods, the blending of a product into a product system, the parallelism of equipment and software development, etc. To master this complex arrangement, it proved to be helpful in some industry branches to work with "system task workbooks" from which one can derive the tasking for the components of the product system in keeping with the structure of that product system.

Securing the full effectiveness of planning and balancing of the indexes spelled out in the tasking workbook is decisive when it comes to the attainment of the tasking workbook targets. Here, the thorough elaboration of the overall economic calculation for the tasking workbook assumes special significance. (Footnote 14) (Cf., "Order on the Overall Economic Calculation for Research and Development Assignments and the Year-End Calculation for Science and Technology, dated 23 November 1983," GESETZBLATT DER DDR, Part I, No 36, 1983.)

Besides, an important task consists in breaking down and detailing the target, spelled out in the tasking workbook, for an individual product, into a target requirement for the component assignments to be accomplished in terms of design, technology, and transfer, in market preparation and user training, and to specify this in such a manner that the particular processing teams will be able to influence the attainment of their subtarget requirements also directly through their work. This is an important prerequisite for performance evaluation and for providing incentives for the collectives but it is also the foundation for the evaluation of the intermediate steps and partial results achieved in the course of the individual work processes. As CAD-CAM solutions make further headway, it becomes necessary to perform this evaluation also in a computer-assisted manner. For this purpose it is necessary to create highly informative data banks with corresponding standard values, with cost and price ceilings, international optimum values, price data on planned export markets, etc., and to work out corresponding dialog-capable computer programs for advance cost and price calculation, for the computation of effectiveness indexes, etc.

In combination with the described detailed and specific presentation, the tasking workbook is increasingly becoming a decisive working tool for all workers in production preparation who are involved in the development, production, and market introduction of new products or technologies and, beyond that, in the entire combine. This means that individual responsibility, as well as personal contribution to the performance and effectiveness rise in the combine become clear to each individual employee.

Complex Evaluation and Decision-making in Production Preparation

The increasing complexity of production preparation also has an effect on the content and methods used in the evaluation of its tasks and results. Evaluation, in the most general definition of the term, always means judging the degree of goal attainment which is achieved with a certain evaluation object. To be able to evaluate, one must sufficiently know the desired goals and the actual or planned level to be evaluated and one must furthermore have a uniform criterion for the determination of goal fulfillment. Evaluation thus is also always connected with the measurement or estimation of individual parameters as well as with comparison of various states.

The content of evaluation in production preparation consists in judging scientific-technical assignments, intermediate and final results regarding the attainment of the scientific-technical, economic, social, or other societal goals constituting their foundation, considering their time frame (time factor). This is necessary in order to be able to estimate the hitherto attained or planned development level and in order thus, from a comparison with other solutions, with international top-level standards, with technical, economic, and social requirements (in the form of user requirements, government standards, etc.) to derive new ideas and to achieve greater effectiveness. An evaluation is a prerequisite for being able to select the most effective variant from different variants for the solution of a certain problem. It serves for determining and checking on the progress of development in the process of scientific-technical work as well as for the preparation of scientifically-based decisions, the confirmation of assignments or results, the determination of orders of rank or sequence, etc. This means that the evaluation is always integrated into the management and planning process as well as into the scientific-technical work process. It serves directly to increase the economic and social effectiveness of science and technology.

As Guenter Mittag emphasized, economic evaluation here is at the focus in keeping with the requirements of economic strategy. "The economic result constitutes the incontrovertible yardstick for the effectiveness of scientific-technical work. It is part of the economist's responsibility not to allow any criterion other than the criterion of expenditure and result for the judgement of the way in which science and technology are utilized." (Footnote 15) ("Oekonomische Strategie der Partei—klares Konzept fuer weiteres Wachstum. Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Konferenz der DDR im Karl-Marx-Jahr 1983 am 29. und 30. September in Berlin" [The Party's Economic Strategy, a Clear Concept for Further Growth; Economic Conference of the GDR During the Karl-Marx Year of 1983 on 29 and 20 September in Berlin], Dietz Publishers, Berlin, 1983, p 68.)

The economic evaluation of measures relating to scientific-technical progress encounters its most comprehensive expression in the determination of effectiveness. Voluminous methodological discoveries and experiences as well as binding legal regulations are available in this connection. (Footnote 16) (Cf., "Order on the General Guideline for the Determination, Planning, Checking, and Accounting of Effectiveness of Measures of Scientific-Technical Progress Dated 5 May 1982," GESETZBLATT DER DDR, Part I, No 8, 1982.) For certain evaluation and decision situations—for example, in the processes of design and technology development--it may however also be necessary to confine oneself to a restricted determination of the costs or certain cost elements or selected utility components.

Taking the complexity of evaluation into account means grasping the social effort—which is connected with the accomplishment of certain technical projects or solutions--during the production preparation phase itself, coupled with the utilization of the scientific-technical results in production and in the use of new products in productive or nonproductive consumption; it furthermore means comprehensively determining the benefit arising during production, sale, and practical application, and it means basing the decision on national economic criteria. The complex evaluation of scientific-technical tasks and results however is moreoever always to be construed as a judgement of the degree to which all-societal goals were attained and it cannot be reduced alone and generally to economic evaluation. That is not justifiable especially when we are dealing with scientific-technical measures that offer a high degree of social effectiveness for the combine's workers, when we deal with assignments in basic and applied research with a high degree of lead time, when we face development topics with a high degree of novelty or technical developments and production plants. In these cases, the thorough determination of the social effects (for example, change in work contents and in the skill level of the workers, improvement of work safety and health protection, guaranteeing environmental protection), of the effect of lead time or of other utility components is an indispensable part of the evaluation of scientific-technical tasks.

Paying attention to the dialetical reciprocal effect of social and economic result components is of decisive significance. Thus we see that social improvements for the workers have a direct effect in terms of an increase in their output capacity and readiness to perform; they promote the courage to push into scientific virgin tertitory and they foster the readiness of research and development cadres to take risks. Here one must consider the special "long-term effect" of social results in the reproduction process. The unity of economic and social goals of scientific-technical progress must therefore be given consistent attention in handling all evaluation assignments in the process of production preparation; it represents a decisive requirement of the proven unity of the party's economic and social policy at the level of science and technology.

Here are typical evaluation assignments and decision situations in complex production preparation:

Evaluation of the development level of products produced and performances, of applied technologies and basic assets used as foundation for necessary decisions regarding the rationalization of production-preparing processes and the rise in the effectiveness of the reproduction process (instruments: analysis of development progress, performance comparisons, world level comparisons, technological level comparisons, basic assets analyses, market studies);

Selection of optimum refining concepts and, derived from them, product, basic assets, and market strategies of the combines and enterprises (instruments: refining concepts, prognosis of market and requirement development, investigations on the life cycle of products and performances, determination of optimum innovation strategies, optimization of production programs);

Determination and confirmation of progressive scientific-technical, economic and social targets for research and development tasks, basic assets reproduction measures, market introduction and market assurance tasks (instruments: prognostic world level comparisons, forward-looking effectiveness determinations, advance calculation of costs and prices, determination of price and cost ceilings, methods of scientific work organization);

Evaluation and effectiveness determinations in the process of research and development as foundation for the selection of variants, confirmation of solution components (instruments: process-accompanying evaluation, specific effectiveness calculations during the individual stages of development, computer-assisted evaluation as a component of CAD-CAM solutions);

Evaluation of the level of quality development and quality assurance in the entire reproduction process (instruments: quality analysis and quality planning, work with quality labels, computer-assisted quality assurance systems as component of CAD-CAM solutions).

The subjective factor plays an essential role in all of the production preparation evaluation tasks described. Evaluation methodologies therefore are always only an aid for the decision-making process, for the search for new and better solutions. The goal as expressed in terms of content is thus always in the foreground and the methodological procedure is subordinated to it. In this sense, evaluation is an instrument for responsible action on the part of managers and all workers involved in the innovation process. It helps develop thinking oriented toward the national economy, to grasp important interrelationships in the reproduction process of the combines, and to develop socialist teamwork indepth between teams of development engineers, production divisions, sales and foreign trade agencies, and users.

CAD-CAM Solutions--Key Technology for Better Mastery of Complexity of Production Preparation

One can meet the rising requirements for production preparation only if its output capacity and its effectiveness are increased decisively. Among the possible directions and ways of rationalization aimed at the better mastery of the complexity of production preparation we find that across-the-board computer use is particularly significant. The use of computer equipment with the pertinent program and data base is the specific form of flexible automation in production preparation. (Footnote 17) (Cf., group of authors, "Oekonomie der Automatisierung" [The Economics of Automation], Die Wirtschaft Publishers, Berlin, 1985.)

In the case of computer-assisted solutions, which are confined to selected task areas in production preparation, for example, in the form of product-related program systems for design, program systems for technological production preparation based on the principle of similarity planning or new planning, programs for special activities in production preparation, such as calculating, drawing, and optimizing, we can observe the benefit in terms of work time savings in production preparation and, to a limited degree, we can see this through the improvement of the quality of production preparation work results. This brings about savings in the manufacture and use of products. The effectiveness potential inherent in computer-assisted work, above all regarding the reduction of the time duration for production-preparing and production-executing processes, the improvement in the reaction capacity of the combines to the dynamics of demand and the improvement of product effectiveness, is fully utilized in and across-the-board computer-assisted effort. Decentralized equipment placed near the work station, progress in the scientific permeation of processes in design, planning, and technology, as well as in the standardization of primary documentation--these require favorable prerequisites for this. The compulsion toward across-the-board computer-assisted work in production preparation is boosted by the practical implementation of complex, flexible automation solutions.

CAD-CAM solutions facilitate computer-assisted work from the design process via technological preparation all the way to the control of production implementation. They supply the necessary data both for flexible automated manufacturing systems and for the computer-assisted management and planning of the reproduction process.

As was confirmed at the Tenth Conference of the SED Central Committee, work processes are increasingly permeated by automation. The latter is geared toward flexible production. One cannot any longer work any other way today. (Footnote 18) (Cf., "10. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED," loc. cit., p 37.)

This process of flexible automation leads to new work contents. That includes the creation of the prerequisites for the development of the program base. Software for practical application is for the most part worked out by the users themselves. The programs are effective only if they are fed into the experiences and the knowledge of the best designers, technologists, and planners. Through rationalization one must gain capacity in order that the interdisciplinary work of designers, technologists, data processing specialists, mathematicians, organizers, and economists, might produce programs which start with the requirements of complex production preparation, which take effect quickly, and which offer a promising outlook for the future.

Man, with his capacities, is the main production force in the process of the preparation, elaboration, introduction, and application of CAD-CAM solutions. This is why management tasks also include making sure that there will be far-sighted skill training. Familiarization with CAD-CAM equipment, imparting abilities and skills needed to operate, service, and care for them are included here just as much as passing on the best lessons learned during the perfection of the organizational base of production preparation and during the deeper penetration into the technical-economic laws of the objects and processes of production preparation--something which is the point of departure for mathematical elaboration. This recognition of new design and technological interrelationships motivates the engineers to use the computers. Giving the workers in production preparation an incentive must include the development of program building blocks; here we can make sure that the products and processes will not change before the software takes effect only if the programs have short development times. Any still existing reservations which, for example, are expressed by the attitude of "rush orders can be handled faster without EDP," can be counteracted by means of convincing examples. Basically this involves evidence to the effect that new products can be developed, made, and sold quickly, in a flexible manner in keeping with the requirements of the international market, coupled with a small expenditure and with high quality and effectiveness--of course with the help of CAD-CAM.

It is typical here that across-the-board CAD-CAM solutions are implemented step by step. Some limited solutions, which however are ready for use, must be employed here before the total solution takes effect. This means stiff requirements in terms of design preparation. The individual, computer-assisted processes can be hitched up in data-processing terms only if the various building blocks fit together properly and if there are clear interfaces between the automation elements. That calls for modular concepts for equipment, as well as the program and data base. The modular structure guarantees the flexibility and expandability of the solutions; it improves the possibilities for the perfection and updating of the programs, for the insertion of new modules, for the exchange of program building blocks, and thus also for followup use. The object-dependent (subject-related) tie-in of programs is all the more readily possible, the more one can fall back upon base building blocks that can be employed in a multivalent manner. Close cooperation among the science and technology sectors as well as between organization and data-processing is indispensable for the implementation of such a concept. The latter prepare the concept for the hardware and software framework; they develop fundamental software and they support all sectors during the actual program composition. The design, planning, and technology sectors contribute specialized technical knowledge on the processes to be rationalized. It is necessary to overcome a rather important management experience derived from successful CAD-CAM work, as well as parochial working and thinking and to organize socialist teamwork that will extend across the various sectors. The coordinating, guiding, and organizing work of the CAD-CAM specialists or contract managers will be all the most effective here, the more the general managers and the plant managers directly take over at the very head of the process involved in developing and introducing solutions.

CAD-CAM solutions must start with the objectively given complexity of production-preparing processes. For this purpose, it is necessary to record their functions, to systematize them and to break them down into the various component elements, as well as to determine the interrelationships existing between them. This is required so that computer use may be founded on the objectively necessary flow of information. The critical main points and the solution approaches for a partial, activity-oriented employment of computer equipment became visible by means of the isolated analysis of the fundamental operations and elementary activities, broken down by critical main points of expenditure, algorithmability, and influence on product effectiveness; at the same time, when it comes to preparing across-the-board CAD-CAM solutions, the analysis and planning of the consequence of operations, the interconnections existing between them, as well as the rules and regulations of information tie-in, are moved into the foreground. This presupposes the investigation of tasks, functions, and processing procedures in production preparation itself and their relationships with production execution. Information flow analysis, the effect chain analysis, and the development of process networks proved to be a methodological aid in recording this complexity.

The preparation of CAD-CAM solutions is connected with comprehensive choice decisions. This includes the following:

First of All: Selection of objects (individual parts, structural components, products) for which a CAD-CAM solution is to be worked out. Favorable conditions here consist in the case of those objects which have a high repetition factor but which, in case of invariance of the basic principle in differing modifications, must be offered, developed, and produced in keeping with the specific user requests. Those objects are particularly suited which have attained a high development level in terms of mathematical formalization and in algorithmability, which offer favorable prerequisites for the practical implementation of a planning-oriented operating procedure, and which reveal a high technological level in terms of production execution. The necessity is particularly pronounced for those objects by which the duration of the reproduction process is decisively determined.

Second: Selection of production-preparing and production-executing processes which are to be included in the CAD-CAM solution. On the basis of the process characteristics, the possibilities for algorithmability and programmability, as well as the performance capacity of the computer equipment to be used, it is then necessary to decide which process components are to be worked out inside the computer, which of them are to be developed by way of man-machine dialog, or which are to be handled outside the CAD-CAM solution to be designed.

This decision is influenced by the level of the data base, knowledge about the regulations of information tie-in, the possibilities of connecting up with existing and planned computer programs for management and planning. One must furthermore consider the existence of program building blocks which can be used in a multivalent manner and whose object will not vary, along with the possibilities of their adaptation, as well as the influence of the process steps upon the quality and effectiveness of the object (in connection with evaluations, optimizations, and simulations).

Third: Selection of the structure of computer equipment and the peripheral units. The structure and parameters of the instruments and equipment to be used must be determined by way of a close reciprocal relationship with the designing of the CAD-CAM process structure. A growing process volume creates not only higher requirements for the program and data base but also for the output capacity of the computer equipment. From the frequency with which individual programs are used, we can figure out what kind and how many work station computers are needed for certain task areas and how the connection to the central computer must be made under certain circumstances. The volume of the data files and the frequency with which the data are retrieved will determine the magnitude of the memory storage units to be set up in a decentralized and centralized fashion. Available equipment can establish certain limitations regarding expandability and connectability. Restrictions can arise in the spectrum of possible equipment in the light of investment strength and material implementability. The optimum configuration of equipment and instruments must be determined with the help of variant comparisons. Differing solution variants for computer-assisted work spring from the connection of various versions of equipment, program and data base, as well as different forms of organization. The highest automation level is presently characterized by work station computer systems with intelligent terminals for interactive work which are connected to a central computer. In keeping with the specific nature of the production-preparing processes, it is then necessary to process alphanumerical and graphic data. Program systems are being developed for across-the-board design-engineering and organizational production preparation as well as the control of the production process in the course of man-machine dialog; here, the data of the data bank, which are stored in a centralized and decentralized fashion, can be retrieved directly. The particular optimum automation level is influenced both by the specific reproduction conditions and by the task areas to be included in computer-assisted work and they are found in the context of effectiveness studies.

Fourth: Determination of effectiveness of the designed CAD-CAM solution. Effectiveness cannot be determined only from the angle of production preparation. Across-the-board CAD-CAM solutions also bring about process changes in production execution, in management and planning, as well as in the actual sale of the products. This is why special care must be taken in the determination of the benefits to be derived from higher product quality, reduction of manufacturing and utilization costs, shortening of processing times, and increase in reaction capability. When integrated into the creation of flexibly automated production systems, CAD-CAM solutions ensure the proportional development of the output capacity of production preparation and production execution. In combination with rapid product renewal, they constitute an important factor in profitable export transactions. It follows from all of this that the real effectiveness of CAD-CAM solutions can be documented only with the help of complex effectiveness studies.

The results of these investigations are included in the tasking workbooks used in the development, introduction, and application of the CAD-CAM solutions.

The change in the functional division of labor between man and working tool, which is connected with CAD-CAM solutions, leads to new organizational solutions for personnel employed in production preparation. They are expressed in new forms of division of labor and in changes in the process structure and the buildup organization derived from that. In interactive work, the computer handles the algorithmic tasks and man solves those problems and makes decisions that require creativity. Man is confronted with the results of the computer and, if necessary, puts new data in and controls the dialog. Creative work steps emerge much more sharply than in the conventional process. This means that the engineer and the economist must have a more profound knowledge of the interrelationships of the reciprocal relationships existing in the reproduction process between engineering and economics, between design science or technology and data-processing, as well as between object knowledge and method knowledge. The computer's speed forces man to make decisions and puts him under pressure to take action. The stresses resulting from that must be considered a part of man's daily performance curve and must be favorably distributed throughout the working day as a function of the individual performance capacity. This is why we must start with the requirements for optimum man-machine dialog already during the program development phase. (Footnote 19) (Cf., I. Boehm, F. Rudolph, "New Information Technologies and Modern Forms of Work and Production Organization to Speed the Reproduction Process in the Combines and Enterprises," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 12, 1984, pp 1784ff.)

Continued brisk advance on the road of comprehensive intensification confronts the workers in the production-preparing divisions of the combines and enterprises with stiff requirements but that applies also to the economists connected with those divisions. In the struggle for effectiveness-oriented, fast-reacting work that promotes the innovation process, the important thing is quickly to generalize the lessons learned and further to develop the scientifically based concept of a complex production preparation process, which is logically and harmoniously integrated into the compact reproduction process, on the basis of the party's guiding resolutions.

From this we can at the same time derive new requirements for higher skill levels to be derived from the training of economists and engineers at universities and colleges. What we need is a higher level of interdisciplinary collaboration between social scientists, natural scientists, and engineers in the course of the planned implementation of scientific-technical progress. This means that the designers, the technologists, and the research personnel must think along economic lines in tackling all scientific-technical assignments; it also calls for the goal-oriented cooperation of economists, sociologists, labor scientists, etc., during the preparation and making of decisions in the research and development process, utilizing the possibilities of modern computer equipment and data-processing. The "economist must recognize the great potential inherent in the scientific-technical revolution within its latest phase. His main concern must be to make sure that these latest results of science and technology will indeed be applied and that they will be embodied in new products and new technologies, coupled with the simultaneous improvement of the ratio between expenditure and result and the working and living condition of the people." (Footnote 20) ("Oekonomie Strategie der Partei--Klares Konzept fuer weiteres Wachstum...," loc. cit., p 68.)

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ECONOMISTS DISCUSS RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN EXPORT STRUCTURE

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 34 No 4, April 1986 pp 596-602

[Article by Thomas Soisson and Ellen Meyer: "Improvement of the Production and Export Structure of the GDR and Heightening of International Socialist Specialization and Cooperation"]

[Text] In this subject, a scientific colloquium was held 15 May 1985 at the Dresden Technical University, in which numerous representatives of universities and colleges, combines and enterprises took part. The colloquium was organized by the Socialist Enterprise Management Section and the work team "International Specialization and Cooperation" of the Scientific Council for Questions of Socialist Economic Integration on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the work of the work team. The introductory reports were presented by Prof Dr Morgenstern, head of the work team (Technical University of Dresden), and by Dr Bandelin (Research Institute with the Ministry for Foreign trade).

In the report and in the theses, Morgenstern dealt mainly with the influential factors and the intensity of their effect on the formation of the production and export structure, the demands on the effective formation of the production and export structure of the GDR, and the requirements and tasks for the further heightening of international socialist specialization and cooperation in science, technology and production.

Morgenstern pointed out that scientific-technical progress, intensively expanded reproduction and continuing structural change represent an inseparable unity. The development of the production and export structure takes place under the influence of diverse factors. In regard to the intensity of their effect, Science and technology, the international division of labor, the conditions of the national economies, and demand thereby occupy a dominant position as factors determining the structure.

The report presented several essential changes in the effect of these factors, whose observance is of importance for the further structural formation. As guidelines for the further improvement of the production and export structure, the following should carry more weight than heretofore:

--a production absolutely suited to demand and the development and production of exportable products and services earning foreign exchange in accordance with the international market requirements and specific customer wishes, above all of the USSR, as well as in accordance with the import requirements of the national economy while raising the share of software and other immaterial work;

--ensuring of an internationally high scientific-technical level and of a high degree of innovation of the products and services with rapid market effectiveness and customer service fit for the the world market, whereby an increasing share of the products must represent the highest international standards;

--concentration on highly refined products and science-intensive branches and productive capacities that are carriers of scientific-technical progress and that show dynamic growth, whereby important and effective traditional production and export lines must not be neglected;

--comprehensive guarantee of cost-effective production and economic production volumes as well as the increased development of international site advantages through the utilization of favorable research and production preconditions in the GDR, including own raw materials and material resources or rational and reliable imports of materials and supplies.

The putting of these demands into effect requires great efforts, for this development does not occur without contradictions and presupposes a great reaction capability of the national economies and combines to scientific-technical progress and to changing market conditions.

In a third key point, Morgenstern deals with the relations between national economic structural development and international socialist division of labor in the case of intensively expanded reproduction. A main direction of the higher stage of cooperation between the CEMA countries is the further qualitative development of international socialist specialization and cooperation in science, technology and production. There is a close correlation between the scientific-technical and economic development and the increase in the efficiency of the individual national economies, the internal pressure for intensification and efficiency, and the full development of the new function of international socialist specialization and cooperation. This consists in promoting intensive economic growth, the formation of the reproduction type with the all-round saving of resources, and the modernization of structures in the most effective way.

The enormous expenditures and demands above all in the key sectors of science and technology rquire a more extensive international division of labor and cooperation. Effects of scientific-technical cooperation must be reflected increasingly in progressive changes of the production and foreign trade structures of the national economies. That affects the interconnected processes of scientific-technical progress and the relations between scientific-technical cooperation, investment cooperation, reconstruction/rationalization, specialization and cooperation in production and foreign trade.

With the growing requirements for specialization and concentration, on the one hand, and the objective tendencies for the diversification of the assortment on the other, the question of the economic production scales and of an expedient assortment configuration arises anew. In this connection, it was stressed that concentration and specialization must promote scientific-technical progress, improved efficiency and a practical assortment configuration. The structural improvements achievable throught concentration thereby depend to a considerable degree upon the selection of the most expedient international directions for specialization, the technology applied in each case, and the type of products.

In combination with the international specialization of final products, complete installations and production equipment, the international specialization and reciprocal exchange of component assemblies, individual parts and partial systems, especially of standardized component assemblies and supplies, becomes increasingly important.

In concluding, Morgenstern took up the necessary increase in the effectiveness of the cooperation and the improvement of management, planning and economic stimulation of specialized relations. For the qualification of efficiency calculations and evaluations for decisions on structural changes and specialization, tasks were developed for the further investigation of statements of individual efficiency indicators and of relations between the indicators and the criteria for the competitiveness of products in the world market.

Bandelin lectured on questions of the further development of the production and export structure of the GDR in the area of the metalworking industry. In his introduction, he stressed that the all-round intensification and the rapid pace of scientific-technical progress on an international scale require a thorough and far-reaching change in the production and export structure. In accordance with the economic strategy of the SED, industry in the GDR will be profiled primarily along the lines of a greater processing of raw materials and the greater incorporation of domestic raw materials into the national economic reproduction process as well as through the broad application of key technologies and the concentration of science and technology on the most promising development processes.

Bandelin made the focus of his statements correlations between changes in the demand structures of most CEMA countries resulting from their transition to intensively expanded reproduction and necessary structural changes in the production and foreign trade of the GDR. For the GDR, it is especially a matter of stabilizing profile-determinant export lines rapidly through a demanding scientific-technical level of products and services in accordance with the increasing requirements for problem solutions. The equipment and immaterial services must offer greater user's advantage, especially in regard to efficiency, energy saving, flexibility and reliability.

The further improvement of the production structure must consider primarily the development of the import requirements of the USSR and the other CEMA countries. It can thereby be assumed that most of the profile-determinant product lines for export to the USSR likewise play a substantial role for export to the other European CEMA countries. In the coming years, one can expect a significant overall reconstruction demand of the USSR. A substantial increase in the import demand for machines and equipment as well as fundamental changes in their structure are to be expected. So it is a matter of continuous renewal in the microstructures of production and export with great stability in the main product lines. The timing of the bringing forth of innovations and of the implementation of microstructural changes in production and export will thereby attain noticeably greater weight.

As before, the clearly apparent progressive trends of the structural changes in the production and foreign trade of the GDR are to be supported through the further deepening of international specialization and cooperation. In some cases, the refinement of the export lines will mean specializing in certain lines of development within new producer or user complexes of products. In other cases, it will be necessary to reorient the international specialization or main export lines, as, for example, from machine tools to production cells, robot-supported technological complexes, and flexible automated production systems. It is thereby especially important, in close cooperation with the USSR and other efficient partner countries, to develop new production lines and technologies in new and progressive sectors of science and technology and to make them rapidly effective in exports.

The basic assertions of the theses and reports were approved in the discussion.

A first set of problems dealt with correlations between the formation of an effective production and foreign trade structure and the deepening of international socialist specialization and cooperation in science, technology and production.

Prof Dr Kohlert and engineering economics graduate Roessel (Carl Schorlemmer Technical College in Leuna-Merseburg) pointed out that there are close dependencies between the production and product structures. They are expressed in the fact that

--all objective production conditions are also elements of the product structure of previous production processes,

--a given production structure leads to a corresponding product structure by way of the production process,

--elements of the product structure become elements of the production structure of future production processes.

There are also close connections between the production, product and export structures. On this basis, Kohlert and Roessel come to the conclusion that the latitude for an effective formation of the export structure is relatively slight without the simultaneous structuring of production.

Dr Kraft (Central Institute for Economic Sciences under the Academy of Sciences of the GDR) derived interrelationships between structural development and the international socialist division of labor from a theoretical reproduction point of view. He emphasized that advanced technologies serve to implement intensively expanded reproduction and to deepen the international socialist division of labor when the cooperation includes the entire "science-production-sales-introduction of technology" cycle and achieves a broad effect, and when an internationally coordinated development and production of products of key technologies is ensured through long-term specialization and stable cooperative relations.

Dr Heidel (Central Institute for Economic Sciences under the Academy of Sciences of the GDR) dealt in his contribution to the discussion with structural processes from the control of key technologies and the deepening of international socialist specialization and cooperation. Science and qualification-intensive advance performance (training and education expenditures for science and technology, technology-intensive investments) force every country to concentrate on selected focal points in science and technology and therefore on increased specialization and international cooperation. The use of microelectronics in traditional processes as well as in the building up of new automated production requires international coordination, specialization and cooperation in the development and the production of flexibly usable component assemblies, software and orgware, process technology, robotics and electronic data processing, including the necessary coordination of licenses, know-how and consultation in their complexity.

This was confirmed by engineering economics graduate Voigtlaender (VEB Robotron Eletronik, Dresden). He pointed out that the production and export structure of the combine has developed substantially under the influence of the demand of foreign markets, especially the USSR. In some product lines such as ESER-computers, series printers and office computers, substantial production volumes were achieved even in comparision with international standards. In carrying out the decisions of the economic consultation, it is a matter of the development of complementary rateable branch structures through

--the transition from the coordination of the product programs to the coordinated structural development of the industrial branches,

--the accelerated deepening of investment cooperation in bottleneck positions and

--the extension of direct relations, above all with efficient partners of the national economy of the USSR.

Engineer Jugel (VEB Kombinat Baukema, Leipzig) dealt with interrelationships between the deepening of multilateral scientific-techical cooperation and the improvement of the production and export structure. Assuming a high degree of specialization for machines and equipment for the building industry, road construction and the building materials industry, it is important to sttabilize the international socialist division of labor through purposeful scientific-technical cooperation.

A second set of problems in the discussion concerned the necessary changes in the production and foreign trade structure under intensively expanded reproduction.

Dr Heiduschat (Research Institute under the Ministry for Foreign Trade) stressed that today and in the future it is a matter of continuously orienting the entire production base in the main lines of the export structure toward the internationally leading level of performance and efficiency. Heiduschat also pointed out that the demand of the Soviet Union in the 1980's and 1990's is concentrated primarily on achieving the following development goals:

--reconstruction and modernization of the existing production base in all branches of the national economy with simultaneous expansion on the basis of the most up-to-date resource-saving technologies;

--development of a highly efficient agriculture-industry complex as well as the most up-to-date technologies and production equipment for the processing of the agricultural products;

--reconstruction, modernization and substantial expansion of the production base for supplying the population with high-quality consumer goods and services on the basis of the most up-to-date technologies.

Dr Umbreit (Dresden Tecnical University) dealt in his contribution to the discussion with questions of quality and reliability as the decisive condition for the establishment of stable export lines. An effective economic utilization of new scientific-technical products can be achieved only when the scientific-technical trends are determined objectively and customer wishes and conditions of application are ascertained and consequently objectified. That includes the preparation of quality norms and standards on a bilateral and multilateral basis as well as the securing of a supply of spare parts adequate to the demand and the avoidance of early failures through the "shift of customer service from the market to product development."

Dr Soisson (Academy for Social Sciences under the SED Central Committee) indicated changed demand structures that objectively result from the transition to intensively expanded reproduction. Such changes are expressed, among other things,

--in the provision of complex user solutions by the specialized side,

--by the formation of uniform technical-technological systems, especially in the main directions of scientific-technical progress,

--in the consideration of customer-specific problem formulations by the specialized producer,

--in the retrofitting and renovation of already delivered equipment with means for control and automation.

The dynamic development of trade with immaterial services is a consequence of the progressive international socialist division of labor in research, development and production, stressed Dr Paetzold (Dresden Technical University), for exports of products and material output are increasingly linked with additional immaterial services. Thus, in the export of plant and equipment, for example, 20 to 40 percent of the system value is realized as immaterial services.

Dr Andermann (Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management under the SED Central Committee) commented on the increase in the flexibility and ability to react as a market requirement. The rapid application of flexible automation solutions creates favorable possibilities for this. But to what extent does this key technology influence international socialist specialization and cooperation? Andermann took the position that through this the necessity of international socialist specialization is no longer derived superficially from more favorable conditions of production but rather the more efficient use of research and development potential comes to the fore. A focal point of further cooperation will shift to the international specialization of construction activity.

Additional contributions to the discussion dealt with criteria, prerequisites and conditions for efficient variants of international socialist specialization and cooperation in research, development and production to improve the economic structures.

Written contributions to the discussion were also presented by Dr Peters (Academy for Social Sciences under the SED Central Committee) on interrelationships between international socialist socialization and national economic structural development; graduate economist Herberg (Research Institute with the Ministry of Foreign Trade) on the main directions for the improvement of the production and export structure of the CSSR in the metalworking industry; Dr Kleindienst (College for Economics) on the influence of industrial price ceilings for new products on processes of structural improvement; and graduate engineering economist Schneider (Dresden Technical University) of international cooperative relations in plant construction.

Prof Dr Froehlich (Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management under the SED Central Committee) stressed that a decisive criterion in any measure for international socialist specialization and cooperation involves the provision of the highest possible net product with a structure appropriate to demand using available resources and under existing or manipulable conditions. The orientation toward the intrabranch divisions of labor to receive priority development among the fraternal countries requires complex efficiency studies of both exports and imports, whereby the latter currently represents one of the greatest problems of the efficiency verification.

Dr Keller (Central Institute for Social Sciences under the Academy of Sciences of the GDR) likewise affirmed that export/import profitabilities represent indispensable criteria in the evaluation of specialized structures. Additional decision criteria for the development of future structural profiles are, in order:

--trends in the international development of demand,

--immediate effects on the national economic growth factors,

--flexibility of the structure relative to innovative processes and capacity to absorb innovation,

--science intensity of the export and original value share in the planned export structure lines,

--realizable import efficiency in the reproduction process,

--import intensity of the export,

--utilization of natural resources and effect of certain structures on the environment.

Dr Wiczoreck (Dresden Technical University) commented on the increase in the efficiency of the price in improving the production and foreign trade structure. Pricing must promote a high international scientific-technical level of products and their rapid effectiveness in the market. Despite some problems, international product and price comparisons are a good decision basis for research and development facilities. In determining the probable foreign exchange proceeds of the export product to be developed on the basis of the evaluation of use characteristics suitable to the customer, the assessment of the market conditions, and the carrying out of the international price comparison, the close cooperation of the developing enterprise with the exporting enterprise and the foreign trade enterprise must be ensured without fail.

Dr Meyer (Dresden Technical University) pointed out the necessity of the further strengthening of the cooperation of the CEMA member countries in the realization phase as a precondition for the establishment of stable and above all effective cooperative relations.

Dr Kuehn (College for Economics) developed determining factors for the foreign trade structure of a socialist national economy. Kuehn thereby assumed the socioeconomic bases as well as the basic domestic and external conditions of a national economy and determined two main factor groups of the determinants of the export and import goods structure: differences in availability and differences in productivity.

The theses and contributions to the discussion appear in HEFTE ZUR SOZIALISTISCHEN BETRIEBSWIRTSCHAFT, No 30, Dresden Technical University.

9746
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POTSDAM SOON TO COMMENCE PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS

East Berlin TRIBUENE in German May 86 p 12

[Article by Roland Tittel: "Synthetic Diamond Research Is Paying Off"]

[Text] It was praised as a tool by Plinius shortly after we started to record time. Leschot, a Swiss, was the first to use it in a drill in 1862. But not until it was practically no longer possible to machine with conventional cutting tools the ultrahard sintered metal carbides developed in the twenties of our century, did the diamond cease to be merely a jewel and engraving instrument, but rather rapidly became a highly effective industrial precision machine tool. Today, 80 percent of natural diamonds and the entire production of synthetic diamonds are being used in industry.

They Improve Productivity

"The diamond in its polycrystalline variations and cubic boron nitride, a compound which, under high-temperature transmutation, also produces synthetic diamonds, are called superhard materials," explains Professor Heiner Vollstaedt, from the Central Institute for Geophysics at the Academy of Sciences. And he also comments on the significance of the responsibility of the 11th SED Party Congress to intensify research in this particular field:

Superhard materials are employed there where they are a factor in considerably increasing work productivity and quality. This is the case in many sectors of industry. For example, for separating, grinding and polishing rock in the building material industry, for separating, cutting and slitting in the ceramic industry, or for working synthetics like sprelacart in the lumber industry. Precision-polished areas on semiconductors in microelectronics can only be obtained with the above. Anything else is futile. In machine building, cubic boron nitride is very much in demand because more than any other material it can withstand the high temperatures employed in machining high-alloy steels. In this very application it is essential that service life (wearing resistance) of the superhard materials versus conventional hard substances, such as metal carbide or ceramic cutting materials, is ten to 500 times greater depending on the material and application.

Even in the textile or rubber industry they are in demand: Superhard materials cut through hundreds of layers fast while leaving a flawless edge. "Imports alone cannot satisfy this constantly growing demand," is Prof. Vollstaedt's judgement. "This mandates that research be intensified and domestic production initiated."

Potsdam Scientists received this assignment in 1983. Findings from research in the high-vacuum lab of the Central Institute for Geophysics offered optimum conditions to acquire internal know-how on the manufacture of diamonds. The basic start is with a carbon material such as graphite which, together with a melted solvent catalyst, is subjected to extremely high pressure. With proper thermodynamic conditions the melted solvent lodges between the graphite crystals and dissolves these in the form of modified graphite macromolecules. These are then capable of spontaneously forming diamond nuclei or seeds, respectively, or of growing on diamond nuclei.

They Fulfill Projected Expectations

Analogously to research on the synthesis of the "diamond without decorative jewel value" progresses work for polycrystalline molded bodies. They have the advantage that they do not occur in the form of powder but as immediately usable solids. They are even stronger and therefore even better suited than the granules which first have to be combined with an organic, metallic or ceramic bond to form a tool.

The first subassignment, to principally solve the problem on the basis of own technology and materials, has been fulfilled. The operation, which will produce in the future and which together with a transitional collective under the direction of Prof Vollstaedt has assumed the technological research, has also been found. The VEB Rationalisierungsmittelbau Potsdam, Division Oranienburg, shall produce synthetic diamonds in a year. A joint pilot plant will facilitate the continued efforts. At this time, the VEB Rationalisierung Potsdam is working on the improvement of the granules, conclusions are being drawn from small- and large-scale experiments. Users who are already working with the superhard materials from the Potsdam lab production are satisfied.

"In spite of this, the Party Congress task concerns us as well," says Prof Vollstaedt. "Our methods should become more economical and productive in quality and quantity. Larger crystals are what we strive for in order to use them in place of natural diamonds as drills or truing tool. And we shall continue to search for better blends made up of ceramic and superhard materials for composite tools."

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NEW MEASURES ALLOCATE INDUSTRIAL-ACADEMIC RESEARCH FUNDS

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT in German Vol 17 No 2/86 (signed to press 3 Mar 86) pp 32-36

[Article by Dr Franz Hoche, head of the department for scientific-technical research in the Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs, and Prof Dr of Sciences Richard Klar, official of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR: "The New Standards for Research Cooperation Between the Combines and the Installations of the GDR Academy of Sciences and of the Universities"]

[Text] The further implementation of the economic strategy of the SED is largely characterized by the combining of the advantages of socialism with the accomplishments of the scientific-technical revolution, whereby it is crucial to achieve economic efficiency through first-class research results. This productive unity of science and production is brought about primarily within the combines but also in cooperation. The 10th Session of the SED Central Committee therefore established new standards for research cooperation between the combines, the installations of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, and the universities and colleges. These standards for cooperation have the aim of:

--linking the academy and university research more closely with the process of the intensively expanded reproduction of the combines and letting their economic and technical-technological development requirements be part of the research strategy;

--concentrating academy and university reseach on the focal points and main directions of the most important scientific areas and key technologies and developing basic research so that it leads to "peak performance in science and technology that can be scientifically utilized substantially more productively" (Footnote 1) (E. Honecker, "On Preparing for the 11th SED Party Congress," speech at the 10th Session of the SED Central Committee, Berlin, 1985, p 32);

--developing cooperative relations according to economic criteria and greatly expanding them;

--perfecting the management and organization of the research cooperation on the basis of the plan and with the instrument of the commercial contract.

Further Economic Growth Through the Necessary Economic Interlocking of Science and Production

The resolution of 12 September 1985 based on the results of the 10th Session of the SED Central Committee on the principles for the formation of the economic relations of the industrial combines with the installations of the Academy of Sciences and of the universities (Footnote 2) ("Gesetzblatt" [Legal Gazette] I 1986 No 2, p 9) combines these qualitative and quantitative factors into a basic regulation. The resoluton has the aim of ensuring the economic interlocking of science and production necessary for further economic growth and of achieving a greater economic benefit from the research cooperation of the Academy of Sciences and the universities with the combines. The resolution thereby proceeds primarily from the responsibility of the combines in the national economic reproduction process, which, among other things, includes the systematic development of their own research potentials as well as the further processing and exploitation of the research results of the Academy of Sciences and universities. In this connection, the resolution stresses the innovative function of basic research, which "is an indispensable condition for the effectiveness and stability of scientific-technical progress and also an unalterable precondition for the achievement of top positions internationally." (Footnote 3) (K. Hager, "University Affairs After the 10th Session of the SED Central Committee," DAS HOCHSCHULWESEN, No 9, 1985, p 245) For the Academy of Sciences and the universities, the task that results is to carry on the scientific work and research with great theoretical depth and on a broad disciplinary basis, which is also necessary to meet the requirements of the teaching as well as of training and advanced training. It must still be emphasized that the resolution is based upon the experiences of the Academy of Sciences, universities and colleges in the development and formation of their research cooperation with industry. This concerns, for example, the participation of the combines in the outfitting of the academy and university installations with equipment , the formation of joint research, development and transport teams, the reciprocal exchange of personnel, the establishment and utilization of engineering schools, the setting up of consultative and advisory centers, and other things. In the work with economic contracts, successful were above all the coordination of administrative and planning activities and the preparation of the performance relations on the basis of coordination contracts as well as the linking of these coordination contracts with the corresponding performance contracts, which include duty books prepared and confirmed jointly. (Footnote 4) (In this connection, compare R. Klar, "The Role of the Economic Contract in the Heightening of the Cooperation Between the Installations of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR and the Combines," WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT, No 1, 1981, p 34) Of special importance for the systematic development of the cooperative relations of the Academy of Science with the combines was the use of combine representatives for combines important to the national economy, which did much to promote the teamwork between scientists of the Academy of Sciences and combine employees.

The resolution of 12 September 1985 is characterized by a number of transcendent aspects. The provisions aiming at a better control of the interrelationships between the plan and the contract should be named here first. The resolution provides that the research cooperation is to be planned in the science and technology plans of the combines and in the five-year plan for the basic research of the Academy of Sciences and the universities (Item 3 of the resolution). In this connection, the resolution distinguishes between tasks of specific basic research and applied research that are to be linked with the combines on a contractual basis and tasks of investigatory basic research that are supposed to ensure the long-term scientific advance within the scope of the research programs and main directions of research. Together with tasks to resolve complex objectives of the state plan for science and technology affecting the national economy and selected tasks that are being worked on for uses outside of industry, they form the task-oriented content of the five-year plan for basic research. Especially important for ensuring the unity of the plan and contract in the area of science and technology are the provisions of the resolution that are oriented toward consistent tasks of the five-year plan for basic research and the science and technology plans of the combines. This results in important consequences for the joint strategic research work of the partners in cooperation and for their planning coordinated with respect to content.

An additional aspect of this type concerns the greater role of the economic contract, whereby the resolution emphasizes above all the connection between the effect of coordination contracts and performance contracts. From this results both higher demands on the formation and fulfillment of economic contracts to be entered into in the scientific-technical area as well as on the work with contracts in general. Questions of the preparation of the contracts, the holding of contract negotiations, the ensuring of contract performance and contract control will receive a higher value in management. In this way, the resolution translates into action the requirement contained in the directive of the 10th SED Congress on the five-year plan for the development of the national economy in the years 1981 through 1985 that the contract be developed into an active instrument for implementing the tasks established with the plan and with the balances. (Footnote 5) (Compare "Directive of the 10th SED Party Congress on the Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the GDR in the Years 1981 Through 1985," Berlin, 1981, p 89)

The third aspect to be pointed out is that in the future research cooperation with the combines should be designed more in accordance with economic requirements. The measures provided for in the resolution in this connection mainly concern three economically relevant areas:

--the material and technical securing and rationalization of research, which takes into account the importance of research technology for the efficiency and performance level of scientific work;

--the rapid application of research results in production, their comprehensive economic utilization and exploitation and,

--the performance-related financing and pricing.

Finally, in the fourth place, the resolution establishes a close connection between the increased requirements relevant for research cooperation and the stimulation of creative performance. It thereby considers both the operational side of incentives as well as the personal material interest of the scientists and thus substantially improves the existing system of incentives in the area of the Academy of Sciences and universities.

The resolution of 12 September 1985 made it necessary to recompose or change the regulations on the administration, planning and financing of the academy and university research as well as on the provision of financial resources for the contractually linked research cooperation of the combines with academy and university installations. On the basis of the resolution, the following measures have been passed so far:

--the Instruction No 2 of 9 December 1985 on the application of economic accounting in research and development (Footnote 6) ("Gesetzblatt" [Legal Gazette] I, No 34, p 389),

--the ordinance of 12 December 1985 on the administration, planning and financing of research in the Academy of Sciences of the GDR and at universities and colleges, especially the research cooperation with the combines--research ordinance (Footnote 7) ("Gesetzblatt" [Legal Gazette] I, 1986, No 2, p 12),

--labor-law provisions on the introduction of task-related efficiency bonuses in the areas of the Academy of Sciences and the universities. (Footnote 8) (Compare, for example, the agreement of 18 November 1985 on the application of task-related efficiency bonuses for scientific employees and research engineers in the Academy of Sciences of the GDR.)

On the New Research Ordinance

Effective 1 February 1986, the research ordinace of 12 December 1985 replaces the ordinance of 23 August 1985 previously in effect on the administration, planning and financing of research at the Academy of Sciences and at universities and colleges. (Footnote 9) ("Gesetzblatt" [Legal Gazette] II, 1972, No 53, p 589) Just as in the resolution of 12 September 1985, the new research ordinance is based--as expressed in the preamble--on the concept of heightening the linkage of science and production and of making the process research-development-production-sales more effective, that is, with greater effect for the national economy of the GDR. In this respect, the legal regulation of these relations in accordance with the principles of the resolution of 12 September 1985 is the main subject of the research ordinance. It should be noted, however, that the research ordinance--just as the ordinance of 23 August 1972 previously in effect--is valid for the academy and university research in its entirety and thus not just for the scientific, mathematic and technical basic research, which is the subject of the five-year plan for basic research. So the research concept used in the research ordinance is to be understood in this broad sense and includes--in addition to the scientific, mathematic and technical research--research in medicine and the agricultural and social sciences and relates not only to basic research but also to applied research and development work. The application of this uniform research concept, on the other hand, requires refinements that are taken up in the respective provisions under consideration.

Of continuing importance for the conceptual understanding is the chain of concepts research task/resarch process/research cooperation/research result linked with the research concept and applied throughout the ordinance.

Scope

In objective terms, the scope of the research ordinance extends to:

--the administration, planning and financing of the research done at the Academy of Sciences and at the universities and colleges;

--the actual research process, that is, the fulfillment of the research tasks including the organization and implementation of the research cooperation with the industrial combines as well as with combines, enterprises and installations of other areas;

--the protection and securing of research results;

--pricing and payment;

--the transferring of the research results to production and their utilization elsewhere in the GDR as well as in foreign economic relations.

It must be noted that the pricing provisions of the research ordinance (Section 18) are valid not only for research itself but also for services, products of commodity production as well as other work and results to the extent that no prices have been set for them on the basis of legal regulations.

With respect to personnel, the research ordinance is in effect for:

--the Academy of Sciences including its research areas and institutes (Footnote 10) (The Academy of Sciences of the GDR is a unified legal person and its organizational units have no legal competence; compare Section 2, Paragraph 1 of the statute of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR--resolution of the Council of Ministers--of 28 June 1984 ("Gesetzblatt" [Legal Gazette] I, No 19, p 241));

--the universities, colleges and scientific installations (such as libraries and museums, for example) under the Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs;

--state bodies, combines, authorities for economic management, enterprises and installations, to the extent that they are involved in relations in the sense of the objective scope of the research ordinance, that is, for all cooperative partners of the Academy of Sciences and of the universities and colleges.

In accordance with Section 1, Paragraph 3, the research ordinance is valid analogously for the Academy of Pedagogic Sciences of the GDR as well as for the colleges and scientific installations with the nature of a college under the central state authorities; this does not apply for the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR and the Building Academy of the GDR. Neither is it valid for the colleges of the National People's Army, border troops of the GDR, and other protection and security entities.

The self-contained regulation of the scope of the research ordinance made it unnecessary to apply the instruction of 23 November 1983 on the application of economic accountancy in research and development (Footnote 11) ("Gesetzblatt" [Legal Gazette] I, No 36, p 387) to the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges as has been the case heretofore in part as provided for in Section 1, Paragraph 4 of this instruction. In accordance with Section 29, Paragraph 3 of the research ordinance, Paragraph V of the instruction is no longer valid for the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges beginning 1 February 1986. Thus there is now a clear differentiation of the scope of the research ordinance from that of the instruction on the application of economic accountancy in research and development. This instruction regulates the research and development process in industry, the building industry, and in other producing areas, a process organized according to the principles of economic accountancy, and it also regulates its links with production; it is the concern of the research ordinance, on the other hand, to interweave the academy and university research that does not take place in accordance with economic accountancy with production according to economic standards.

Principles

The principles of the research ordinance have the objective of establishing the social function of the academy and university research (Section 2), of integrating the derivation and determination of the research tasks into the process of the state administration and planning of science and technology (Section 3), of regulating in principle the manner of the realization of the research tasks (Section 4), and of ensuring the conformity of intrastate research cooperation with international socialist scientific cooperation (Section 5). The provisions of this fundamental part are aimed, then, both at establishing the social role of the academy and university research under the conditions of the internationally accelerated development of productive forces and the comprehensive intensification of the national economy of the GDR as well as at further promoting the integration of this research into the overall process of social, economic and scientific development. This must take place under the substantial observance of the requirements of the economic and technical-technological development of these basic economic units, for the combines today "have become the backbone of the planned economy in our country functioning according to the principles of democratic centralism." (Footnote 12) (H. Koziolek, "Linking Science and Production," EINHEIT, No 1, 1986, p 12) These requirements also influence the tasks that must be resolved by the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges in the areas of the training and education of students, the upgrading of the skills of the junior scientific staff, and the advanced training of practical personnel (Section 2, Paragraph 2). The great importance of these tasks results from the simple fact that about 30 percent of the research potential of the universities and colleges comes from aspirants, research students and other students, especially those working toward a master's degree. Youth projects as well as student rationalization and design offices and youth research teams formed jointly with cooperative partners have proven successful. In the student summer of 1985, more than 1,000 students worked for the first time on resolving the scientific-technical tasks of the enterprises and thus, after already having had several years of positive experiences in employment for tasks in the manufacture of scientific equipment, they received another area in which to prove themselves as FDJ student brigades.

In regard to the realization of the research tasks, the forms introduced with the ordinance of 23 August 1972 are the basis of the provisions of the research ordinance. For this, as you know, Section 9, Paragraph 3 of this ordinance provided for the issuing of state planning targets or assignments and the concluding of contracts. The research ordinance retains this principle of assigned research and sets forth in Section 4, Paragraph 2 that the research of the Academy of Sciences and of the universities and colleges will be carried out within the scope of

--commercial contracts with combines and other partners in cooperation,

--research assignments of the minister for university and technical school affairs, the rectors of the universities and colleges, or the president of the Academy of Sciences or chief of the research sectors of the Academy of Sciences.

The legal form of the commercial contract is prescribed for tasks of specific basic research and applied research and the legal form of the research assignment is prescribed for other research tasks to be resolved by the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges. Other tasks of this type to be considered are, for example, tasks of preliminary basic research and initiative research and tasks of medical research and research in the social sciences, etc. The exclusivity of the two legal forms also means that the Academy of Sciences and universities will be given no research without a commercial contract or research assignment representing a specific social need.

Management and Planning

The research ordinance stresses the responsibility of the minister for university and technical school affairs and of the president of the Academy of Sciences for effective management, planning and organization of research, whereby it proceeds on the assumption that this process must be made uniform and consistent. The focal points must thereby be continuous strategic research work that leads to a clear determination of research goals, the systematic development and concentrated application of the research potential, the intensification of the entire research process and its control, and the protection and utilization of the research results.

The ensuring of the uniformity and consistency of management is linked with special requirements where it is a matter of overlapping and interdisciplinary tasks on which several sectors are working--in complex research tasks, for example. To ensure the necessary cooperation in such cases, administrative facilities can be established and representatives of the minister for university and technical school affairs or of the president of the Academy of Sciences can be employed (Section 6, Paragraph 4). In this respect, the research ordinance generalizes the experiences of recent years in the preparation and implementation of complex tasks of research in the social and natural sciences and technology. In such tasks, just as in the management of research in general, scientific councils and other scientific advisory groups are effective. Among the certain experiences of our science policy is that of objectifying the conclusions from forecasting estimates and the decisions on directions, goals and tasks of research through the opinion of competent groups. The competent managers in the area of the Academy of Sciences and the universities must also include the scientific groups in the assessment of the results and the social effectiveness of the scientific work and research as well as in the derivation of conclusions for the development of performance and efficiency (Section 8, Paragraph 1). The implementing regulation for the work of the scientific councils issued 17 March 1975 in connection with the ordinance on the management, planning and financing of the research at the Academy of Sciences of the GDR and at universities and colleges (Footnote 13) ("Gesetzblatt" [Legal Gazette] I, No 15, p 293) is not affecting by the revocation of the ordinance of 23 August 1972 and remains in effect as the first implementation regulation for the research ordinance of 12 December 1985 (Section 29, Paragraph 4 of the research ordinance).

There are also requirements for coordination in regard to the interaction of the Academy of Sciences and the Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs with central state authorities and local councils. Because of the broad impact of basic research and the multiple applications of many of its results, the corresponding cooperative relations often extend beyond individual combines and influence the scientific-technical development of entire branches or sectors. On the basis of the responsibilites assigned to the ministries and other central state entities for clarification and decision on fundamental questions of cooperation (Footnote 14) (Section 17, Paragraph 2 of the "Vertragsgesetz" [Contract Law]; Part L, Paragraph 19, Item 1.2 of the 7 December 1984 instruction on the organization of the planning of the national economy of the GDR in the years 1986 through 1990 ("Gesetzblatt" [Legal Gazette] Sdr. No 1190 1)), the Academy of Sciences and the Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs enter into long-term agreements with them that have the primary objective of better coordinating and more closely linking the development strategies of the industrial branches and the long-term concept of basic research." (Footnote 15) (W. Scheler, "Interrelationships Between Basic Research and Production," EINHEIT, No 8, 1983, p 725) With the further development of industry under regional control, it will also be necessary to enter into such agreements with the councils of the regions. Section 6, Paragraph 3 of the research ordinance is the corresponding legal basis for this in combination with Section 4, Paragraph 1 of the law of 4 July 1985 on the local people's representations in the GDR. (Footnote 16) ("Gesetzblatt" [Legal Gazette] I, No 18, p 213)

The level of planning is of fundamental importance for increasing the economic efficiency of science and technology. With the research ordinance, there is further development of both research planning and the planning of the interrelationships between science and production. For this further development of planning, the research ordinance includes four main concepts:

--Through a precise regulation of the initial conditions of planning, it is to be ensured that all critical social and national economic requirements and reciprocal relations are considered in the plans of the Academy of Sciences and universities and colleges. The elaboration of these plans is part of the overall social planning process and takes place in accordance with the legal regulations and provisions generally in effect for this purpose.

--The function of the five-year plan for basic research of the Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs was expanded. It includes the scientific tasks of most importance to the national economy for ensuring the long-term advances to achieve peak performance and additional tasks of great national economic importance, indeed in particular the tasks contractually linked with the combines, preliminary basic research tasks, tasks for the realization of projects of the state plan, tasks that are worked out on the basis of agreements with sectors outside of industry, and tasks for the development of the research potential. The five-year plan for basic research is to be broken down into annual plans, whereby its importance as a management instrument will increase.

--More coordination is required for planning. In this connection, the research ordinance sets forth in principle that the plan components of the Academy of Sciences and universities and colleges that are considered for research cooperation are to be coordinated among themselves as well as with the corresponding plan components of the combines. This also requires, for example, the coordination of the planning of science and technology with the planning of fixed capital and investments, which is especially important for ensuring the application of research results. Of great importance for the managerial control of the process of renovation from basic research to the production of newly developed products is the agreement of the contents of the five-year plan for basic research with the contents of the science and technology plans of the combines, which is to be ensured in the scope of plan adjustment (Section 7, Paragraph 6).

--In the planning process, more consideration must be given to the requirements of the dynamics of the development of the economy and science. This is served by the provisions made for the performance of the combines as well as the Academy of Sciences and universities, which foresee joint decisions on the further development of research cooperation (Section 7, Paragraph 6).

Commercial Contracts

As is expressed in the resolution of 12 September 1985, the new quality of the research cooperation of the Academy of Science and universities and colleges with the combines as a whole is characterized by a greater role for the commercial contract. Accordingly, through a subordination of the legal provisions of the contract law and its first implementing regulation, the research ordinance affects a provision of the commercial contracts on research cooperation adapted to the specifics of these relations (beginning with Section 9, which includes the provisions on the coordinating contract, the contract on research and development work, the contract on the release of scientific-technical results for utilization against payment, and the contract on the joint resolution of tasks. It is characterized above all by the fact that the commercial contract is used comprehensively on the basis of the plan as an instrument for the management and organization of the process research/development/application/production through the partners in cooperation. Clearly discernible in this connection is the conceptual objective of optimizing the managerial control of this process, the linking of its individual elements, and its economic result with the help of the contract. The following points are to be stressed as special features of this regulation of the commercial contracts on research cooperation:

--On the basis of the research ordinance, the commercial contract has a broader application as a legal form for the realization of planned research tasks in the area of the Academy of Sciences and the universities. Whereas the ordinance of 23 August 1972 did not link the respective forms of implementation (commercial contract or the assignment of targets) to a certain type of task, the research ordinance stipulates that tasks of specific basic research and applied reseach are to be handled on the basis of commercial contracts (Section 4, Paragraph 2). The general contractual linkage of these tasks will contribute greatly to developing the corresponding cooperative relations more systematically and in accordance with the plan and to improving their national economic orientation.

--With the research ordinance, the function of the coordinating contract is expanded substantially. It is to be used to:

establish a common long-term research and patent-rights strategy of the combines, the Academy of Sciences, and the universities,

secure the research and applications with respect to personnel, material and technology, and information and,

heighten the division of labor among the partners in cooperation and organize it for the overall renovation process.

At the same time, the coordination contract retains the function--long practiced in its present application within the scope of scientific-technical cooperation--of ensuring the managerial and planning work of the partners in cooperation as well as the preparation of scientific-technical performance relations. Measures to guarantee the protection of secrecy are to be taken both in the coordination contracts (in the sense of instructions for the performance relations) as well as in the contracts on research and development work and other performance contracts.

--The regulation of the research ordinance is oriented primarily toward a systematic meshing of coordination contracts and contracts on research and development work. It thus aims at treating the elaboration and determination of the joint research strategy (with the help of the coordination contract) and its implementation (in the scope of performance contracts for the realization of the individual research tasks) as a uniform process.

The special importance that the legal provisions attach to the meshing of coordination contracts and contracts on research and development work is clear from the fact that the resoluton of 12 September 1985 actually names only coordination and performance contracts (items 1 and 2 of the resolution).

--Higher requirements are established for the formation of the contracts.

The resolution itself indicates that the contracts are to be formed precisely and that the rights and duties of the contractual parties are to be stipulated unequivocally. The research ordinance includes detailed instructions for the agreements to be reached in the commercial contracts; it also includes as an inclosure basic requirements for the formation of the contracts in regard to research and development work. The purpose of all of these regulations is to increase the degree of specificity and the binding force of the contracts. Specific contractual agreements are also necessary, for example, for the fulfillment of the stipulation that the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges are to make their research results available to the combines in an applicable form (Section 4, Paragraph 2 of the research ordinance).

The previous experiences in the preparation and conclusion of commercial contracts, especially coordination contracts, in accordance with the new legal regulations reveal a number of problems. It is thus sometimes assumed, for example, that is enough merely to indicate the main areas of research cooperation with brief designations. There is thereby a failure to appreciate that it is important, "through common strategies for scientific-technical development, to establish stable bases for contractual cooperation in specific tasks of basic and applied research" (Item 1, Paragraph 3 of the resolution and Section 9, Paragraph 2 of the research ordinance). It is therefore necessary to work out common objectives and tasks of a strategic nature, to define them with the required precision, and to stipulate them contractually as a joint decision. Certain difficulties obviously also arise through the arrangement of a specific framework for the exchange of personnel and specific measures for the material and technical provision of research and its application. In the coordination contracts in this connection, merely to refer to agreements in the performance contracts does not meet the requirements. This is also true for the attempt that is sometimes made to weaken the specific commitment to introduce the research results achieved by the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges with provisos under which the combine takes over the transfer only "under consideration of the national economic and overall operational trends."

Financing

The financing regulations of the research ordinance assume that the Academy of Sciences as well as the universities and colleges are budget organizations. The research ordinance does nothing to change this method of financing. The heads of the installations of the Academy of Sciences and universities therefore have to prepare budget plans in accordance with the existing legal regulations. The research ordinance, however, makes the form of the provision of funds dependent upon the type of tasks to be financed and links this with the commitment to be largely detached from budgetary appropriations. In detail, it stipulates the following in this connection:

--For the tasks to be resolved on the basis of commercial contracts with combines, that is, in particular for tasks of specific basic research and of applied research, public funds are appropriated for a time; these funds are to be systematically replaced by the receipts from the contractual research cooperation (Section 17, Paragraph 1, Item 1 and Paragraph 2).

--Through the decision of the minister for science and technology, public funds are applied for science and technology for tasks of preliminary basic research in the scope of the main research directions of the five-year plan for basic research, for complex tasks of the state science and technology plan affecting the national economy, for areas in which the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges have to carry our research in accordance with their responsibility (tasks of initiative research, for example), and for tasks that, based on agreements, must be peformed for areas outside of industry (Section 17, paragraphs 4 and 5).

--Tasks in social sciences research will basically be financed from the state budget. If commercial contracts are also concluded for carrying out such tasks, then the appropriated funds are to be replaced through the achieved receipts in this case as well (Section 17, Paragraph 7).

In the scope of this financing regulation, payment through the combines is the main means of financing.

Pricing

In regard to pricing, the research ordinance includes the principle that agreement prices are to be set for all research tasks to be performed contractually (including the corresponding subcontractor performance) (Section 18, Paragraph 1). The calculation provisions are aimed at covering the social expense more comprehensively (contribution of the social fund, depreciation) while retaining the type of a real cost price and at stimulating and acknowledging outstanding performance through the introduction of a variable calculation element dependent upon performance and level. Some of the receipts--including the receipts from compensation for use--for which a special calculation regulation is in effect, serve as a source of financing for the formation of the rationalization fund and the bonus fund of the installations (Section 20, Paragraph 4; Section 21, Paragraph 1; and Section 22, Paragraph 2).

In contrast to the ordinance of 23 August 1972, the research ordinance provides that contractually linked tasks are to be paid without exception (Section 19, Paragraph 1). Thus the liability to pay is no longer dependent upon the position of the customer and the type of the financing source but is in effect without restriction. It is also in effect when the combines are provided public funds (compare Section 3 of Instruction No 2 of 9 December 1985 on the application of economic accountancy in research and development).

To a considerable extent, the effectiveness of the new price regulations will depend upon the amount of success in using the instrument of the research surcharge to improve performance and thus to influence the formation of funds and incentives. Great importance is thereby attached to the careful preparation and implementation of the defenses.

Material Incentives

The research ordinance includes an extensive complex of provisions aimed at an effective stimulation of high creative performance. It thereby takes into account both the stimulation of the activity of the installations themselves--that is, the work of the entire operational team--and the stimulation of the individual colleague. From an operational point of view, the formation of a rationalization fund in the installations of the Academy of Sciences as well as at the universities and colleges creates better possibilities for the application of certain parts of the receipts for the tasks of installations. This fund is supplied with part of the research surcharges obtained, part of the revenue from rentals, and portions of other revenue (part of the additional receipts from the overfulfillment of the export plan targets, for example). It can be used for the extension of the material-technical base of the installations, for rationalization tasks, and--to a certain extent--for measures to improve the working and living conditions. Thus the rationalization fund offers the possibility of developing and improving the material bases and conditions of operational work as a function of overall operational work. The provisions of the research ordinance foresee two main forms of promoting personal material interest:

--stimulation with the help of the performance-related formation of the bonus funds of the installations and of the use of these funds to promote performance (sections 22 and 23),

--stimulation by means of task-related performance surcharges, which is being introduced for university and technical school graduates in the resoluton of tasks of contractual research cooperation (Section 26).

The application of the forms of stimulation provided for in the research ordinance is based to a substantial degree upon the issuance of performance targets. This is especially true for the application of task-related performance surcharges. This form of performance-oriented salary formation is linked with the assignment of individual performance and efficiency targets that set forth the personal performance contribution of the individual worker. These targets are to be derived from the commercial contracts and the tasking manuals. Thus the determining factor for the efficiency of this form of stimulation is the extent to which one is successful in applying commercial contracts and tasking manuals in the operational work and research process. This puts high demands on the research director and on the level of his managerial work.

The research ordinance of 12 December 1985 established extensive possibilities for developing the creativity of the scientists and colleagues working in the Academy of Sciences of the GDR and at the universities. In implementing these legal regulations, it will be a matter of applying the means of socalist law systematically and purposefully to achieve the peak performance in science and technology that ensures further dynamic economic growth of our republic.

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POLITICS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ATA ATTACKS YUGOSLAV CONFERENCES ON ALBANIA

AU190825 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 19 Jun 86

["When BELGRADE POLITIKA Deals With Albanological Sciences"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 19 (ATA)--TANJUG Agency has broadcast from Belgrade several successive reports on the scientific symposiums and conferences on Albania and the Albanians being held in the Yugoslav capital as that organized by the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Serbia recently. The aim of this scientific interest is "to uncover" the origin of the Albanians.

Finally, after many reports and papers, which BELGRADE POLITIKA treated of broadly in its press, a conclusion was reached which was publicly reported by TANJUG Agency on June 15, 1986. BELGRADE POLITIKA discovered that the Albanians allegedly are "a mixture of Slavs, Greeks, different peoples of the Mediterranean and a small number of the autochthonous population." On the request of Belgrade this sensational discovery was sealed also by a scientist invited from London for this purpose, having a significant name Serbo-Ljub Zhivojinovic.

We Albanians, have no reason not to be satisfied with this discovery. Firstly, because our origin was uncovered. We have allegedly been Slavs. Secondly, the Serb scientists themselves refuted the old thesis of Vlladan Gjorgjevic, whom, according to the requests of the BELGRADE POLITIKA at the beginning of this century, had "proved" that the Albanians were tailed men. Now it became clear that we are Slavs, but without tail.

Such "studies," such as "science" bring to the fore more clearly the political aims of Belgrade towards Albania and the Albanians. It is common knowledge that a people, a nation which has not a past, has neither a present, nor a future.

BELGRADE POLITIKA tries to uncover the Albanians' origin not in vain, but to prove that these are people of second category, hence, they should have neither a home, nor a hearth of theirs. As it comes out, the big Serbs need this thesis to justify the policy they pursued towards the Albanians of Yugoslavia, who are treated as secondhand nationals. It is not necessary to bring forth many proofs of this. Suffice to mention the fact that as a result of this policy, the income per capita of the Albanians in Yugoslavia are one fourth of the incomes of the Serbs, Croatians and the Slavs. Unemployment in Kosovo amounts to 20 per cent, two-three times higher than in each of other republics and regions of Yugoslavia.

It is also an interesting fact that according to the "science of BELGRADE POLITIKA, the Albanian autochthonous population supposedly exists in a small number, that according to these "studies" it extends between the rivers of Mat and Shkumbin. According to them, the Albanians in other areas, beyond this zone, and especially in Kosovo and elsewhere, are settlers, guests. Perhaps do the big Serbs need it to justify that known denationalising policy of inciting the Albanians to emigrate in Turkey and elsewhere, up to their eviction from their territories, which is suggested many a times in several meetings and conferences in Belgrade? [as received]

The scientific "discoveries," make also clear the aims of the Yugoslav policy towards the PSR of Albania. Recently they in Belgrade have suggested to us many recipes on the way we should behave and what we should do so that good relations be established between our two countries. But what is said allegedly of interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, the accusations made to us that supposedly Albania incites national hatred and nurtures irredentism, etc., etc., are pretexts cooked up deliberately. The Yugoslav authorities know very well that they do not hold water. The main aim, and even the suggestion coming from Belgrade, is to give up the political line we have followed these over 40 years, a line elaborated by our party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, to give up that line which ensured the triumph of our socialist revolution, which guaranteed and guarantees the freedom and independence of our homeland, which brought the Albanian people from darkness into light, from poverty in the happy life.

Now, following the symposium of Belgrade, another suggestion appears "give up also the historic past, they say, accept that you are nothing, or if you want to have a past, we are lending you a hand, we are including you in the Slav family." This "scientific" suggestion is not so much unknown to us. It is an expression of that policy when they in Belgrade worked out plans to make Albania the 7th republic of Yugoslavia.

We, the Albanians, respect all the peoples. We respect the Slavs, the Romans, the Arabs, the White, the Negroes, or the Yellow. There is no case in our millenary history that the Albanian people have waged aggressive wars against another people, that their armies have fought to grab the others' territories. On the contrary, they have been compelled many a times to take up arms and fight against different aggressors, emperors, kings and tzars, who have aimed to enslave, assimilate, to wipe them out from the face of the earth.

Likewise, during all their history, the Albanian people have claimed distinction for their internationalist spirit, their love for their neighbours and generosity. And when need has been, they have sealed it with blood and sacrifices. It happened like this during the Second World War when two divisions and many other units, with nearly 10,000 Albanian partisans, on the order of Comrade Enver Hoxha, fought side by side the Yugoslav partisans for the liberation of the southern regions of Yugoslavia from the fascist occupier. Hundreds of boys and girls laid down their young lives in these fightings. As nowhere else, thousands upon thousands of Italian soldiers abandoned following the capitulation of Italy were sheltered in the Albanian families and were protected by them risking even their lives from the Naxi fury and massacres. Albania is perhaps the sole country in Europe, where the German Nazis captured no Jews, because the Albanian people sheltered them in their homes, hid them from the Nazis and defended them as their own sons. We are proud of this great humanitarian spirit of our people, of the great internationalist deed of their sons.

These are the historic traditions of the Albanians. The Albanian people have been and are for friendship with the peoples. They have been and are for good neighbourliness with the neighbouring countries. We have been and are for such relations even with Yugoslavia. If the Belgrade leadership, for its own reasons, does not want such a thing, this is its own affair. But it must not try to justify its own stand by attacking and making stale charges against socialist Albania and the more so to think that it will draw profits from this stand, even in the field of "historical studies" at the expense of the Albanians and the PSR of Albania.

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ATA ON GORBACHEV'S 'DEMAGOGICAL' DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

AU181322 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 18 (ATA)--In a recent speech, Mikhail Gorbachev repeated the demagogical proposals on allegedly disarmament, giving other details on them. By grouping his proposals in three directions, such as the antiballistic missiles, space demilitarisation and the strategic weapons, Gorbachev proposed his rival, the U.S.A., to make tests for the militarisation of space in laboratory conditions and to restrict the strategic armament.

But precisely for these three directions the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. are in a feverish armament race. The antiballistic missiles are being produced in great numbers both in the Soviet Union and the U.S.A., sometimes overpassing the limits set by the ABM Treaty. The space militarisation has become one of the main military goals of the two superpowers, whereas the strategic weapons are being increased en masse, the old ones are being replaced by new Soviet "SS-25" missiles, or the "Trident" submarines and "B-52" bombers equipped with "cruise" missiles of the U.S.A., etc. Another evidence are [as received] also the frequent maneuvers that the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union are conducting in order to perfect these weapons such as the new military maneuvers of the Warsaw Treaty, with the participation of the marine forces and those of infantry of the Soviet Union, Poland and German Democratic Republic. The object of these maneuvers, as it comes out from the reports of the news agencies, is "the further perfection of the work of staffs and coordination of the military activities between the military-naval forces and those of infantry". [quotation marks as received]

Such demagogical proposals on allegedly disarmament, at a time when armament race is fiercer than ever, are needed by the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. for propagandistic aims.

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ALIA SPEECH AT TIRANA YOUTH RALLY

AU161415 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Jun 86 pp 1-2

[Speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at Tirana youth rally on 6 June]

[Text] Dear comrades, young men and women: When the comrades of the youth organization's Central Committee invited me to attend this festivity, I was wholeheartedly pleased. But this joy is redoubled now that I am meeting with the representatives of all the generations of young volunteers, with those who have contributed and are contributing so much to the construction of socialism in Albania, now that I am among you at this enthusiastic and beautiful manifestation.

It is a great pleasure for me, while receiving your message, to bring to all of you, to all the young generations of our country, the ardent greetings of the AWP Central Committee. I would like, first of all, to greet the volunteers of the first actions who, through their enthusiasm and sacrifices, opened up the way to this valuable tradition of your youth. I would also like to greet and thank particularly our present-day youth of mass actions who have come to this hall from the Milot-Reshen railroad and other projects; I would like to greet and to thank all those who are shouldering communist work and who are giving vitality and dynamism to the country's entire life. From this hall I direct myself with the most cordial greetings and congratulations to our young workers and cooperativists who are in the frontline of our efforts and distinguish themselves with their lofty example; I direct myself to the young people in the schools and in the army with best wishes for new successes and victories.

The comrades of the youth organization's Central Committee have done well to organize the relay baton of actions, which have been and continue to be a great school for all our young people. The passing of the relay baton through a succession of actions undertaken by our young generations since the first postliberation years up to the present has provided vitality and has stimulated a new emulation among our younger generations and has further strengthened a militant spirit and a love for work. Moving from one corner of the country to the other, our young people have witnessed the colossal contribution made by previous generations of action volunteers, and have also felt the vitality of our present-day generation and the great confidence that the party has always had and continues to have in the younger generations.

The message that you have brought today to the AWP Central Committee is another solemn pledge of the young men and women of Albania to march resolutely and united on the road of actions. It reflects and synthesizes the strong desires of our heroic youth, its fervor and readiness for creative work, its lofty awareness of the ever greater tasks to be carried out.

The young people of today are the successors of those who fought in the National Liberation War and who rebuilt the country, of those who fulfilled the first 5-year plans and who laid the foundations of the new Albania. They are not only worthy inheritors of the magnificent deed of those heroic men and women, but also fiery followers of their revolutionary ideal.

The party, our society, our people, rejoice at this and are proud. They are very happy that our boys and girls appreciate and further perfect the lofty patriotic and revolutionary virtues of the glorious National Liberation War, the invincible freedom-loving spirit and spirit of sacrifices of its fighters, their great sense of historical responsibility for the country's destiny, their civil courage and personal bravery.

They rejoice at the pure spirit and sound character of our youth, its high morality and good behavior, its great love for work; they rejoice at its cultured life. Love for the country, for the brilliant historical traditions of our people, for their freedom-loving sentiments and invincible character, respect for the national culture, the mother tongue, the contribution that the people of our territory have made to Albanian and European civilization--all these are firm traits of all our young people.

It is the duty of the party, of our schools, of the youth organization, and of our whole society to work tirelessly to ensure that these patriotic and revolutionary traditions inherited by our youth should never become rusty, that these new virtues of socialist morality should never be soiled under any circumstances, that the fervor of youth should never be halted. They must work tirelessly so that every new generation of Albania may leave indelible traces in the country's history, may raise the glory of our socialist country to ever greater heights, and may further the communist ideal of the preceding generations.

Dear comrades, the party is receiving your valuable message in a sound internal situation characterized by unprecedented enthusiasm and optimism. The might of the moral and political unity of our society has been raised to a new and higher level. The workers and cooperativists, the cadres and leaders, incorporated in the movement "Standard-bearers of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings," and in the framework of the preparations for the Ninth AWP Congress, are tackling their work confidently and are successfully fulfilling the tasks in this first year of the new 5-year period. Production plans have been and are being fulfilled better than ever before.

A firm belief exists everywhere concerning the inexhaustible possibilities of our country to progress rapidly. The spirit of initiative and independent action of the working people is growing, not only with regard to innovations and technological improvements, but also in the direction of more fruitful organization.

The propitious development of the economy and the sound moral-political situation has made the country's defense, which is continually at the center of the party's attention and in the sure hands of the armed people, stronger than ever. At the same time Socialist Albania enjoys a good reputation, as well as respect and sympathy among the peoples and progressive individuals throughout the world.

All these successes, dear comrades, indicate that, with ever-rising achievements and successes, our people are advancing on the brilliant road of the party in accordance with the teachings of our legendary leader. Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Throughout our entire struggle for the constitution of socialism, mass actions have been one of the loftiest expressions of the enthusiasm, fervor, and determination of the young generation in the revolutionary transformation of our society. The party and Comrade Enver have always had a high appreciation of the great values of youth actions, not only because their economic value, nor merely because of the great organizational experience gained in the course of these mass actions, but primarily because of their great political and educational values. Actions help to develop a spirit of initiative and competition, emulation and independent action, a spirit of solidarity and collectivity, a spirit of sacrifice, a sound youthful remanticism, and pure comradeship and friendship. The large national actions, in particular, join together and promote friendship among young boys and girls from all the regions of Albania and are transformed into schools of revolutionary tempering. Mass actions create the possibility of tackling the resolution of various problems of the economy through concentrated actions, particularly in the case of the larger construction projects. In addition, they promote a militant spirit for the communist education of young people, and strengthen their links with the school of life.

Youth has always returned from these actions with a greater life experience, and numerous contingents of qualified workers andspecialists have continually emerged from them. By their participation in mass actions young people have linked themselves more closely with their socialist country, with other people, with the new projects to whose construction they have contributed. Hundreds of thousands of young people have participated in the national actions alone, in the construction of major proejcts, but their example has always given a strong impulse to society as a whole.

Let us continue to increase our mass actions in the future, let us increase their range in all fields of life, let us organize them even better, let us consolidate and transform them into a permanent method of our constructive and educational work.

Comrades, particular tasks confront people at every stage of the country's development, confront the generations with great and difficult tests. The burden of resolving these tasks usually fails on the younger generation which, at the given stage, matures and becomes the nation's main creative pillar. Naturally, it is the generation that has been spiritually and mentally trained for this mission, which can shoulder the heavy historical burdens, which can promote the country's progress.

It is precisely with this consideration in mind that the party proceeds when it demands that and works so that the young generation of socialist Albania be politically and ideologically educated, that it grow up morally sound and physically strong. The party wants young people to be interested in current political developments and ideological struggles, in economic processes and cultural achievements. But the party also demands that this interest should never be a superficial and passive one; on the contrary, it should come as a result of an inner need and demand on the part of young people wanting to know the present and to understand the future.

This is one of the reasons why the party insists that the political and ideological education of young people at school, in the army, at work, and everywhere else, should never fall into didacticism and should not take the form of abstract moralizing, but should be a fulfillment of the great thirst of young people to know and understand the world, to know and to understand the laws of its development, to know and to understand where we came from and where we are going.

When we look at what is currently happening in the capitalist world where millions of young people drift about unemployed, where crime, drug addiction, and massive degeneration among young people are causing havoc, where the horizon of their future is being increasingly obscured with every passing day, it is possible to understand better and more profoundly the sound and secure life that the AWP has created in Albania with its great leader and teacher, Enver Hoxha, it is possible to see more clearly the brilliant prospects that have always existed and will continue to exist for our boys and girls.

There will never be "lost generations" in Socialist Albania, there will never be generations of young people who are banished to the edge of society, there will never be uncertainty of the present and fear of the future. The youth of Socialist Albania is and will remain the inexhaustible source of new blood for our society and its future, a vital force, conscious of its mission, and an impregnable shield of the revolution and socialist victories.

Therefore, comrades, let us work together, all of us, young and old, to defend and make prosper our socialist life, to preserve and to strengthen the vitality of our working people, their militant spirit, their readiness and their determination to implement the party's line and its teachings.

Guided by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, the youth of our country and its militant organization, the Union of Working Youth of Albania, have remained during these past 40 years of free life not only in the front line of the battle for the country's socialist construction, but also in the struggle to throw overboard the old customs inherited from the past, in the struggle against feudal mentalities and the moral deformations of the bourgeois society, against the dissolute and degenerate influences of the present-day capitalist and revisionist world. They were the first to embrace the norms of socialist morality, to defend and perfect them. Our young boys and girls were in the front line of the struggle to create our new man, emancipated from the prejudices of the old exploitative society and the heavy ideological shackles of religion; our new man, equipped with a totally free inner life, civilized and cultured.

The successes in this field are considerable. They are by now well-known and perceived by everyone. But I would like to stress that the struggle against the relics of outdated ideologies and alien manifestations is a continuous one. Although defeated, a number of alien manifestations have a tendency to revive themselves under given conditions, adopting varied forms. This is the reason why the party has constantly called for a consistent and continuous struggle against manifestations of liberalism and bureaucracy, lack of responsibility and indifference, the pursuit of narrow personal interests, and so forth, which, if tolerated, become a suitable breeding ground for the genesis and development of phenomena that are degenerative for socialism and its people.

By its very nature, its very demands concerning the future, and its predominent political and ideological education, the young generation does not reconcile itself to these manifestations. Properly appreciating the dangers arising from conforming to these manifestations, our young generation is therefore keeping alive the ideological struggle against everything that goes against our communist morality and ideology.

The worst disease which may infect young people, particularly school-attending youth, is that of seeking the easy road in life. Undoubtedly, in the initial periods, the subjecting to discipline and rules, the tiring and persistent effort to learn, to master knowledge and skills, the various limitations imposed by society, and so forth, are not all that pleasant. But the desire to emerge in life through the easy road is of no use in finding daylight. Someone may benefit from it, may even find himself some quiet corner, but this is temporary. Society will always seek out and appreciate those who are more devoted, more industrious, more knowledgeable, those of stable character. The young people, their parents, and their relatives, must therefore not think for the day, but for the great life that lies ahead.

Easy roads, which lead to irreparable damage to the character, can be reconciled neither with the spirit of a communist revolutionary and militant nor with the proud nature of truly Albanian men and women, with their indomitable pride and their efforts to build a worthy and unsoiled life.

Our schools, the youth organization, the party's propaganda, all the institutions that are converned directly or indirectly with the education and training of the younger generations, and our young people themselves, must fight to create correct concepts and mentalities about life, work, and society. They must never allow themselves to be subdued by petit bourgeois pressures or sickly sentimentalisms. The defense of the party's principles and the ethics of our society is the defense of the young generation, of the cause of socialism in Albania, of the future of our country.

Our young people have a great thirst for art and culture and are interested in the attainments in this field. They constitute the most numerous section of readers of artistic and political literature, and they are the most passionate admirers of music, paintings, movies, the theater, architecture, and so forth.

But they are under no circumstance passive consumers of literary and artistic products, as some may think. The youth have great intellectual sentiments and a close relationship with what is new, beautiful, achieved, and perfect. They therefore have the right to demand from the masters of art and culture good works, creations that enrich the mind and cultivate noble sentiments, works which correctly explain and interpret current social phenomena, works which illuminate the future. In literature and the arts young people wish to find out how their contemporaries work and struggle, they want to find out about the concerns and preoccupations of the society in which they live, they wish to understand the genuinely positive processes of its development and the various obstacles hindering it. Young people want to find inspiration from literature and the arts, they want support for their own development, they want to confront and verify their own ideas, and they seek aesthetic pleasure, but also new information emerging from a profound analysis and a precise generalization of human and social relations.

Every book, every artistic performance, every cultural activity is viewed by young people as an important event and their attitude toward them is extremely serious and respectful. That is why they cannot reconcile themselves to mediocre artistic works, the formalism of cultural activities, superficiality of substance, and the lack of professional ability on the part of the their authors. This irreconcilability increases with the level of education and culture of our youth, in proportion as they become acquainted with the treasures of our national culture and of progressive international culture.

Our young people have therefore the right to demand more quality from literature and the arts, more care and creativity from the people working in the cultural sector. Young people, on the other hand, must express their opinions courageously whether it is a matter of affirming good values or of criticizing superficiality and routine, which are still to be encountered in some literary or artistic works or in cultural activities.

The question of recreation for young people must also be dealt with on the same plane. This problem must not be underrated. There are managers who fail to fulfill the tasks concerning recreational facilities for young people and who look upon this question, if not with indifference, then as a secondary matter.

Recreation is like culture. In the same way that there is genuine culture, there is also sound recreation. In the same way that decadent and degenerating culture exists, recreation of this type exists, too. But the latter has nothing to do with a socialist society, with our norms and principles. We have always been and continue to be in favor of sound, cultured, varied, and positive recreation. We want it to be recreative and inspiring at the same time, as well as enjoyable, ennobling, and mobilizing. Contrary to the bourgeois world, we do not look at recreation as a means to dampen youthful fervor, but to encourage it; recreation is not viewed as a way of "burning" free time, but of filling it with joy. The comrade directors of enterprises and schools, the managers of agricultural cooperatives, commanders of military units, and leaders of the youth organizations should think about the recreation of young people in the same way that they rightly demand from them discipline, work, and industry. More understanding and initiative is required in this matter, the existing material base must be used more fruitfully, as well as the funds allocated by the state and society for this purpose.

The young people of our days are entering life at a time when there is a rapid development of science and technology, when knowledge becomes quickly outdated, and when great effort is required to keep pace with time. Strong will, persistence, and sacrifices are needed to keep up with the pace imposed by the development of the technical and scientific revolution of our time. Are our young people willing to meet these demands, to respond to the imperatives arising in this field? I believe so. All the social and material conditions exist, enabling young people to enthusiastically and efficiently tackle science and technology.

The socialist society, its Marxist ideology, and the party's correct policy have created the conditions in which young people may develop their talents without obstacles, in which they may show their passion for science through their work, and, above all else, for their contribution to be acknowledged and appreciated.

When we talk about science, know-how, and technology, we have a broad concept of all this. They have now entered into every branch and are applied not by a few people, but by thousands of them, by broad masses of people. There exists no modern production process, whether in industry, agriculture, construction, communications, medicine, or in any other field, which can be promoted without special and skilled technical-scientific knowledge. Therefore, the better trained the cadres and workers are, and the closer their cooperation is, the more progress will there be, including progress in science and technology.

Young people are prepared to master and have no prejudices concerning mastering and applying scientific achievements. They turn to what is new in a natural way, in the same way that they struggle with passion and love to master and implement what is new. It is the duty of the mature generations to open up the way to these desires and passions, to direct and orient them correctly and confidently, to struggle together with the younger generations to eliminate potential bureaucratic obstacles. When youth's fervor joins forces with experience of life to attain a given objective, then there are great results.

Dear comrades:

This meeting of the generations of youth volunteers has been of great value. The experience of the more mature generations is valuable and encouraging for the younger generations. But contracts with young people are always valuable for the veterans themselves. Everyone may benefit from the fervor, energies, enthusiasm, and militant spirit of youth.

It was a particular pleasure for me to meet with you and acquaint myself with your views. Communists and all the working people need the fresh ideas of youth. These are ideas of vitality and enthusiasm which strengthen confidence in the country's future. This is natural. The generations inspire and support each other to further the party's magnificent deeds, socialist construction, and the country's defense and prosperity.

Long live our heroic youth!

Long live the Albanian Workers Party!

Glory to Comrade Enver Hoxha's immortal deeds!

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BRIEFS

MARKO MEETS GREEK PARLIAMENTARIAN--Tirana, June 20 (ATA)--The vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Rita Marko, received on June 19, the deputy of the Greek Parliament, former minister of the Greek Government, Anastasios Peponis, who is staying in our country for several days, at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Culture and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries. Attending the reception, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere were the vice-chairwoman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Victori Curi and the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica. Present was also the iterim charge d'affairs of the Embassy of the Republic of Greece in Tirana, Nikolaos Chryssogelos. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 Jun 86 AU] /6662

CAMI RECEIVES SPANISH MARXIST-LENINISTS--Tirana, June 10 (ATA)--From May 28 to June 4, 1986, a delegation of the CP of Spain (Marxist-Leninist) made up of Comrades Raul Marco, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, leader of the delegation and by Manolo Blanco Civite, secretary of the Central Committee paid a visit to Albania. The delegation was received at the Central Committee of the AWP where talks were held in the atmosphere of a comradely discussion and of internationalist relations, on problems of common interest for the two parties. Attending the talks were Foto Cami, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the AWP, and Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the party. The delegation left our country. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 10 Jun 86 AU] /6662

NEW ENVOY TO SWEDEN--Tirana, June 11 (ATA)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialsit Republic of Albania in Sweden, Shpetim Caushi, presented the credentials to the king of Sweden, Karl Gustaf, on June 10, 1986. The ceremony of handing over the credentials was attended by the great ceremony master of the Royal Court, Askel Levenkupt the first court marshal, Lenart Asren, the court chamberlain, John Petersen, the director of the protocol department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Goran Haselmark and others. [Swedish names as received] [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 11 Jun 86 AU] /6662

NEW AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT--Tirana, June 20 (ATA)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Kuwait, Alkyz Cerga, presented the credentials to the emir of Kuwait, Abir al-Ahmad as-Sabah on June 18, 1986. [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 20 Jun 86 AU] /6662

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POLITICS POLAND

KUBIAK QUERIED ON POLITICAL ROLE, 'FAILURES,' 9TH, 10TH CONGRESSES

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 25, 21 June 86 p 10

[Interview with Hieronim Kubiak, Member of the PZPR Politburo, by Chudzinski, Kubiak, Rydzewski and Urbanczyk: "Politics Is a Profession"]

> [Text] Hieronim Kubiak, a Jagiellonian University professor, and a member of the PZPR Central Committee's Politburo since the IX Congress, granted an interview in the series "Three on One" (ZDANIE No 5) and was very candid in answering questions regarding the beginnings of the Ninth Party Congress, the way its resolutions were (or were not) carried out, his own role in this, and thus the course of his own political career. We are publishing here some excerpts from this comprehensive and extremely interesting interview, which includes some very personal political notions.

[Rydzewski]: There is something that interests me. A new person appears, somebody who has no experience in the realm of high-level politics, but at the same time he has some theoretical knowledge on the subject of society and politics, and he is professionally sensitive to social phenomena, conflicts, and divisions. How did Kubiak the sociologist behave in all this?

[Kubiak]: In the worst possible way, because alongside participation in all these meetings and pressure from a flood of information, I became more and more convinced that basically what I know as a theoretician is not very useful in analyzing concrete reality under concrete conditions here and now. Perhaps because of not synthesizing enough the knowledge about our own reality?

I constantly even now hope that it is obvious that rational thinking outweighs any other way of reaction, that even it is extremely difficult for an understanding to be reached but there are parties who wish to reach an agreement, then ultimately an agreement can be reached, on the basis of rational thinking.

[Rydzewski]: You were not the only one to believe in that then...

[Kubiak]: My tragedy began the moment that the national agreement turned out to be running more slowly than the reasons of state called for. For example, I tried to restore normal functioning to the creative bodies, like ZASP, without any preliminary conditions. There was a week of peace, a week of hope, but by the second week it was already evident that this had been a mistake.

[Urbanczyk]: You, a sociologist, made such a mistake?

[Kubiak]: Unfortunately, more than once. I do not know whether the ultimate result would have been different had there been somebody else in my place, somebody with greater experience, greater personal moral authority, and a clearer head.

[Rydzewski]:In the face of the irrational nature of the situation did your rationalist position have any chance at all?

[Kubiak]: At any rate I proved ineffective. I lost.

[Rydzewski]: But because understanding wins the day, emotion and strength remain?

[Kubiak]: Yes, but for a short time. And ultimately. That is why, because of the force of argument I held out against the argument of force throughout the span of the authority I possessed. That is why such means were not used or were used only after the alternatives which I among others offered to resolve the conflicts proved ineffective.

[Chudzinski]: Do you mean that this was the cause of your downfall?

[Kubiak]: I mean that up to the very end I believed in the possibility of a solution that did not use force. I did that to the end, using all the means at my disposal. Unfortunately, without the needed results. I cannot stop reflecting on whether I made a mistake and whether therefore it would not be a smaller loss for the public interest if I had simply not been there in those dramatic months...

After martial law was declared, I consistently defended it without reserve or any lack of conviction, using all the intellectual and emotional means available to me. But I cannot say that I wanted to accelerate it in any way, because that would not be true. And I cannot say that I was relieved when it was announced. For me it was a tremendously dramatic thing. Do you know what my evening reading at the time was? Lemowski's "Return From the Stars."

[Chudzinski]: When did you come to realize with certainty that martial law was inevitable, having, of course the special knowledge that comes with your participation in party leadership?

[Kubiak] I would like to be somewhat precise in answering that. I think that the days following 4 November decided me, once the summit meeting did not produce any result and not everyone wanted to sit down at the table again under the only conditions possible, the conditions of Polish reasons of state.

[Rydzewski]: Let us go back to the moment of your departure as secretary of the Central Committee.

[Kubiak]: To be honest up to the end, this was not just because of my readiness to leave but also because of earlier criticism that was severe and painful, painful because criticism from one's own ranks hurts the most. It is all the more painful when it is also criticism that uses means which must not be accepted under any conditions -- I have in mind the handouts signed by the so-called Movement for the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland (Ruch Obrony Socjalistycznej Ojczyzy), and these flyers even wound up in the cafeteria of the Central Committee or right in the meeting hall during some of the plenary sessions...

[Chudzinski]: And what do you consider successes of this period? You have already mentioned the cause for the failures.

[Kubiak]: If you ask me about my successes, then, to put it not in personal terms but in terms of the long-range social role I played, the most important thing for me proved to be something that did not lead to a spectacular success. I am thinking here about the direct calming of the society, the national understanding, and something that is still an extremely important element, a certain foundation upon which national understanding may still be constructed, because after all the National Culture Council came into being, as did the Fund for the Development of Culture. The Sejm ratified the Teachers Charter, and it also adopted a bill on self-government in the institutions of higher education, which is not and must not be an alternative to the socialist system but on the contrary must grow out of its essence. A number of steps were also taken to protect culture and the groups working on its behalf, such as the State Fund for Visual Arts Purchases and the like.

Therefore a whole legal system to regulate important spheres of social life and put it in order has come into being.

In addition I think that I can include as part of my personal success the creation of the program to save the Polish book...

[Rydzewski]: So looking from that perspective you do not have a sense of defeat?

[Kubiak]: Absolutely not...

[Rydzewski]: As a novice you had to pay the price of experience, which usually happens when amateurs come among professionals.

[Kubiak]: I do not agree with your analysis, because I do not think that I lost because I was surrounded by professionals who wanted my defeat. Of course I cannot exclude such a possibility in one case or another. I lost not because somebody among them was against me but because I was not able to come to an agreement with those with whom an understanding had to be reached in order for my concepts to be carried out.

[Rydzewski]: But maybe the reason you could not reach that understanding was because you were new to politics.

[Chudzinski]: I am not going to defend Hieronim Kubiak, because he can do it better, but it does not seem to me here to be a question of being new to politics. We are interviewing a sociology professor whose knowledge of politics and power mechanisms is incomparable with that of your everyday "professionals" taking part in the political game. I think that what was decisive here first of all was the lack of experience in exercising power at such a high level. And the second thing -- and this is a far more important reason -- is that his conception lost out when it came up against the realities which led up to martial law and finally martial law itself.

[Rydzewski]: Heavens! I am not calling into question Hieronim's competence as a political scientist. I am just saying that this was theoretical knowledge that in practice...

[Kubiak]: More and more frequently I am coming to the conclusion on the subject of the social sciences -- and this is a terrible conclusion-- that at best they can indulge in predictions about the future and be more or less successful, but with regard to the present day, especially in terms of very short periods of time, the social sciences show themselves to be helpless...

[Urbanczyk]: Where is the line of shared responsibility in the party machinery between the groups that create programs and those that execute them? It was right at the Ninth Party Congress that it was demanded that the deciding voice reside with the elected groups, such as the Culture Commission, with regard to cultural matters, rather than the Central Committee's department of culture.

[Kubiak]: In the sense of programs, it is surely the committees that are the most important, but it is extremely difficult to draw the line between the executive machinery's own execution and creation of norms.

[Urbanczyk]: The way you put it is full of nuances.

[Kubiak]: ...which are very important in executive practice.

[Chudzinski]: You said that you left, because it did not come off for you.

What has changed in the position for which you were responsible? And in this connection what are the feelings of a Politburo member who continues to share the responsibility for cultural policy which is no longer the policy which he tried to carry out, with the known result?

[Kubiak]: If you are thinking about me, things are not like that. What changed were the means for carrying out the policy, not its principles, because the latter were established at the Ninth Party Congress, and they have to be taken into account. I am ready to take full responsibility for carrying out those principles, but the means of carrying them out had to change, because effectiveness is what counts in politics. Did the means used after my departure prove effective? Effectiveness can be measured only within a given context, in relation to concrete actions. Some of them were undoubtedly effective and, in the good sense of the word, important to the development of national culture. Some actions produced lesser results, but I do not think that I should be more analytical in answering the question.

[Rydzewski]. I am going to be stubborn in going back to the question of being amateur or professional in politics, because I think that your amateur standing by no means consists of any lack of political knowledge but rather consists of a lack of skill in playing the game of politics.

[Kubiak]: Let us explain one thing at a time. First, one becomes a politician as the result of personal decision, regardless of whether one has risen to political heights because of a fluke or whether one has spent years climbing to the top. I am emphasizing this fact, because being a politician is inseparably linked to the question of one's personal acceptance and responsibility. Second, being an amateur is no excuse. Third, politics is a profession, and for this reason it can be learned (and under certain conditions even must be). Fourth, politics does not have to be immoral, although in politics many sociotechnical devices of questionable morality are employed. I even became familiar with some of them.

[Urbanczyk]: But did you yourself use them in practice?

[Kubiak]: Listen, I cannot pretend to be an idiot in front of you and say that in playing political roles I never used the techniques ascribed to politics. Ultimately I managed to, as the professionals put it, "force" some things. After all it is often easier to convince the so-called decisionmakers than it is the people who will determine the fate of the various legal solutions later. I will mention here once more my experience with the higher education bill.

I will return for a moment to the issue of "being a politician." For us the difficulty in playing this role consists mainly of the fact that our sociopolitical system has awakened aspirations which it cannot satisfy. This is why you would often have to be a miracleworker to meet society's expectations.

[Urbanczyk]: And without miracles even the most urgent needs cannot be met? Looking from that point of view, what will the Tenth Party Congress have to offer the society?

[Kubiak]: The congress will be whatever it wants to be. I want to awaken the party intellectually and morally, and to find effective instruments for carrying out the program for which the Ninth Party Congress laid the framework.

[Chudzinski]: Is the intellectual sluggishness we see at present not the result of the fact that we actually do have a program but the whole stumbling-block lies in the fact that for various reasons there is not the know-how to put it into practice?

[Kubiak]: There is no justification for intellectual sluggishness, wherever it exists. The Ninth Party Congress came out for profound economic and political reforms, but the next congress must decide on a specific economic strategy and methods of exercising power, to prevent any further distortions in the system.

[Rydzewski]: The report of the commission you chaired ends with a message for the future.

[Kubiak]: Working on this report I was conscious all the time that it only had the appearance of a document on the past. Actually, after this document is published, no party or state leadership body will be able to say they did not know. At most, they will be able to say that they too were wrong.

[Chudzinski]: From the viewpoint of social effects that is a small difference.

[Kubiak]: On the contrary, it is an important difference.

[Chudzinski]: How?

[Kubiak]: If a politician says: "I was wrong," and at the same time shows the mechanisms for the error and forges the opportunity to correct the system to reduce the possibility of the error's being repeated, then not only is there a change in the people but the causes of the phenomena being criticized are also removed. Therefore this is not just a game with words...

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POLITICS POLAND

PHILOSOPHY JOURNAL CHARGED WITH SHORTCHANGING MARXISM

Warsaw MYSL MARKSISTOWSKA in Polish No 2, Mar-Apr 86 pp 135-141

[Article by Tadeusz Jaroszewski: "The Absence of Marxism; Comments on the Monthly STUDIA FILOZOFICZNE (1983-1985)"]

[Text] STUDIA FILOZOFICZNE is the leading periodical of the philosopher community in Poland. Its editorial direction, both formally and on merit, may thus markedly influence the situation in that community by stimulating either positive or negative tendencies. Thus, no Polish philosopher can remain indifferent to that direction.

Moreover, Marxist circles are interested in the manner in which STUDIA FILOZOFICZNE presents the philosophy of dialectical materialism, both in quantitative terms and in terms of the cognitive value of the materials published on this topic. This very concern underlies the reflections and comments below.

Let us begin with formal-editorial matters. STUDIA FILOZOFICZNE is a periodical published by the State Publishing House on the initiative of the Committee on Philosophical Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences [KNF PAN] and the PAN Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, and edited by a team directed by Prof Dr Habilitatus Michal Hempolinski (editor-in-chief). The periodical is supposed to be published once a month, but actually many so-called double issues are printed. Circulation averages 2,500 copies and the price (recently) is 120 zlotys a copy.

In 1983 eight issues were published, including four double issues (Nos 1-2, 5-6, 8-9, and 11-12), although properly speaking only two issues (Nos 5-6 and 8-9), containing 31 editorial sheets each -- as compared with the approximately 20 sheets per normal issue -- can be considered double issues, and only partially at that. The remaining double issues are double in name only. The publication of as many as four double issues in one year may be justified by so-called organizational-editorial or printing problems but is not otherwise warranted, since only issue No 5-6, containing materials on a scientific conference of the KNF PAN warranted including in a single larger issue many papers dealing with a particular thematic subject ("Reason--Rationality"). For example, in the case of papers devoted to the philosophy of Karl Marx on the occasion of the centenary of his death, that centenary was not used as an occasion for publishing a thicker issue. As a result, part of the papers, not all of them the most valuable, was published in an issue of ordinary size, and another part scattered over other issues. In 1984 12 issues were published and in 1985, so far 10 issues, two of them being double.

The periodical is being edited with some elan and organized quite logically; the editors use various forms such as exegeses, scientific essays, chronicles, reports, book reviews, and notes. From the technical-editorial standpoint (aside from considerable publication delays which often reach 8 months), the performance of the editorial team evokes no major reservations. The material is carefully prepared for printing and provided with brief excerpts and summaries in the English language; proofreading is of good quality; notes and attributions are provided properly; and the printing fonts are properly selected.

When considered on its merit, however, this periodical evokes reservations.

I would include among its indubitable accomplishments the following: 1) broadening of thematic range -- formerly the periodical published chiefly materials on this history of philosophy and philosophical anthropology, along with occasional literary essays, whereas now it also deals with problems of the philosophy of science, cosmology, informatics, the cybernetic model of reality, theory of cognition, methodology, and, recently as well, ethics and aesthetics, or the general theory of value; 2) the relatively high level of the materials it publishes -- formerly it published many immature "debuts" and impressionistic essays bordering at belles lettres and unsupported by solid research apparatus or, conversely, excessively photographic articles on various domains of particular disciplines (chiefly the humanities), that failed to attain the level of philosophic generalization or epistemological-methodological reflections on the research fields concerned.

It is the thematic propositions and certain attitudinal options followed in this periodical, on the other hand, that evoke doubts. So far as the former are concerned, the periodical still does not deal with problems of the philosophical theory of reality (ontology), and particularly of philosophical materialism. It publishes too few papers dealing with dialectical methodology.

In presenting the history of philosophy the periodical places emphasis on religious thought, idealist thought, and various forms of agnosticism omitting the materialist tradition (a positive exception is the articles by Marian Skrzypek on the thought of the Enlightenment). On the other hand, it published many materials devoted to phenomenology (particularly that of Husserl and Heidegger), existentialism (chiefly religious, in Kierkegaard's version), German turn-of-the-century Neo-Kantianism and, more broadly, concepts of the so-called "humanist" turning point in German philosophy. Here, what matters to this reviewer is not at all that a special issue is devoted to, e.g., to the philosophy of Plato or Aristotle, or that the periodical publishes essays on the ideas of Dilthey, Rickert, Simml, Hartemann, and Spengler, and also Husserl, Heidegger, Jaspers, or Kierkegaard. No, this reviewer is chiefly concerned with proportions, and principally that the periodical should devote equal space to, e.g., the thought of Democritus, Heraclitus, Lucretius, Epicurus, Vanini, Galileo, Giordano Bruno, Spinoza, Condillac, d'Alembert, Holbach, Helvetius, Feuerbach, Renan, Chernyshevsky, Dobrolyubov, Plekhanov, Lenin, N. Kamensky, L. Krzywicki, or S. Rudnianski. And lastly, it is a concern to this reviewer that the periodical should present papers on various currents in idealist or irrationalist thought in a critical and penetrating manner, and that it should publish more polemical papers as well as more papers devoted to scientific discussion.

Also evoking reservations is the minimal presentation of accomplishments of world and Polish Marxist thought in that periodical. The year 1983 was the year of the Marx's centenary. Hence, in addition to a couple of articles in other issues, the periodical published a special issue. But the organization of that issue evokes reservations. It lacks solid papers devoted to the dialectical materialism of K. Marx, his theory of reality (ontology) and theory of cognition, and his views on the methodology of scientific research. It also lacks materials on the influence of Marx's thought on contemporary science and culture, as well as on contemporary Marxist discussions. The lead article in that centenary issue represents an excerpt from the par excellence political brochure by Adam Schaff, "Ruch polityczny na rozdrozu" [The Communist Movement at a Crossroads], which evokes many major reservations. A much more suitable lead article would have been the highly interesting paper by M. Fritzhand, "Marxian Ethics and Marxist Ethics," or one of the articles by other well-known authors that were published for some strange reason in subsequent issues of the periodical in that year [rather than in the centenary issue].

Formally, the double issue No 11-12 of 1985 also is devoted to recent history of Marxist thought; it contains part of the materials of the session on "The Presence of Marx in the Philosophical Culture of the 20th Century" (the editors intend to publish second part of materials of that session in issue No 1, 1986). I write, "formally," because a substantial part of the materials published under that overall heading contains rather peevish comments about supposed shortcomings of Marxism and discusses the need to complement the philosophy of dialectical materialism with new approaches or a fundamental revision of its assumptions. Thus this is a "Marxiological" rather than a Marxist issue. The lead article in that issue, authored by Marek Siemek, questions, besides, the very validity of the term, "dialetical materialism," and considers the division into philosophical materialism as the general philosophy of reality and theory of cognition and historical materialism as the application of instruments of dialectical materialism to the investigation of processes of social development to be a manifestation of typically "Stalinist" thinking. The author states moreover that "the present crisis of Marxism" is to be regarded as a crisis of a theoretical-philosophical nature that moreover is occurring chiefly in the sphere of social philosophy. This crisis is principally reflected in the -- basically intact nowadays -- domination of the schema of the Stalinist doctrine of "dialectical and historical materialism."

In Siemek's opinion, that "Stalinist doctrine" or, essentially, as ensues from his subsequent lines, Marxism itself, "is an outgrowth of a basically fallacious interpretation of the relationship itself between what is 'philosophic' and what 'social'..." Hence ensue major practical consequences such as "the most tangible manifestation of the present 'crisis,' that is, the theoretical impotence of institutional Marxism in face of problems of political power, its incapacity for not just solving but even properly formulating these problems. This is, according to Siemek, a consequence of the fact that Marx himself regarded state rule as merely a "superstructure" rather than synchronically as an aspect of a "social totality" in which the power holders exercise important functions as part of social differentiation, and that Marx did not take a proper position on Hegel's philosophy of the state. For, in Siemek's opinion, by treating state rule "as an element of the 'superstructure' itself alone... Marx could not bequeath to his disciples and heirs any even moderately lucid and unequivocal formulations regarding these typically 'Hegelian' problems of theory of the state, law, and political power.' As a result, according to Siemek, this led to, "...in practice, the subjectivization and instrumentalization of the entire domain of power and governing."

A similar direction is followed by the reflections of Shlomo Avineri, who argues that Marx derogates the role of the state in economic life. Avineri proposes a different, non-Marxian approach to the relationship between the "base" and the "superstructure," on expounding the leading role of many factors of the superstructure, such as religion, the state, etc.

To conclude, knowledge of the genesis and development of Marxism in the history of philosophy is almost entirely absent from the pages of the reviewed issues of STUDIA FILOZOFICZNE, and the few articles formally devoted to "the presence of Marxism in contemporary culture" are actually so worded as to demonstrate either the "unadaptability" of Marxism to that culture or a need for its fundamental restructuring.

Such is the situation as regards the presentation of the history of Marxism by STUDIA FILOZOFICZNE. As for contemporary studies by Polish and foreign Marxists of the philosophical problems of the natural sciences (with the valuable contribution on cosmology by St. Butryn being an exception), theory of cognition, and scientific methodology, their presentation in the periodical is incommensurate with the importance which they have acquired in modern science and the important role they are playing in contemporary social life.

Various objections can also be raised against the 1983 issue devoted to cognitive values. The idea itself of such an issue is laudable; it is its actual nature that evokes reservations. Modern scientific literature often considers the problem of latent or consciously assumed axiological assumptions underlying scientific research and influencing either an assessment of its value from the standpoint of thoroughness of that research or the image of the world that it presents.

This sometimes provides an occasion for propagating all kinds of relativist epistemological theories and agnosticism. A by-product is the confusion of ideological inspirations of the scientist's work with rules for a correct scientific project and with the picture itself of the reality being reproduced by the scientist under the common slogan, "latent axiological assumptions." There is also the confusion of the ideational inspirations which, as Karl Mannheim says, provide a "chance" for a penetrating and more adequate cognition of reality, with the ideational inspirations which lead to a "false awareness" or even deliberate mystification or deformation of that reality. Thus, that axiological issue of STUDIA FILOZOFICZNE" could have afforded an opportunity for a penetrating analysis of all these complex questions. Unfortunately, the editors availed themselves of this opportunity only to a small degree. These questions are raised only very diffidently by Editor-in-Chief Prof Dr Habilitatus Michal Hempolinski, in his article, "Truth as the Supreme Cognitive Value," and less diffidently by Prof Dr Habilitatus Seweryn Dziamski in the article concluding that issue, "On the Value of Scientific Cognition." But as a whole the issue is dominated by papers written from theological standpoints, various forms of irrationalism, and relativism of epistemological theories. Also surprising is the fact that an issue devoted to theory of value lacks articles by the eminent Polish axiologists M. Fritzhand, B. Suchodolski,and M. Michalek, who represent the Marxist view of that theory.

Similar reservations are evoked by the contents of a subsequent "monograph" issue published in 1984 on the topic of "Reason--Rationality." Most of the material published in that issue does not correspond with that topic and either argues in favor of major limitations on the potential of human reason, unless aided by "supernatural grace" -- thus explicitly defending a theological point of view that is difficult to reconcile with rationalism --or presents rationalism and rationality as one of the possibilities of science accepted solely in consideration of some or other nonscientific, purely axiological preferences of scientists. One of the authors even attempts to present "science" and "scientificity" themselves as a "19th century myth" related to positivist "prejudices," while another trumpets praises of the parasciences and all kinds of contemporary irrationalisms as a new "paradigm" of science. The editors might respond that they published the materials of a scientific session at which precisely these attitudes predominated. In accord, but does the editorial staff have to act like a mailbox that receives anything flung into it? And should the materials of that session, or that particular selection of materials from that session, be published precisely in STUDIA FILOZOFICZNE?

Similar reflections are evoked by articles published in 1984 and 1985 issues. To be sure, in those years certain positive trends have occurred as regards the selection of themes, with attention paid to problems of linguistic theory, scientific methodology, applications of information theory, and also philosophical problems associated with the development of detailed sciences (theory of culture, psychology, and cosmology).

In addition, the publication during the years 1984-1985 of a number of studies of Polish philosophy in the interwar period, history of modern philosophy, and more recently, philosophy of culture, philosophy of law, aesthetics, and methodological principles of psychology, also represent valuable initiatives.

But tendencies which I regard as unfavorable have also intensified. Problems of Marxist philosophy are almost entirely absent in the 1984-1985 issues of the periodical. I say, "almost," because we do find several articles on so-called neo-Marxism or "Western Marxism," concerning, e.g., the works of Bloch, Habermas, Marcuse, and also Gyorgy Lukacs (the centenary of his birth was in

1985). On the other hand, there were no articles on problems of the development of Marxist philosophy in the USSR and other socialist countries, whereas philosophers in these countries have scored, especially in recent years, signal accomplishments in, among other things, scientific methodology, epistemology, philosophy, natural sciences, applications of cybernetics and information theory to scientific research, theory of social development, ethics, and aesthetics.

There is also a dearth of materials on the latest Marxist philosophy in the West and scientific discussions among Marxists, and lastly, there is an absence of articles -- with a few exceptions such as the articles by J. Borgosz, St. Butryn, W. Mejbaum, P. Madejski, M. Skrzypek -- presenting the accomplishments and research resources of Polish Marxist scientists. On the other hand, greater emphasis has clearly been placed on two currents in contemporary philosophy -- phenomenology and postpositivism, with the latter in its explicitly agnosticist and relativist form (along with the attendant concepts and philosophy of science rejecting the objectivism of scientific research and stressing either the conventional or the axiological nature of that research). Here again what concerns this reviewer is not that the periodical should not publish materials on, e.g., changes in the views of Popper, the concepts of Kuhn, Tomin, or Feyerabend, or the existential philosophy of Kierkegaard, Heidegger, or Jaspers, or the personalists, but that it should adhere to proper proportions in the selection of materials and to a scientific and critical approach from Marxist positions toward various fashionable philosophical concepts. And above all, that the role played by Marxism in contemporary culture and science, in the social life of the socialism-building countries, should be properly taken into account, and that this periodical, which is published on the initiative of the scientific community, should take a critical position toward various kinds of contemporary irrationalist thought.

Lastly, it appears that the policies on book reviews and selection of articles to be published need to be more ordered. The reviews appear to be fortuitously chosen and many important books are overlooked.

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NEW BOOKS ANALYZE CONTEMPORARY RELIGIOUS PHENOMENA

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 8, 25 Apr 86 pp 49-50

[Article by I.N. Rosca: "The Active Role of Scientific-Materialist Education in Forming the New Man"]

[Text] The formation of the new man, characterized not only by high professional competence but also by a wide cultural horizon, a high political and ideological level, and an advanced moral makeup, an active and responsible participant in forging his own future, constitutes one of the essential directions of the strategy established by the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party regarding our country's development now and later. In this regard, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in the report to the 13th party congress, "the multilateral activity of raising the socialist, revolutionary consciousness of all the working people, of firmly combating the various obscurantist, backward outlooks on work and life, will have to be intensified."

Two works published by Politica Publishing House, prepared by a talented staff formed of university teaching personnel, scientific researchers, journalists, and activists of the Union of Communist Youth [UTC], also respond to this important objective established by the party and put among the basic concerns of the Union of Communist Youth--the education of the younger generation in the spirit of the dialectical- and historical-materialist philosophy, of scientific truths. The first one, titled "Intrebari si raspunsuri la probleme de educatie ateista a tineretului" [Questions and Answers on Problems of Atheistic Education of Young People] (Footnote 1) ("Intrebari si raspunsuri la probleme de educatie ateista a tineretului," Politica Publishing House, Bucharest, 1985. Coordinators: Octavian Chetan and Florin Georgescu. Authors: Ion Batlan, Alexandru Boboc, Gheorghe Al. Cazan, Octavian Chetan, Cornelia Cristescu, Georgeta Florea, Florin Georgescu, Simion Ghita, Ion Goian, Octavian Nistor, Vasile Popescu, Gheorghe Vladutescu, and Elena Zamfir), achieves a dialogue with a wide circle of young people in connection with the various aspects of the religious phenomenon, and the second one--"Indrumar pentru educatia materialist-stiintifica, umanist-revolutionara a tineretului" [A Handbook for the Scientific-Materialist, Revolutionary-Humanist Education of Young People] (Footnote 2) ("Indrumar pentru educatia materialist-stiintifica, umanist-revolutionara a tineretului," Politica Publishing House, Bucharest, 1985. Coordinators: Gheorghe Crasnea and Ion Strugariu. Authors: Ana Balasa, Dr Petre Bieltz, Dr Aculin Cazacu, Adina Chelcea, Dr Septimiu Chelcea, Serban Cionoff, Gheorghe Crasnea, Dr Petre Datculescu, Alexandru Dobre, Dr Georgeta Florea, Dr Florin Georgescu, Dr Dumitru Ghise, Dr Octavian Nistor, Dr Paul Popescu-Neveanu, Ion Strugariu, and Dr Gheorghe Vladutescu)--analyzes the contemporary religious phenomenon and some components of religion, having, as the title also indicates, an evident methodical character for the practical activity of the UTC organizations.

The "Questions and Answers" volume is sensibly structured in three parts. Roughly speaking, the principal explanations given of religion are presented in the first part, with, at the same time, the religious phenomenon, including its specific character in the contemporary world, being analyzed from the positions of Marxist philosophy, the second part deals with the scientific interpretation of religiously distorted natural phenomena, with the moral content of religion, and with the antireligious attitudes present in Romanian scientific and philosophical thought, and the last part refers to the problem of man's emancipation from religion. Taking a detailed look, however, we can say that the aspects discussed are far more numerous and really interesting, some of them being less familiar to the general public.

Besides the thematic diversity, the volume also has appeal because the answers to the questions are thoroughly worked out, convincing, and incisive, inviting a lively, stimulating dialogue. This is also because the authors are not content to show an already familiar movie but often present to us findings of their own research or express with a personal touch certain "classic" ideas. With nearly all the articles having a pronounced original character, we will mention first the ones referring to aspects about which less has been written, such as: religious syncretism, the distinction between religion and religiosity and between freethinking and atheism, "the new religious movements" and religion's influence on categories of young people in the capitalist countries, the reasons for schisms within the same religion, religion as a false reflection and a form of existence, and spiritualism and "dialectical theory."

One incontestable merit of the authors is also that of presenting their ideas not in the form of simple sententious and juxtaposed statements but in a reasoned, consistent way. At the same time, they avoid excessive and needless technicalization of expression, using accessible, clear, and fluid language, close to natural (everyday) language, but without sacrificing the meaning of the strictly necessary technical terms. Theorized as far back as Marx, the accessibility of language constitutes an essential condition for the scientific-materialist education of the masses, of young people, and for the raising of the human consciousness from the level of common sense to the stage of a predominantly theoretical consciousness.

Through the ideas contained and through the modes of expression, the volume has a superior pedagogic character, helping to establish the truth about the various aspects of the religious phenomenon and thus to really understand the relationships between man and nature, between man and society, between man and his fellow creatures.

In the "Handbook," the truth about religion is revealed and theorized in an even more extensive way. The work points out our party and state's position on religion, the church, and believers under the conditions of the strengthening of the socialist, moral and political unity of the whole populace, the irreducible opposition between revolutionary, socialist humanism and the religious views on man, the Romanian Communist Party's policy of forming the new man with an advanced, scientific-materialist outlook on the world and life, and the ascension of the human condition and the confrontations of values. Starting from the basic theses of dialectical and historical materialism and from our party's view on the problems examined, the authors stress that the recognition of the freedom of conscience and the providing of the conditions for freely practicing the religious consciousness do not also mean the disappearance of the irreconcilable opposition between dialectical and historical materialism and religious ideologies. As a matter of fact, the freedom of conscience means not only the freedom to be a believer but also the freedom to be an atheist. In consequence, with the profound, irreducible opposition between revolutionary humanism and the religious views on man being pointed out, it is stressed that in the work of forming the new man and of multilaterally developing the entire society our party attaches a special importance to forging the socialist consciousness on the basis of dialectical and historical materialism and the struggle against idealistic, mystical, and religious views.

The "Handbook" also contains a number of studies on the crisis of religion in the contemporary world. They offer, first, an explanation and a characterization of the crisis of contemporary religion in its entirety, with the study on the social and political changes produced in the principal contemporary religions and their contradictory implications for the progress of humanity being more noteworthy in this regard. Its authoress states that the social processes and trends generating progress, including socialist revolution and construction and the scope of the scientific and technical revolution, are the ones that triggered the "crisis of religion," acting in the direction of reducing its role under the current conditions. On the other hand, it is argued that the persistence and accentuation of dysfunctional actions and trends, connected mainly with the systemic crisis and the expansion of the contradictions of contemporary capitalism, with the current international economic and political order, and with the speedup of the arms race, are causing the maintenance or even a certain growth of the influence of the various religious views. At the same time, it is specified that, under the above-mentioned contradictory social conditions, some religions incline toward "modernization" and others toward conservatism, while a large group swings between the two extremes. The tendency toward "modernization" presupposes the attempt at a modus vivendi, at a "conciliation" of religion with the innovative data of science and social practice, and the conservatism presupposes isolation in dogmatics and hostility toward the gains of science and technology or toward active participation in social life, in general, and in progressive movements, in particular. Regarding the attempts of religions at scientific or political "modernization," the study concludes that they too remain, in essence, limited. Centered on belief in the supernatural, the religions that attempt a "conciliation" with science do not manage to forgo fideism, admitting at most the equality of faith and reason, and the ones that criticize the bourgeois society, opposing to it another social model, preserve the illusion that the truly human society could be achieved by moral and religious means, through Christian love, and not through social revolution.

In the studies devoted to the analysis of the contemporary sectarian phenomenon, the harmfulness of religious sects and, in consequence, the necessity of firmly combating sectarian ideas and practices, as well as any mystical or idealistic influences, are pointed out. The analyzes made distinguish the specific causes of the appearance and influence of the new sects among categories of young people in the capitalist countries and the characteristics of the new sects, including their reactionary political function and their antihuman character of manipulating and crippling the human personality by various means, especially psychological ones. The authors make a big contribution to the characterization of illegal sects or so-called "scientific" sectarian orientations. The absolutely logical conclusion that is reached is that only the expansion of the horizon of culture, the thorough study of the scientific knowledge about nature, man, and society and of the dialectical- and historical-materialist principles, and, of course, positive involvement in social and historical practice can reduce the sphere of influence and manifestation of religious mysticism, permitting the free and multilateral development of the human personality.

Another group of studies deals with the incompatibility between the norms and principles of socialist and communist ethics and moral and religious precepts, with the laical and humanistic essence of Romanian folklore, and with logic's role in the rejection of religious irrationalism. We feel that such research makes a big contribution to bringing out the fact that religion has a complex content, which, along with the cognitive elements (of false knowledge), also includes moral, artistic, and logical components. Hence, the necessity that, in the process of atheistic education, of man's emancipation from religion, a complex strategy be applied, including not only the promotion of scientific knowledge and of philosophical explanation but also the formation of new moral attitudes and of a new aesthetic outlook or the logical education of thinking.

However, the work's evident methodical character of a "handbook" is given expressly by the studies with which it ends. The system of methodical action utilized in the atheistic education of young people, the results of the sociological and psychological research on religion that are useful for education in this field, the experience, and the forms and methods used by the organizations of the Union of Communist Youth within the system of atheistic education are presented there.

We could not conclude our considerations without pointing out the fact that the volume also contains an extremely useful, sufficiently comprehensive selective bibliography, compiled on the basis of specialized works.

Through the contributions made to clarifying the religious phenomenon, including less familiar aspects of contemporary religious ideology, and through their methodological and applicative features, the works to which we have referred constitute a valuable instrument in the scientific-materialist, revolutionary-humanist education of the young people in our homeland.

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29 JULY 1986

East Europe Report

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GDR JOURNAL STRESSES TRADE WITH EUROPE'S NEUTRALS

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 93, 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Article datelined IWE Berlin 19 Jun 86: "GDR Emphasizes Importance of Trade Relations with Western Europe's Neutral Countries"]

[Text] The GDR has now stressed the significance of foreign trade relations between the neutral countries of Western Europe and the countries in CEMA, the East's economic community. In its house organ, East Berlin's Institute for International Politics and Economics (IPW) emphasized that these relations contributed "to an expanded division of labor between East and West, and thus to strengthening international stability in Europe." While the majority of Western European countries, and especially the members of NATO, "are increasingly exposed to the pressure of the hegemonic politics of the U.S. administration when reaching decisions, the neutral countries are, in contrast, able to make use of their political and military autonomy to a greater degree in intensifying relationships with the socialist countries." In this respect, the GDR institute noted that the fiscal volume of trade between the CEMA countries and Finland, Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland exceeded that of the trade with the United States, Canada, Japan, and Australia combined. The way that the economic structures of the neutral countries and their CEMA partners complement each other will, in the future, too, afford opportunities not only to expand the exchange of goods, "but at the same time to develop the most varied intensive forms of long term economic cooperation." For this purpose, there exists a series of contracts and agreements--not least of all with the GDR, some of which are valid to the year 1995. Precisely in the area of developing and initiating new forms of cooperation, especially in production, "the great relevance which the neutral countries, especially Finland and Austria, have for shaping trade relations between East and West becomes clear."

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ECONOMY

BULGARIA

EMINENT ECONOMIST ADVOCATES LESS GOVERNMENT REGULATION

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 26 May 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Professor Dr of Economic Sciences Zhak Aroyo: "Economic Competition (Or Rivalry)"]

[Text] Why are poor-quality goods found on the market? Why not produce only goods in demand? Why is it that customers do not always have the possibility of expressing their preferences? These are frequently asked yet rarely answered questions and, which is even more important, there are still insufficient guarantees that in the future such questions will become unnecessary. They express a permanent condition of our market, one of the main reasons for which may be the lack of expanded economic competition or, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov said at the 13th Party Congress, of rivalry among socialist enterprises.

It is frequently stated that under socialism there is no place for rivalry, for it is inherent in private ownership. Rivalry can exist only where enterprises freely determine their own assignments or change them, giving preference to one or another item or variety. This, it is claimed, would conflict with the planning principle of our society. Are such views accurate?

There was a time when the concept that the national economy is a huge factory managed by the state predominated, in which individual enterprises acted as branches, something like large shops directly managed from the center. The state determines what to produce and in what quantity, where to find the necessary raw and other materials, and to whom to sell finished goods. The state sets prices and profits, commercial discounts, etc. This was considered the greatest advantage of socialism. The idea was strengthened by the significant centralization of economic management.

Today, however, no one doubts that the national economy consists of thousands of economic units which function independently, naturally within the framework of a unity based on public ownership. Such units are individual commodity producers. Their commodities are taken to the market and sold. Life has confirmed that this develops within the enterprise and the labor collective a relatively autonomous interest, which turns into the motive force of output, manifested through economic competition. Such competition develops on the market and its task is to acquire greater "scope" within it, to sell more goods and thus to increase revenue. This result is of interest to the enterprise (the labor collective) and society. The significance of economic competition today has greatly increased, for it includes prerequisites for the solution of some of the gravest contradictions within the national economy.

Actually, who is involved in the economic competition? In developing the organizational structure of the national economy, the usual tendency is to create large specialized enterprises which would include the complete production of a given variety. In a small country such a Bulgaria, this enables us to install new equipment and apply contemporary technologies and achieve high efficiency. Therefore, in order to achieve better economic results, it would be best for production to be concentrated in large enterprises which would rally as many producers as possible. However, this creates monopoly conditions. The producer of a given commodity has no competition. Whatever he says concerning the quantity, quality and variety of output will be obeyed. This may seem to be so. In reality, it neither is nor should be.

Efficiency demands that the organization of the production process be optimal, which is not always attainable through the highest possible concentration. Optimality is determined by a number of circumstances which should not be ignored. For example, high concentration sometimes calls for increasing transport expenditures, creates difficulties in manpower recruitment and does not always lead to the best ecological solutions. It also deprives producers of flexibility and fast adaptability to market changes. Therefore, maximal concentration should not be pursued in all cases. Sometimes it is more expedient not to concentrate the entire production within a single enterprise (combine) but to distribute it among several. In some cases, it is even much more efficient to build medium-sized and small enterprises. Production monopoly is not a comprehensive phenomenon and cannot be considered an insurmountable obstacle to the development of economic competition.

However, there is another quite important factor as well. Concentration does not always presume direct production unification, for this creates a number of organizational and production difficulties. Most frequently, in the course of unification enterprises retain their autonomy. This creates the possibility of competition among them, although they are part of the same combine. The so-called intramonopoly rivalry develops, the results of which could be as good as those of any other type of competition. However, its manifestation calls for enterprises within the combines to have economic autonomy, to be separate producers who can freely take their goods to the market, where they compete against other enterprises.

A major prerequisite in the development of the economic competition is to create the opportunity for enterprises to develop the production of a commodity in demand. For the time being, in our country this possibility is quite limited. The basic enterprise capacities are engaged in implementing mandatory state assignments, in physical terms, determined on a centralized basis. No more than a small percentage of their capacities can be used freely, to produce additional commodities in demand and which are profitable to producer and consumer. In this case, however, it is difficult to procure the necessary raw and other materials, which have been allocated in advance.

This shortcoming in the economic organization of the production process is frequently considered an advantage of socialism. The thinking goes as follows: the state has certain needs and resources fortheir satisfaction. Consequently, it would be most expedient for the state to allocate both production assignments and resources among enterprises, which are instructed to produce what the state has determined to be a social need. On the surface all of this appears quite expedient. This, however, is only on the surface. In reality, such a system creates prerequisites for bureaucratic administration, waste and the production of unwanted goods.

The national economy produces thousands of items which must be distributed among millions of consumers. This production requires hundreds of different types of raw materials, materials, etc. All of this must be distributed with the greatest accuracy, taking an infinite number of characteristics into consideration. Could this be accomplished by a single center? It is being said that with modern computers such difficulties can be easily surmounted. Yes, this would be so if the difficulties were merely technical. Actually, they are technical, economic, social, psychological, and many others, factors which a computer cannot detect. Therefore, instead of simplifying relations, they become more complex and even trigger insoluble contradictions.

There is also something else, which is more substantial. We must produce goods in demand, cheaply and of high quality. In order to achieve this, the producer must be interested. His interest must motivate and force him to try to attain the best possible indicators. However, what type of interest can there be when it is being decided "from above" what to produce, where to find the necessary raw materials and to whom to sell the goods? The fact that such phenomena are "dressed" in special contracts does not change matters. In this case no interest can be generated, for which reason other ways are sought to promote it, ways which prove to be inefficient. Of late this has become understood and the number of mandatory assignments has been reduced. This led to the elimination of some adverse consequences without, however, eliminating the root of the evil. Obviously we must gradually correct the current system of centralized allocations in physical terms, and mandatory state assignments, at least as far as strategic-type goods are concerned.

The scarecrow of our deeply rooted dogma that if an enterprise is not given mandatory assignments in physical terms it will produce anything but that which the economy needs, is always brought to the fore in opposition to this suggestion. But why is it, and by virtue of what type of logic is it presumed that the producer will concentrate precisely on that which society does not want? Is it not his own interest that will demand of him to produce items which are sought after and will be sold quickly, thus earning profits? Here as well the objection is the following: yes, but not all types of items make producers interested, for which reason they will concentrate on some of them only. This is true. The producers will indeed seek advantageous solutions. However, this is not always bad. It is simply necessary to create the necessary conditions which will interest the producer in producing items in demand and, consequently, items which are needed by society. This is difficult to accomplish, to say the least because of the developed inertia. However, since all the means of its implementation are in the hands of the state, the state can and must do this.

Another scarecrow is brought forth: scarcity. The claim is the following: What kind of rivalry could there be when many commodities are in short supply and the producer dictates all market conditions. Indeed, scarcity is a major hindrance. However, does it truly exist or, at least does it exist to the extent to which we believe? Is it not frequently artificially created by the existing mechanism? Could we say, for example, that in our country shoes are in short supply? In terms of the number of shoes made and needed, the ratio is normal and a balance exists. Actually, however, many of the shoes that are in demand are unavailable, although the shelves are full with other models not in demand. Who is to blamed for such scarcity? Or else let us take bread production. No person has been left hungry for lack of bread, but just try and find the type of bread you want. It is in short supply. Well, who is to blame? Is this not the problem with many other raw materials, materials and equipment? Shortages exist. However, they neither are nor could be a hindrance to the development of economic competition, at least as far as a significant percentage of produced items is concerned. All we need is to identify and eliminate the phenomena which hinder this process.

Actually, what should be done to develop the competition? A number of things, but let us concentrate on what is most urgent and realistic at the present stage. It could be expressed as follows:

Undertake even more boldly a reduction of mandatory centrally issued physical indicators and limit the mandatory requirement that enterprises producing raw and other materials sign centrally directed contracts for marketing their output. Apply and establish a competitive principle in the allocation of planned assignments;

Increase opportunities for combines to develop branches and joint medium-sized and small enterprises and to expand their production capacities in the necessary areas using their own or borrowed funds, greatly limiting the administrative interference of superior state bodies and strengthening the bank's functions in this process;

Improving prices and the price-setting system and surmounting the so-called cost base in price setting, which makes any kind of output profitable. Although officially rejected, this system continues to operate and make prices the main hindrance to improvements in the economic mechanism. A more extensive use must be made of prices based on contracts between buyers and sellers of commodities, in which the say of the consumer is truly taken into consideration. A basic problem must be solved in this area: on the one hand, the price is the state standard in exerting an economic influence on producers; on the other, it acts as a market-influencing factor. The two functions are different and call for different price setting decisions and a way must be found to combine them;

The income distribution system must be perfected in such a way that real and permanent possibilities must be created for enterprises and members of labor collectives to earn more when they produce more better-quality items in demand. We know that the current distribution systems do not achieve this, for which reason a number of contradictions arise. As a result, instead of helping, the mechanism begins to hinder the development of the economic competition and the development of incentives leading labor collectives to proper decision making;

An effective, truly effective bank-credit system must be developed, capable of totally replacing administrative with economic influence in the allocation of capital investments and use of credits. The system of relations among enterprises, administrations and banks must be simplified and improved; some existing bureaucratic forms must be dropped, such as those existing in investment processes, loan servicing, foreign exchange relations, and others;

The financial system must be improved by entirely asserting its legal nature and eliminating the factors which customize it and make it a system which surreptitiously encourages obsolete, substandard, unprofitable and unsellable items. This system has the greatest possible opportunities for developing a balance among functioning economic categories, which is so greatly necessary in combining interests within society;

Conditions must be provided for the simplified solution of problems of the application of new technologies and technological equipment, reducing the stages of research and application, and the accelerated establishment of intersectorial relations and interaction among designers, technologists and machine builders;

We must develop organizations operating on a cost accounting basis, providing technological, information and other services to production enterprises;

We must create foreign trade organizations, adapted to seeking and developing markets for export of small-series and nontraditional goods;

The organization of domestic trade must be improved by increasing its flexibility and fast reaction to market requirements. Directly or indirectly producers must confront domestic and foreign customers. Anything which hinders such contacts should be decisively eliminated.

It could hardly be expected that perfecting the mechanism of national economic functioning and control and the creation of conditions for developing competition within it can be achieved instantaneously—quickly and sharply. One must feel his way cautiously and gradually in this area. In no case, however, should one be slow. The economy can no longer wait. Its contradictions must be solved.

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ECONOMY BULGARIA

TRADE UNIONS' CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH EMPHASIZED

Dyulgerov Speech

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 27 May 86 pp 1-2

[Speech by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and BPS Central Council chairman]

[Text] Intensive work is developing throughout the country for the implementation of the congress' resolutions, Comrade Petur Dyulgerov said at the beginning of his presentation. This is a crucial time, for we must interpret and translate into the language of practical work the integral strategy of development of our society for the remainder of this century. Most important, we must see what this means to the trade unions. Although the full answer will be given at the forthcoming 10th BPS Congress, we must as of now formulate the priority practical tasks which will enable us actively to ensure the practical implementation of the resolutions of the party congress.

Unquestionably, to us this major task means preparing for the application of the new Labor Code. This will determine the manner in which the trade unions will participate in the implementation of the party's strategy. The innovative decisions of the party congress extend to all areas of social life and earmark the qualitative changes within them. The main feature is a strategic course of implementation of the scientific and technical revolution and the development of self-management and, on this basis, the acceleration of the rates of economic growth and the fuller satisfaction of the material, social and spiritual needs of the people.

As we know, the BCP Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of the congress' work and assessed its tremendous importance and contribution to the further development of the April general line and to the enrichment and concretizing of the party program for building mature socialism in our country. Furthermore, the approach leading to immediate practical actions for restructuring the economy, the social area, ideology and foreign policy and party activities was defined. First of all, under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the document "On a Qualitatively New Growth of the Economy" was drafted and approved. The current situation is now comprehensively studied and assessed on the basis of its directions and criteria, and practical assignments in this decisive sphere are formulated. It is a question of adopting an efficient working approach which will give priority to crucial problems of party strategy and emphasize practical work and immediate action for the specific solution of such problems. Such should also be the approach taken by the Bulgarian Trade Unions in carrying out the congress' resolutions. It would be suitable for the plenum to assign to the Central Council Bureau the formulation and adoption of special measures for this purpose.

In discussing the most important tasks for the trade unions based on the resolutions of the 13th Party Congress in the economic area, Comrade Petur Dyulgerov emphasized the need to accelerate the pace of economic development by using all necessary factors for intensive growth. The national income and public labor productivity must double by 1995 and increase by a factor of 3-3.5 by the end of the century.

However, as the speaker stressed, increasing output and the pace of development cannot be at the expense of increased material and human resources or greater expenditures, which lower social results. The pace must be considered as most directly related to the living standard, to the extent to which the needs of the people are met. Consequently, a turn is necessary toward a resource-saving economy. The approach must become radically different and a different philosophy must be applied in the matter of economy. Given such an understanding of the development pace, the type of technological retooling, economic mechanism and management that we need becomes clear. The change is difficult. However, we have the necessary material, scientific and cadre potential to make it. It is in the working people's interest, and can be successfully carried out with their interested and active participation. Any underestimating of the human factor will hinder this process.

In suggesting ways of making this change, Comrade Petur Dyulgerov outlined the basic problems and trends in trade union work aimed at reaching this objective. A qualitatively new growth is impossible without a new quality of manpower, he stressed. We need not an improvement but a radical change in the content and organization of cadre training, for the scientific and technical revolution needs a new type cadres with different knowledge and skills, a different way of thinking and creative orientation. Priority in meeting such requirements is given not to quantity, to numbers, but to quality indicators of the manpower. The entire chain of forecasting, planning, training, retraining, assigning and utilizing the cadre potential must be structured on this basis. The first thing we must do is to determine precisely how should the trade unions act for the professional training and retraining of the working people in order to achieve a new quality manpower. This requires a totally new development which would define the position of the trade unions, their specific tasks and their ways and means of work in this area. Another crucial problem is to convert upgrading skills into the personal aspiration of the worker and specialist, based on his interests. Studies are being conducted in Ruse Okrug with the participation of the Central Council and the Georgi Dimitrov NIIPP, and practical solutions are being sought. It is very urgent to complete the study on the proper level and make it useful to the entire trade union system.

Another urgent problem in trade union work is to involve the working people and the collectives in the scientific and technical revolution. The main role in the struggle for a new qualitative growth in the economy is assigned to the economic mechanism, which must lead to the development of a new economic climate. Our participation in this process must be guided by the main objective: to use economic levers to activate the interests of millions of working people for the efficient utilization and development of socialist property. This is precisely the mechanism which should solve the major problem of developing a new, an interested attitude toward the scientific and technical revolution. However, the formulation of a good mechanism is one side of the problem. No less important is its application. In recent years the trade union bodies and organizations have made great efforts and undertaken to develop as the social guarantor for its application. The experience has been instructive even in terms of what they were unable to accomplish. The truth is that they were unable efficiently to counteract a number of weaknesses and violations of stipulations governing the mechanism.

The future educational and organizational work of the trade unions in the application of the mechanism will be organized on a new basis. The involvement of the people in the struggle for technical progress and for high development rates will take place through the energy which will be generated and developed by self-management. This will reform the entire public system, mark the advent of a new stage in the development of socialist democracy and establish a new type of relations between the owner and the manager. Henceforth the role of the trade unions in society will be determined to the greatest extent by their contribution to the assertion and development of self-management. The dialectics is such that the stronger and more efficient self-management becomes the stronger and more efficient will be the trade unions. Actually, preparations for the application of the Labor Code are also preparations for self-management. Today this is the main objective of our work. The next stage will involve the application of the economic mechanism which is being drafted. Without the creation and strict observance of an economic climate and conditions consistent with self-management principles, the mechanism will be unable to function. In this new stage the role of the trade unions as the public guarantor for the application of the mechanism also becomes a guarantee for the establishment and development of self-management.

In reviewing the work of the trade unions in the area of technical creativity, through the lens of achieving a qualitatively new economic growth, the speaker said: The scientific and technical revolution will become the project of the working people not only through the application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress but also the creation of technical novelties. Having set ourselves the task of achieving a high pace, the question of mass creativity requires a different interpretation, different scale and different approach in its organization. After the 9th Congress our activities in this area were energized. New forms were created, the front was broadened and the effect of innovation is growing. Good experience has been acquired in a number of okrugs, sectors and enterprises. However, at the same time, a large number of problems appeared, the solution of which, under the conditions of a technological change, cannot be postponed. Major shortcomings are allowed to occur in the organization and management of mass scientific and technical creativity, which is scattered among many organizations and is not guided by a single center; duplication and parallelism in the work exist. For the time being, such activities are largely carried out outside the collective, outside of its counterplan and outside the specific problems of scientific and technical progress which confront it.

The profound changes which are taking place in society and in managerial and administrative methods demand a serious reassessment and renovation of the socialist competition as well. The model used so far is no longer consistent with the new conditions and tasks. Another solution is necessary to problems of the target, tasks, content and scope, criteria, indicators, moral and material incentive, and the organization and management of the competition process. The main task, as we were instructed by the 13th BCP Congress, is the struggle for highly efficient and accelerated scientific and technical progress and for a qualitatively new economic growth to become the core of the competition. Real competition can exist only where the labor process takes place. That is why the brigade and the enterprise are its natural centers. Away from them the competition must develop into rivalry among commodity producers for the better satisfaction of the needs of society, the people, and the market. The competition must exceed the limits of material production and include investments, science and services; its competitive nature must be displayed in competing for capital investments, scientific developments and designs and for best ideas, solutions, innovations and initiatives. A new solution must be found to the problem of mass participation, comparison and evaluation. Therefore, we need and overall concept to govern the competition, to be formulated together with the economic mechanism and the 9th 5-Year Plan.

The BPS Central Council chairman further drew the attention of the plenum participants on solving the social problems of man with the facilities of the scientific and technical revolution. This is a new area for the trade unions, he emphasized. The starting point here is that the purpose and meaning of the scientific and technical revolution under socialism are to bring good things to man, to enrich his work and life. That is why we must focus our attention on the social aspects of the process. We must adopt a consistently new approach to the problem. We must as of now undertake the solution of some particularly important problems.

They include updating and further developing norms and standards governing labor conditions and plant life; guaranteeing a normal working environment in choosing technologies and machines; perfecting social design and planning in such a way as to provide clear and accurate answers to all questions related to changes in labor, profession, and the production and living environment; applying the legal stipulations of the new Labor Code in mandatorily solving existing problems relative to labor conditions and safety and social services.

Tremendous opportunities for accelerating the pace of our development exist in the use of the existing production potential: equipment, material and energy resources, and manpower. In this case the problems pertain to production and labor organization. We must make use of all the rights at our disposal in order to maintain order, discipline and organization in the enterprises. The efforts must be concentrated on ensuring conditions for rhythmical work and implementation of contractual obligations.

It was against this background that Comrade Petur Dyulgerov analyzed the current situation in the various economic sectors. In order to contribute to the implementation of tasks in agriculture, the sectorial trade union central committee must immediately develop and implement specific measures to mobilize the people. Urgent and purposeful trade union efforts are needed in industry and transportation as well.

The speaker stressed that a number of enterprises and socialist organizations have still not assumed their functions and responsibilities; they are sluggishly solving topical economic problems and do not assume the role of managers and self-managing collectives. In such cases, the trade unions must clearly define their positions and responsibilities and apply their rights in surmounting difficulties by contributing to the creation of conditions for highly productive work and for the implementation of economic assignments. There is no explanation for their acceptance of the fact that in many collectives counterplans have been lowered and production schedules are not being met. The socioeconomic problems formulated at the 13th Party Congress cannot be resolved at such a pace. Despite some difficulties, possibilities exist for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for this, the first year of the 9th 5-Year Plan. The combined efforts of the trade unions and the economic managements in achieving this objective must start with the total clarification and precise evaluation of the situation within each labor collective and enterprise. The trade union bodies and organizations must find their place in the struggle for strengthening discipline on all levels, developing a climate of intolerance toward omissions and liberalism and applying a strict exigency towards anyone and everywhere without delay. Their purposeful activities must be such as to help the economic managements to find lasting solutions by making the working people personally interested.

In order to ensure the fullest possible use of resources and to accelerate the pace of development, it is necessary as of now actively to participate in the formulation of the plan for the country's socioeconomic development in the 9th 5-year period; we must participate in the formulation of programs for the acceleration of the mechanization of manual labor, and for increasing the use of high-efficiency equipment in shifts; in organizing and conducting the examination of work places; in taking comprehensive steps to surmount turnover so that manpower dynamics may become a controlled economic process; and in improving the organization of production and labor in brigades.

It is on the basis of the document which calls for a qualitatively new economic growth, Comrade Petur Dyulgerov concluded, that everywhere today steps are being taken and work is developing to solve topical and long-term problems. The trade union bodies and organizations on all levels must become actively involved in finding specific solutions and in their implementation.

New Labor Code Tasks

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 27 May 86 p 2

[From the report of Andon Traykov, BPS Central Council secretary]

[Text] The Bulgarian Trade Unions are well aware of their obligations and responsibilities for achieving the objectives formulated at the 13th Party Congress on the socioeconomic and scientific and technical development of the country, Andon Traykov emphasized in his report. These obligations and responsibilities apply to our entire work and demand constant efforts.

The road of the new labor code, from conception to final adoption, has been truly remarkable. It is in the true sense of the word the offspring of a party concept, developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and of an all-national discussion and approval of unparalleled scale and content. Its legal rules cover and reflect the latest theoretical achievements of our party, which equally pertain to building a developed socialist society: the concepts of the state as the owner and the labor collective as the manager of socialist property and self-management and self-managing socialist organizations.

Specifically in terms of the trade unions, the new code fully sets the place and role they play under contemporary conditions. It includes their great rights and responsibilities and provides the mechanisms for trade union participation in the most important area of social life--labor and labor relations. If we ask, for example, how the trade unions appear in terms of the new Labor Code as the public guarantor for the systematic implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy, the answer would be the the saturation of this function with a very rich and specific content. The trade unions already are invariably present and directly participate in the entire cycle of the drafting and use of labor legislation, from beginning to end: in its formulation, application, control over execution and improvements.

As to the trade unions as organizers of the activities of labor collective and self-management bodies, the code encompasses and settles comprehensively the entire legal matter, both basic stipulations and specific rules. The rights of the trade union bodies and organizations in terms of the collective's self-management apply to all of its activities, from the election of self-management bodies and the planning of their work, to drafting resolutions, the organization and verification of their execution and their interaction on other levels and with other units within the social management system.

The emergence of the trade unions on this broad social terrain confronts us with greater and more specific responsibilities of seeking and ensuring party leadership of our activities and of the state of the work everywhere, wherever the lines of interrelationships between the manager and the owner cross; we must develop a new interaction with state and economic bodies and other social organizations, and the coordination of our common projects.

After discussing trade union participation in the direct formulation of the code, the BPS Central Council secretary stressed that in addition to this contribution, largely successful efforts have been made to convert the basic stipulations of the party's concept of a new Labor Code into specific trends of trade union activities and specific requirements and criteria and direct tasks of trade union bodies and organizations. All of this was successfully included in the organizational and essential reconstruction of the trade union system, which was initiated and developed after the 9th BPS Cougress and which has gained much greater strength and scope in the last couple of years.

By promoting the brigade organization of labor, the use of counterplanning and mastering the new economic management methods, the trade unions helped to give a real economic and organizational meaning to the concepts of the primary and basic labor collective. They actively participated in the initial development of the processes of its establishment and assertion as self-organizing and self-managing unit and manager of socialist property.

In this respect, the work done by the Varna Okrug organization in socialist management, the Lovech organization in the development of democracy on an economic basis, the Plovdiv organization in counterplanning, and that in Stara Zagora in the brigade organization of labor, enabled us to formulate the type of stipulations and develop the type of ways and means of trade union activities which can clearly be useful to us in the future in the application of the new Labor Code and the conditions which it will create.

Particularly important from this viewpoint is the decision of establishing primary and basic trade union organizations in the primary and basic labor collectives. Suffice it to read the parts in the new Labor Code which describe the legal status of the primary and basic labor collectives and compare it with the current tasks of primary and basic trade union organizations to realize the true meaning and longer-range objectives of the profound change which has been made in the trade unions. As an organizational solution, this not only presume but also largely ensures coordination and unity of rights, obligations and responsibilities.

Major elements of the initial experience may be seen also in the work done so far with collective management bodies. The trade unions participated directly in the preparations for and holding of two of their accountability and election campaigns, their development, the planning of their work and the organization and execution of their resolutions. Actually, these problems are assuming an increasingly important role in the agendas of the plenums of the central committees and the okrug councils, and the sessions of their bureaus and of obshtina councils and trade union committees.

Now the initial experience must be developed and inserted by the trade union bodies and organizations in their legal structure, as a substantive part of it and, which is particularly important, take this experience outside the individual okrug, obshtina, and basic and primary units and make it actual general trade union practice.

The speaker drew the attention of the plenum delegates to the need for maximally involving all factors which determine the creation of real prerequisites and conditions for the full application of the new Labor Code. It is particularly important, he stressed, to improve planning and the economic mechanism, drafting the ukase on economic activities and complete the Labor Code. This will provide a unified planning, economic and legal foundation for labor relations and a unified planning-economic and legal base for self-managing socialist organizations.

At that stage, before the new Labor Code has been applied, preparing the parties which will be involved with the code assumes particular importance--workers, employees, the primary and basic labor collectives, economic managers and trade unions. The preparations must include the actual assumption of rights, obligations and responsibilities listed in the code. In discussing the most important and essential features, the speaker outlined several basic aspects of trade union preparatory work.

Preparations must be made also for the adoption of the legal documents, in concert with the other competent authorities. Today this is the main concern and responsibility of the BPS Central Council, the sectorial and territorial trade union bodies, the labor collectives and their trade union organizations.

Active trade union efforts must be made to develop self-management on a new basis. We must complete its system, and the structure and activities of administrative bodies must be organized entirely in accordance with the new Labor Code. A major step in this respect is the forthcoming accountability and election campaign of self-management bodies. In accordance with the stipulations of the party congress and the criteria and stipulations of the new Labor Code, a profound study must be made of their activities so far. All weaknesses and shortcomings which have limited their rights and possibilities of responsible and independent discussion and solution of basic production, economic and social problems of labor collectives must be exposed. It is entirely realistic to formulate during the accountability campaign and to apply democratic organizational-managerial procedures governing the activities of collective self-management organs, which would be clear to all, simple and understandable. The election of economic managers will be a particularly important aspect of the coming campaign. After 1 January 1987 there will be no manager not elected in this manner or not given the trust of the labor collectives. It is a matter of political maturity and responsibility for the Bulgarian Trade Unions to promote the party line of developing self-management and to implement it in the life and activities of labor collectives.

The collective labor contracts must be given a qualitatively new content. It is imperative to master an entirely new and so far legally ignored matter: the regulation of collective labor relations. More specifically, this applies to the problems which will be resolved by the collective as a whole, as represented by its bodies, by the trade union organization as a whole, represented by its trade union committee, and the enterprise, represented by its manager. This new subject requires an essentially new set of instruments which is provided by the code. Here the key role is played by the collective labor contract. In our practice, the collective labor contract has been long known. Previous experience, however, cannot be fully applied, for in terms of the new code the collective labor contracts are a different type of contracts in terms of their nature and content and procedure for drafting, initialing and execution. Today they assume an all-embracing nature in the full meaning of this concept. Actually, there no longer is any single vitally important aspect of the work, life and social functioning of the collective outside the range of the collective labor contract. In concluding such a contract, the collective makes an agreement with the superior management covering everything: resources, all economic and social conditions, and distribution of earnings--anything which the collective needs in order to prove itself the true manager. The cycle of the initialing and updating the collective labor contract coincides with that of counterplanning. The purpose is to ensure through the power of a legal contract the stability of counterplans and conditions for their implementation. Furthermore, anything which the collective will obtain in order to meet its requirements must have a firm planning-economic base and be the result of its labor. It is on this new foundation that the essentially new role of the trade unions appears covering the entire technology of the signing and implementation of the KTD [Collective Labor Contract]. At all stages of its preparation and effect, the trade unions is called upon to provide conditions and possibilities enabling the labor collective to act as a full juridical person. At the same time, with their signature the trade unions provide a guarantee and assume responsibility for its implementation and undertake to represent the collective in all superior bodies and to defend its interest with all possibilities at their disposal; they gain the right of exercising social control over the implementation of obligations by the contracting parties.

The speaker analyzed and formulated ways of organizing the social protective functions of the trade unions, fully consistent with the requirements of the new code; he convincingly substantiated the need for and considered the ways of the total training of the working people and of economic and trade union cadres in such a way that everyone will be familiar with and apply that which directly pertains to his rights and obligations and his activities, included in the Labor Code; he issued instructions on the further explanatory work to be done by the trade union bodies and organizations, to cover all collectives and be specific and efficient. It is thus that in its specific aspect and content, the Labor Code will become most quickly familiar to the millions of working people.

The detailed description of trade union activities reveals that under the conditions of the new code the trade union chairman and the trade union committee of the primary and basic trade union organizations will play a decisive role. They will be the decisive link in making the labor collective a true center of trade union activities. This reality calls for charting a decisive course for strengthening the autonomy and ensuring the strong development of the initiative of the trade union chairman and the trade union committee and the creation of all the necessary conditions and prerequisites for making their work highly independent. The self-management of the labor collective not only presumes but demands imperatively the existence of a trade union organization, trade union committee and trade union chairman who, in accordance with the specific conditions and tasks, will organize and carry out their work and exercise their rights, duties and responsibilities.

Andon Traykov emphasized in his report in discussing possible contradictions in the new situation, that mastering the new aspects in the legal regulations for labor and labor relations cannot fail to clash with all concepts and practices. It will be quite difficult to surmount the strong attachment shown by many economic managers to the principle of centralism in economic management, bureaucratic administration and coercive measures of influence. Real support within the self-management bodies calls for a different understanding of rights and the means of using them. That which until yesterday was the subject of an order today must become the will, the decision of the labor collective itself, for which reason this change may be the most difficult and most complex.

Within the trade unions themselves major difficulties and contradictions will arise. Greater rights and obligations also mean greater responsibilities.

This precisely is the reason for the fact that the newly developing social practice as a result of the application of the Labor Code must become the target of our constant attention and particular concern, from the very first. The entire trade union arsenal of means for summing up, analyzing, working on newly arising problems, experimenting and clearing the way to practical utilization must be used.

By preparing for the application of the new Labor Code, the speaker concluded, we not only do not stray from the main direction but, conversely, undertake to deal with the part which is decisive in making all our other responsibilities operational.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PROBLEMS WITH INTER-FACTORY DELIVERIES OF PRODUCTION-MEANS

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT in German Vol 16 No 2/85 (signed to press 28 Feb 85) pp 27-30

[Article by Dr Eberhard Goehler, deputy of the director of the Leipzig Bezirk Contract Court: "Legal Problems Involved in Construction and Delivery of Rationalization Means in Inter-combine Relations"]

[Text] At the Ninth Conference of the SED Central Committee, the combines were given the task of "extensively ensuring scientific-technical progress through their rationalization investments. The material prerequisite for this consists in the even faster development of in-house rationalization equipment construction." (Footnote 1) This will help speed up intensively expanded reproduction and it will increase flexibility and the ability to react to new scientific-technical discoveries and altered market conditions.

These objective requirements result in higher demands being placed upon the management and planning of these processes and upon the organization of cooperation, specifically, both in the sector of scientific-technical work and in the area of material production and circulation. This makes it necessary again and again to examine whether past forms of law, as well as the structures of rights and duties, are suitable for accomplishing the indicated tasks with a high degree of effectiveness.

The contract-law provisions and other legal regulations created the kind of general conditions which enable the combines and enterprises to shape cooperation relations on their own responsibility in keeping with the concrete specific conditions. (Footnote 2) Here it is necessary to start with the basic idea that the comprehensive utilization of all possibilities created by socialist production conditions can be guaranteed only if all forms of cooperation organization are properly utilized and if economic contracts are properly developed and complied with on an allaround basis with special attention to the specific of the particular production cooperation relationship.

Brandt and Stecher comprehensively analyzed the inter-combine legal problems arising in connection with the construction of rationalization means prior to the 1982 revision of the Contract Law. (Footnote 3) In the meantime, the construction of rationalization means has assumed new dimensions and has gone far beyond the framework of inter-combine production cooperation. This process will continue. It is therefore absolutely necessary to expand the subject under investigation to inter-combine relations.

Legal problems and lessons learned during the in-house construction of rationalization means in agriculture, going beyond the inter-combine context, have already been reported on. (Footnote 4)

Investigations conducted by the Leipzig Bezirk Contract Court in selected combine enterprises revealed that the economic units are making extensive use of the legal possibilities available for the comprehensive fashioning of required production cooperation relations in mastering the rationalization tasks and that they have achieved much progress in this effort. On the other hand, one must not overlook the fact that there are still shortcomings or confusion during the conclusion of the corresponding economic contracts and their development in terms of content; these shortcomings or confusion must be eliminated as quickly as possible.

Making Extensive Use of Possibilities of Socialist Teamwork in Accomplishing Rationalization Tasks

Socialist teamwork in the production of specific rationalization means and its organization through the conclusion of contracts on the joint accomplishment of tasks are assuming increasing significance and offer the best prerequisites for the accomplishment of tasks connected with socialist rationalization. Depending upon the objective and the specific task assignment, interest groups, which are either temporary or which work for an indefinite period of time, are formed and the rights and duties of the participating economic units are spelled out in detail in the contract on the joint accomplishment of tasks according to articles 73-77 VG [Contract Law].

Many enterprises of the centrally-managed industry in the city of Leipzig have banded together to form a permanent "Rationalization Equipment Construction Production Cooperation Community" on the basis of a contract; it is their goal continually to increase the output of rationalization equipment through the cooperative collaboration of the enterprises and through the development of relationships based on division of labor. These rationalization means are produced on a priority basis for the association's member enterprises and for the accomplishment of communal tasks. For instance, all member enterprises pledged to increase their in-house production of rationalization equipment to a maximum degree and to make these rationalization equipment items available particularly for the city-managed and city-borough-managed construction industry in order to ensure the housing construction program in the city of Leipzig on an allaround basis. The participants furthermore pledged to guarantee the supply of the enterprises of the local supply industry and of the service enterprises, of commerce, and of the bezirk-managed combines of the city of Leipzig with rationalization equipment.

These goals are being attained through the resolutions of the production cooperation council (Article 75, Paragraph 2, VG). A control agency plans, coordinates, and checks on the current tasks of the production cooperation association as business manager (Article 75, Paragraph 3, VG) and must account to it for its activity. The plan tasks and the work plan for the following year are discussed and adopted during the annual main meeting.

Starting with the basic principles of equal rights, of comradely socialist collaboration and mutual advantage, all member enterprises in the machine-building industry and in the electrotechnical industry share in the performances provided for the production cooperation association. These performance shares are determined for each enterprise and constitute the plan target figure for the particular year; the criterion used here is a generally valid enterprise index (IWP, total, or IWP rationalization equipment construction, or the like) of which a certain uniform percentage gives the level of the performance share. The total annual performance and the performance shares of the members, the specific designation of the rationalization equipment items to be made by the responsible enterprise, and the deadline, as well as the corresponding requesters are specified and adopted in the annual work plan.

Legal provisions and in-house agreements of the production cooperation association govern the handling of delivery and performance relationships among the member enterprises and in dealing with third parties. Accordingly, performance relations within the association must also be coordinated through performance contracts (Article 73, Paragraph 3, VG). The above-mentioned performance shares and the resolutions adopted by the production cooperation council, which must be included in the enterprise plans of the member enterprises, constitute the foundations for the conclusion of the contract. According to the internal agreements, all members enterprises have the right to report to the control station their requirements regarding the following:

Production of individual parts, structural components, or complete rationalization equipment units,

Partial mechanical processing of parts and structural components,

Selected products, structural parts, or materials which are included in the delivery program of other member enterprises,

Misceallaneous performances connected with the accomplishment of rationalization assignments (for example, construction, loaned tools, devices, and documentation).

The member enterprises are obligated to make the specific material contribution in keeping with the resolutions, to include their specific performances in the management and planning of their enterprise, and to guarantee their fulfillment on schedule and in keeping with the quality requirements, conscientiously to carry out all other resolutions and agreements, and to involve the enterprise's social organizations in the accomplishment of the assignments.

The City Planning Commission acts as the agency directed by the Leipzig City Council, which is the association's contracting party, when it comes to preparing, making, and implementing the decisions of the production cooperation association (Article 73, Paragraph 1, VG). In cooperation with the control agency, the City Planning Commission guarantees the full inclusion of the work of the production cooperation association in the city-wide management and planning of territorial rationalization.

As member of the association, the State Bank secures the financial needs of the member enterprises by means of low-interest loans, the provision of loan penalties in dealing with member enterprises that grossly violate contract discipline, it supports the control agency and collaborates in the preparation and implementation of decisions.

The City Construction Bureau determines the order of rank and sequence of rationalization equipment items to be developed or produced for its particular area; it ensures the distribution of rationalization means in keeping with requirements and, through the Building Repair Combine VEB, it coordinates the signing of contracts between the enterprises of the production cooperation association and of the city-managed construction industry.

With the help of this socialist teamwork, it has been possible constantly to increase the construction of rationalization equipment and to make an important contribution to the in-house construction of rationalization equipment. It will offer the guarantee that the further increase in the in-house production of rationalization equipment for specific branches, as provided for in the National Economic Plan for 1985, will be ensured in the industrial enterprises.

Positive results were achieved also in the case of temporary production cooperation associations which, for example, were formed between academy institutes, college departments, industry institutes, and VEB with the goal of developing top-performance rationalization equipment items in the shortest possible time through jointly coordinated research and development work, producing these equipment items on the basis of division of labor, and meeting the needs of all participants.

Combines' Responsibility in Securing Supplier Shipments for Rationalization Equipment Construction

The fast development of rationalization equipment construction creates, at once, high requirements for the supplier industry, as well as meeting the needs for material and supplier products in terms of quantity, assortment, quality, and deadlines in keeping with the conditions of the final producers. (Footnote 5)

Final producers of rationalization equipment and suppliers are obligated to organize production cooperation relations at the right time and to meet the final product requirements arising from scientific-technical progress (Article 8, Paragraph 2, VG). The coordination contract, according to Article 34, VG, is an effective instrument for organizing this production cooperation effort. The production coordination contract designed to ensure the implementation of coordinated scientific-technical work and to guarantee the capacity for future supplier shipments in relations between the producer of rationalization equipment and the supplier enterprise is the most important condition for practical application arising in connection with the construction of rationalization equipment.

In the course of the contract arbitration proceedings concerning the contractual backup of selected tasks in rationalization equipment construction, as carried out in the Leipzig Bezirk Contract Court, it was found repeatedly that the coordination contract is still not being used adequately, especially during the phase involving the new development of a rationalization equipment item. Problems to be solved in connection with the conclusion of the coordination contract are thus shifted into the phase of research and development result transfer into production and this as a rule is connected with a loss of time. To prevent such negative effects, the economic units must--on the basis of central plan decisions on main points in the long-term development of the national economy as well as the state plan tasks under the Five-Year Plan, which also includes selected tasks of socialist rationalization--enter into coordination contracts with the goal of coordinating, in terms of content and time, the development of the particular rationalization equipment item and of the supplier products as well as the coordinated creation of the particular production prerequisites in case the development effort ends on a positive note (articles 34 and 35, VG, in combination with Article 5, Paragraph 1, of the 1st DVO/VG [Implementing Decree, Contract Law]). This obligation to enter into a contract exists always when long-term intensive collaboration between the partners is necessary.

To guarantee a high degree of effectiveness in research and development work and the timely organization of collaboration, the Decree on Specifications calls for involving, among other things, the main suppliers or the main cooperation partners when it comes to starting the project justification procedure in keeping with the specific aspects of the assignment and it also calls for the main suppliers or main cooperation partners to declare their agreement with or rejection regarding the targets and tasking. (Footnote 6) The mutual obligations of the partners as regards the accomplishment of the research and development tasks and concerning the transfer of their results must immediately, after confirmation of the specifications, be agreed upon contractually (Article 6, Paragraph 3, 1st DB [Implementing Regulation] of the Specifications Decree). (Footnote 7) This regulation thus specifically determines the point in time which the contract is to be concluded in accordance with the provisions of Article 23, Paragraph 1, Sentence 2, VG, to the effect that the contract signing must take place upon the inclusion of the R&D assignment in the plan but at the latest immediately after confirmation of the specifications. This is in keeping with development stages K 1 and K 2 of the list showing the execution of work stages and performances concerning tasks within the Science and Technology Plan.

Together with state-owned enterprises, a scientific institute, on the basis of division of labor, developed a rationalization equipment item which was to be produced in larger numbers. Collaboration was indeed organized on the basis of the specifications for the resultant research and development assignments of the participants but insufficient attention was devoted to the problems arising from the creation of the prerequisites for the future production of supplier products to be newly developed; to be sure, information was exchanged although the resultant rights and duties of the participants were not fashioned in a legally effective manner through the conclusion of a coordination contract. After completion of the research and development work, during the phase of transfer of the result to production, there finally arose the question as to the supplier's obligation to meet requirements; because there were no production prerequisites, the supplier refused to sign a delivery contract with the required volume.

This introduces the question as to whether an economic unit is responsible when it does not meet the supplier product requirement because it failed--following the scientific trend--to create production requirements for this at the right time.

If a coordination result was achieved and recorded between the participating partners regarding the future obligation to meet requirements, then the supplying economic unit as a result of that has the obligation of including the coordination results into the plans and balance sheets. (Footnote 8) According to the provisions of Article 23, Paragraph 2, VG, there is furthermore the obligation for the parties involved immediately to inform each other whenever a change in the coordination results is necessary as the plans are further developed. The determinations made as a result of plan coordination efforts in the coordination records at the same time are obligatory for the economic units upon the conclusion of economic contracts in the process of plan development (Article 23, Paragraph 2, VG). The promises made by the participating economic units and recorded as a result of the initial project justification procedure are also considered to be such a determination.

Contract-law liability however exists only whenever either pre-contract obligations or obligations arising from a coordination or performance contract were violated. In the case at hand, coordination results were not achieved and recorded, nor were any economic contracts entered into; this is why one must deny any liability for violations of legal obligation. It was therefore necessary to start looking for other possible solutions and to bring about the corresponding decisions concerning the need for meeting requirements.

Comprehensively Ensure Remunerated Use of Scientific-Technical Results

The increase in the performance capacity of in-house rationalization equipment construction calls for the most comprehensive possible utilization of already available scientific-technical results. The 1982 revision of the Contract Law did away with the fragmented cooperation-law regulation for the contract on the remunerated use of scientific-technical results. The cooperation-law provisions, contained in the Utilization Order became immaterial already because of the 1st DVO/VG. (Footnote 9) The Utilization Order ceased to be applicable as of 1 January 1984 as a result of the issue of the Order of 23 November 1983 on the application of economic cost accounting in research and development. (Footnote 10)

Every economic unit is obligated, prior to the inclusion of a task in the science and technology plan or prior to the conclusion of an innovator agreement, to examine whether usable scientific-technical or organizational solutions are available to carry out the planned rationalization assignment. This prevents any additional expenditures and a profit can thus be achieved. If results that can be used for the accomplishment of the specified tasks are available, then there is a contract obligation and there is also a contract conclusion obligation.

Considerable inadequacies were observed in the development, in terms of content, of contracts having to do with the utilization of scientific-technical results or innovations for rationalization tasks. Contracts were discovered which regulated only the most necessary content of the production cooperation relations; some contracts even violated the provisions of the law. Frequently there is a failure to enter into agreements on the precise performance limits, on the number of documents to be handed over, on the guarantee of practical utility, on securing the alteration service, on the manner and scope of support to be granted and on the transmission of production experiences, etc.

Violations of legal provisions were observed especially in connection with the agreements on the utilization remuneration.

Article 27, Paragraph 2, of the 23 November 1983 Order compulsorily regulates the formation of the utilization remuneration on the basis of the anticipated economic benefit deriving during one year of utilization. The utilization year, especially its start, must be stipulated in the contract between the partners. If the economic benefit can be determined only with a disproportionately great effort, then it may be estimated; and the utilization remuneration is to be agreed upon on the basis of the financial expenditure arising from the development of scientific-technical results only if the economic benefit cannot be determined. Agreements running counter to these basic principles are without effect because they violate the law.

Problems of Delivery of Rationalization Means or Their Structural Components to Third Parties

The sale of rationalization equipment items or their structural components to third parties is handled through the conclusion of delivery and performance contracts.

Rationalization equipment items can be used for investments, general repairs, maintenance, as topic-related capital goods, or fast-wearing working tools and production materials. The required plan decisions must be made or brought about, depending upon the purpose, in the form of contract conclusion prerequisites on the client side; this, for example, means inclusion in the investment plan, the existence of the basic decision, inclusion in the science and technology plan or in some other plan part. (Footnote 11) One must also keep in mind that there is a claim to contract conclusion only within the scope of the requirement as justified within the national economy (Article 23, Paragraph 3, VG) also in connection with the procurement of rationalization equipment items, regardless of the purpose for which they are to be used. To the extent that this involves capital goods, the investment may be carried out only if its need has been justified (Article 2 of the 13 July 1978 Decree on the Preparation of Investments), after the investment has been entered in the investment plan and when the basic decision is at hand. (Footnote 12)

If a customer brings about a contract on the delivery of a rationalization equipment item, without first conducting investigations in terms of basic assets management, and if he does not include this performance in the plan because there are no prerequisites and because there is therefore no need, then he is materially liable for the legal consequences of contract cancellation just as in the case of noncompliance (Article 80, Paragraph 1 and Article 82, Paragraph 1, VG). (Footnote 13)

Contract conclusion prerequisites on the contractor side are the plan indexes relating to the in-house production of rationalization equipment and, possibly, other utility-value decisions regarding the production and use of rationalization equipment items or also their structural components, especially balance sheet decisions. (Footnote 14) A claim as to the conclusion of a contract on the delivery of structural components cannot be made to prevail if these components are produced but if they are made exclusively for the in-house final production of the delivering enterprise and if, furthermore, there is no capacity for the implementation of the demanded production effort (Footnote 15)

There are no special features involved in the conclusion of economic contracts with respect to the drafting of economic contracts, in terms of their content, concerning the delivery and assembly of rationalization equipment items that are series-produced in specialized economic units. In these cases, the output is a part of the production program of the particular economic unit. In combine in-house relations however it was considered permissible to enter into agreements on rationalization equipment items that were made in individual cases or small-scale production which deviate from the legal provisions. Such deviating agreements related especially to the performance scope and the spare parts supply obligation.

Because rationalization means are increasingly also being made for and delivered to third parties in the specialized divisions of the enterprises, it is necessary to figure out to what extent deviations are required and legally justified here. Pertinent questions and problems came up repeatedly regarding the scope of the performance obligation, especially regarding assembly, spare parts supply, packaging and shipment, as well as transport and problems of production suspension and shift.

Clear and complex management and planning decisions are the prerequisite for proper development of economic contracts in terms of content. Maximum effectiveness can be achieved only where one manages to meet the higher demands placed upon the management and planning of these processes. The economic contract cannot replace these management decisions. For example, a scientific installation developed a robot all the way to the production model. It was built on the basis of division of labor in the sector of a ministry through the combines and combine enterprises. The latter revised and improved the design in coordination with the scientific installation. The individual structural components were exchanged between the combine enterprises; each user assembled the robot himself and himself also made it ready to work. Contracts were signed in each case only on the delivery of structural components. At this point already there arises the question as to who has overall responsibility and who assumes the guarantee for the robot's practical usefulness. This question plays a subordinate role so long as the job was done on the basis of instructions or planning decisions by the pertinent ministry via the combines and so long as there were no defects touching on the robot's practical usefulness. Following the extensive coverage of the requirement in the ministry's sector, such robots are also to be produced for other sectors of the national economy and possibly also for export. This is where the question asked previously becomes current.

The designation of a final producer, the buildup of the corresponding production cooperation structures, as well as further improvement of planning and balance sheet preparation now become indispensable. In the course of contract arbitration proceedings, the State Contract Court must influence the way in which such decisions are made through certain specific requirements and fashion the economic contracts in terms of content on their basis. When it comes to development of economic contracts in terms of content, one must start with the idea that, in the case of rationalization means, such as this has also been done in practice by many enterprises, the performances must be rendered in full and completely and the spare parts supply obligation must also be discharged as a matter of basic principle (Article 38, Paragraph 1, VG, in combination with Article 11, 2nd DVO/VG). If the subsequent user demands that the complete performance be rendered, then this must be agreed upon if prerequisites for a restriction are not present. The completeness of a performance however is determined in each case according to the utilization purpose and the latter again is determined by the initially mentioned responsibility of the users for the modernization of the basic assets and the development of corresponding capacities for the in-house construction of rationalization equipment items (Article 1, Paragraph 1 and Article 14 of the Combine Decree). (Footnote 16)

The principle of completeness of performance, which is spelled out in terms of legal standards in Article 38, VG, therefore is determined here according to the specific utilization purpose, making full use of the client's in-house possibilities and capacities. It is permissible for the client himself to handle the assembly of the rationalization equipment item which was made in the form of structural components or individual parts or also himself to manufacture special structural components or individual parts, in other words, for example, to procure only the basic machine and to accomplish the individual adaptation himself; this can be the case, for example, when the contractor, who develops a piece of rationalization equipment for a specific utilization purpose and who manufactures it in a specialized division, does not have any comprehensive knowledge as to the technical equipment of the machine system to be modernized as well as on the technical facts prevailing at the client's end and therefore could not handle adaptation to the machine system or could do so only with a disproportionately high effort. In these cases, the client must himself as a matter of principle handle adaptation on the basis of the standard solution turned over by the capital goods maker. But he can have this performance accomplished also by other contracting parties.

In most cases, these in-house performances by the client will have to be described as cooperation actions and will have to be stipulated on a contract basis (Article 64, Paragraph 2, VG). But it also possible and permissible, on the basis of the utilization purpose, for example, to stipulate only the delivery of certain structural components or basic machines on a contract basis from which the user then himself makes his own rationalization equipment item which corresponds to his special requirements.

Regarding the spare parts supply obligation, deviating determinations were declared permissible by means of combine orders or instructions from the general manager as regards internal combine relations because Article 44, VG, constitutes obligatory law but does not have the status of a basic principle in the Contract Law. (Footnote 17) Article 44, VG, on the other hand however also does not contain any legal ban against entering into other kinds of agreements among the partners so that deviating agreements are in effect. The contract-law implementability of the delivery of spare parts in the case of individual and small-series production is problematical anyway because the spare parts supply obligation exists in accordance with provisions of Article 44, Paragraph 1, VG, in the context of the plan. A component of the plan as a rule is only the spare parts production for the main production so that the planning prerequisites for contract conclusion are absent and must be created to begin with via the issue of task requirements. The fundamental spare parts supply obligation existing for the performance-rendering party can be excluded through contractual agreement only if this involves the kind of products which can be procured as standardized parts from third parties or which the client can himself make with his machinery or other prerequisites. In the latter case, the performance-rendering party is obligated to give the client the required drawings and other documentation; all other parts of a rationalization equipment item cannot be excluded from the spare parts supply obligation.

Problems also cropped up now and again in the packaging, shipment, and transportation of rationalization equipment which is made by way of individual or small-series production because this to some extent involves parts that are very sensitive in terms of transportation and because the performance-rending party does not develop any transportation technology for that. Here again it is true that each performance-rendering party is obligated to package and ship the product accordingly. But on the basis of their joint responsibility for securing the rationalization tasks, utilizing their experiences and possibilities, the partners should enter into those agreements which will guarantee low-risk shipment.

Enterprises which series-produce rationalization equipment must abide by the legal regulations without restrictions in case of any intention to discontinue production. (Footnote 18) We are however not dealing with a suspension of production within the meaning of the PEVO [Production Suspension Decree] when rationalization equipment items have been made by way of individual or small-series production in specialized production divisions or when, on the basis of a directive, a certain number of rationalization equipment items must be made for the sector of the particular ministry iteself. In these cases, the limitation on production involves a certain number taken from the particular plan decision that constitutes the foundation; to that extent there is no delivery claim going beyond that.

FOOTNOTES

1. From the Political Bureau report to the Ninth Conference of the SED Central Committee, reporter: Comrade Erich Honecker, Berlin, 1984, p 42.

2. See especially Order No 4, dated 31 January 1983, on the Supplementation of the Arrangement of the Planning of the GDR National Economy, 1981-1985, GBL., (Special Reprint No 1122); Decree of 5 January 1984 on the Ordering and Delivery Conditions for Raw Materials and Working Materials as well as Supplier Products, GBL., I No 2, p 9; Order of 23 November 1983 on the Implementation of Economic Cost Accounting in Research and Development, GBL, I, No 36, p 387, and Order of 11 November 1983 on the Central State Calculation Guideline for the Formation of Industrial Prices, GBL, I, No 35, p 341.

3. H. Brandt, H.-J. Stecher, "Problems of Production Cooperation Relations Arising During the In-house Manufacture of Rationalization Equipment in the Combine," WR [WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT], 1, 1982, pp 39 ff.

4. See K. Benedix, J. Loesche, A. Wehner, "On the Implementation of the Economic Contract in Connection with In-house Production of Rationalization Equipment for Crop and Livestock Production," WR, 1, 1983, pp 22 ff.

5. See "Aus dem Bericht des Politbueros an die 9. Tagung des ZK der SED" [From the Political Bureau Report to the Ninth Conference of the SED Central Committee], loc. cit., p 42.

6. Decree of 17 December 1981 on the Tasking Workbook for Tasks in Research and Development, GBL., I, 1982, No 1, p 1.

7. 1st Implementing Regulation of 23 November 1983 on the Decree on the Tasking Workbook for Tasks in Research and Development, Tasking Workbook Decree, GBL, I, No 36, p 381.

8. See Planning Order, Part A, Basic Principles, Section 33, Paragraph 2, GBL., Special Reprint No 1020 a, and Article 11, Paragraph 2, of the Decree of 15 November 1979 on Material, Equipment, and Consumer Goods Balancing, Balancing Decree, GBL, I, 1980, No 1, p 1.

9. Order of 4 November 1971 on the Remunerated Use of Scientific-Technical Results in the GDR, Utilization Order, GBL, II, No 75, p 641.

10. GBL., I, No 36, p 387, Article 39.

11. See also H. Brandt, H.-J. Stecher, loc. cit., pp 40 and 42; K. Benedix, J. Loesche, A. Wehner, loc. cit., p 24.

12. GBL., I, No 23, p 251.

13. See Decision 22-H-1288/83, unpublished.

14. See Order No 4 on the Planning Order, loc. cit., Chapter II, Section 13.

15. See Decision 22-L-772/84, unpublished.

16. Decree of 8 November 1979 on State Combines, Combine Enterprises, and State Enterprises, GBL, I, No 38, p 355.

17. See "Consultation on the Contract Law," WR, 2, 1983, p 81.

18. Decree of 26 September 1975 on the Discontinuation and Shift of Production of Products and Performances, GBL, I, No 45, p 729, hereafter referred to as PEVO.

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MESSNER SPEAKS AT KATOWICE ECONOMIC SOCIETY MEETING

AU300603 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 86 p 2

[Report on meeting of the Katowice chapter of the Polish Economic Society held on 25 June and attended by Premier Zbigniew Messner]

[Excerpts] PAP--Problems concerning the practical implementation of the principles of the economic reform were the subject of a meeting of the Katowice chapter of the Polish Economic Society held on 25 June, on the eve of the 10th party congress.

The chapter is the largest in the country and brings together about 10,000 economists--scholars and people employed in various sectors of the economy. The everyday activity of representatives of the chapter mainly involves the provision of economic education. They provide expertise and specialist advice when key economic decisions are being made.

Zbigniew Messner, who is a member of the Katowice organization of the Polish Economic Society, took part in the meeting. The premier will be representing his parent organization, the Katowice voivodship party organization, as a delegate at the 10th congress.

Addressing the issues raised during the discussion, Zbigniew Messner stressed the need to go on the offensive in initiatives aimed at boosting exports. This area of economic activity promotes and determines the level of modernization in every economy, he stressed. The existence of the development bank and the establishment of a committee for foreign cooperation are examples of the practical steps that have been taken to stimulate exports. Referring to market and economic difficulties, the premier drew attention to the circumstances accompanying the introduction of the reform. Continuing state control of the distribution of certain products and their rationing is a necessary evil, stressed the premier. He described the actions that were being taken to bring about the gradual elimination of these practices in line with the expansion of production and the degree of economic stability. Efficiency should be the main criterion used in evaluating every activity, said Zbigniew Messner.

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CSO: 2600/557

OFFICIAL ON NEW CEMA COOPERATION EFFORTS

AU031114 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Jun 86 p 8

[Interview given by Zbigniew Dabrowa, head of the bureau of Poland's permanent representative in CEMA, to J. Karkoszka: "In Quest of Effectiveness"--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Karkoszka] All CEMA countries received with attention and great interest that passage of M. Gorbachev's speech at the SED Congress in Berlin in which he stressed the need for new forms of cooperation within CEMA. Does this mean that we should expect the appearance of some new and unprecedented forms of this cooperation?

[Dabrawa] The past few years of the CEMA activities have made acutely obvious all the defects of the present mechanism of cooperation--slowness in work, excessive attention to detailed subjects of a purely departmental nature, the development of cooperation primarily among the "top areas" of economic authority, and the feebleness of grassroots cooperation at the level of enterprises. To remedy this it is proposed to concentrate the work of the CEMA top echelons on strategic issues and to create economic and organizational conditions for cooperation among enterprises which are directly involved in production.

This remedy calls for direct links among enterprises, for an extensive cooperation network, and for clear and understandable principles of profitable performance.

Comrade M. Gorbachev spoke precisely of creating a new economic mechanism to make such cooperation possible. Work in this connection has already started. Let us hope that it will produce a radical breakthrough in CEMA activities, will make CEMA performance more flexible, will tap the unused potential, and will speed up CEMA's development.

The beginning of implementation of the program for scientific-technological progress is an example of this approach. The immediate great speed of this implementation has demolished the old concepts of slow work and has forced everyone to act with speed. This is so in direct contacts among individual producers and between scientific and production units. Ministries and departments are in charge of just general coordination and supervision.

Thanks to this intensive work we hope to succeed in reducing the material- and energy-intensiveness of our economies and in increasing our independence from the activities of some developed capitalist countries to hinder transfers of technologies.

Of course, the real purpose of our efforts is to increase production in order to meet the needs of all of us, and we want to achieve this with a minimum of materials and with a lower expenditure of labor, thanks to higher technology.

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MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS MAKER ON PRIVATE SECTOR PROSPECTS

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 18 Jun 86 p 29

[Article by Jukka Luoma: "Polish Multimillionaire Manufactures Stethoscopes; 'Climate Now Favors Private Businessmen'"]

[Text] Warsaw--Andrzej Krysztof of Warsaw says that he is the world's biggest manufacturer of stethoscopes. Thanks to them he is a legal multimillionaire in a socialist country.

The prestigious journal POLITYKA reported in writing about Poland's millionaires this spring that the quickest way for a Pole to get rich is the private sector, if his health holds out. According to POLITYKA, other ways of getting rich are getting jobs in hard currency countries, speculating with hard currency of serving with truly exceptional distinction in a state industry.

Private sector businessman Andrzej Krysztof was one of POLITYKA's examples of Poland's legal multimillionaires, although he does not like the publicity.

Krysztof owns the Kamed Company, which manufactures medical instruments and which he himself founded. He estimated that they would produce 350,000 stethoscopes designed by him this year with which doctors listen to the state of patients' health.

Last year the sales volume was 120 million zlotys, or about 4 million markkas. Ten percent of production is sold in Poland, 80 percent to other socialist countries and 10 percent to capitalist countries.

Krysztof is now having a new plant built on the outskirts of Warsaw. With the new plant there will be a production line of medical telescopes, the manufacture of which should begin in January-February of next year.

Kamed's proprietary status is perfectly straightforward and uncomplicated. According to Polish law, the company's business is handled like the owner's own affairs.

Kamed's foreign exchange account is Krysztof's foreign exchange account, Kamed's sales volume is his personal money affairs and Kamed's profits or losses are Krysztof's. There are no stock companies in Poland.

The company has about 100 workers, 60 on the first shift and 40 on the second. Absolutely no one belongs to the new Polish trade unions, although union membership was the rule before.

"I try to arrange conditions for all the workers such that they are satisfied," Krysztof said in the conference room of his old plant in the little shantytown of Lomia near Warsaw. "We try to get those who are interested in what we do to work here," the owner explained. In accordance with this way of thinking, he takes the high work morale of California's well-known Silicon Valley as a model.

The private "firm of Krysztof" is the unmistakable renown of the village of small farmers. Villagers standing at the gate know how to give people directions to the modest-looking plant, a former farm building, before which an expensive West European car is parked.

Private Businessman Has a Chance to Speak

Talking with Krysztof is occasionally confusing if conditions in the Soviet Union are taken as the model of socialist society. At least the manufacturer does not make compromises in organising things for his right to exist, the spirit and doctrine of which are rather harsh on the "private way of thinking."

The stethoscope manufacturer spoke like a press agent for Poland's private industry union, and he probably is one aside from his other duties.

Because of the ideological environment, Kamed workers are occupied with the rumor that there is no passage in the collected works of Vladimir Lenin that specifically condemns private enterprise.

The way the Polish manufacturer speaks is in many respects familiar to Western ears. Krysztof complained about taxes, markets, export requirements, workers and other business difficulties, like a bred-in-the-bone manufacturer always does.

The assessor takes 80 percent of his income, so talk of multimillionaires in the capitalist sense is pointless. It is only right to make money on the income that does not need to be invested. The subcontractors do not understand the meaning of quality. It is hard to find sufficiently skilled workers and many workers do not understand precision.

The typical difficulties of a Polish businessman were touched on in the conversation. "Thirty percent of the time goes into arranging for supplies."

Cash flow is reduced when you have to order raw materials like packing supplies a whole year in advance. The plant has only 100 square meters of storage space. Obtaining supplies is the number-one problem and doing business with soft currency the number-two problem. A businessman gets only 20 percent of the value of foreign sales in hard currency and the rest in soft Polish zlotys via the state.

Then in his own line of business there are such Polish problems as Western mistrust of the quality of Polish workmanship and the American economic sanctions provoked by the state of martial law declared in Poland in December 1981, because of which Krysztof has to export his stethoscopes to the United States via West Germany.

Convincing Picture of an Industrialist

Private businessman Krysztof is, nevertheless, clearly doing well for himself. His Mercedes 250 is parked in front of the plant, true, an old taxicab-body model, but a sign of a very high standard of living in Poland. Perhaps he has been promised a new one too.

His suit is well-tailored and in restrained taste. His whole bearing is very much in keeping with a businessman whose work is important to the nation's exports, balance of trade and the preservation of its [economic] health. His remarks are abundant, but carefully considered. He wears a CEMA watch on his wrist.

He has not time for any interests but his own business. He has given up tennis. He generally finds time to be at home on Sundays. At the Salmed international medical industry exhibition, the Polish manufacturer and two managers of the West German Bosch combine shared the same opinion with regard to the nonexistence of leisure time.

Andrzej Krysztof graduated from Warsaw Technical University in 1963 and spent 12 years in government planning agencies, in the field of wood-processing machines, among others. After the war his father, Alfons, a doctor, was given the job of directing a factory that manufactured equipment for the care of tuberculosis patients. The son got an opportunity to begin manufacturing his stethoscopes with the aid of a bank loan in 1974.

Krysztof was unwilling to discuss how much money he makes and how he lives with a foreigner. He acknowledged that he had enough Polish zlotys. Only there is a shortage of hard currency, as far as both he and the company are concerned.

According to him, there is an open atmosphere of economic discussion in Poland. "You can say to a minister that what he is promoting is nonsense. This is an exception in the socialist countries."

"But the direction is not that of intensive development of the economy, like private and cooperative business activities alongside state activities," Krysztof said emphatically. Perhaps hopefully, he emphasized how private enterprise is recognized as a permanent part of the economy among Warsaw's top leaders too.

Krysztof assured us that the climate now favors private businessmen. In 1982 Polish private businessmen obtained the right to engage in direct business relations with foreign firms. Many are granted permission to have more workers. Kamed too has benefited from this.

Poland needs hard currency income such as Kamed's exports to West Germany, France, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands produce. Polant at this time neither wants to nor can unnecessarily expend hard currency for products it can produce itself, like Kamed's stethoscopes and telescopes.

Room for All

There are 326,000 private businessmen in Poland. Most businesses are stores or otherwise small in which the average number of employees is 2.6. At the other extreme is the cosmetics firm of Interfragrances-La Foret, which has nearly a thousand employees and branch offices in three West European cities. The "Handicraftsmen's Council" in Warsaw, which corresponds to a ministry, handles private businessmen's affairs. Through the council, businessmen try to persuade officials to, for example, change income tax, which makes private manufacturers' investment activities extremely difficult, so that it is more flexible.

Krysztof willingly spoke about private businessmen's social functions. "It is untinkable that state enterprises could think of everything, from feeding the nation and supplying it with energy to ironing clothes." Small operations do not produce profits for the big state organizations.

The function of private businessmen should be to fill the gaps that are left between the state's big blocks of enterprise. Krysztof is eager to see signs that the same line of thinking might be astir throughout the entire East Bloc. "Discussions on the private sector have begun in the Soviet Union and also in East Germany, where the sector will probably have to be rebuilt." He regarded as significant the fact that the Warsaw party organ TRYBUNA LUDU had reported that a fourth of Vietnam's income comes from the private sector.

On the other hand, it is clear that conservative communist officials distrust private businessmen. There is a clearcut tug of war between supporters and opponents of plans for government reform.

In the 1960's Polish sociologist Jan Szczepanski said that a small business in Warsaw produces more for its owner than a ministerial post does. Krysztof is of the same opinion. "It's the result of a bad tax system. Tax is paid on one's entire sales volume, but investments are supposed to be made with net profits. Investments are not needed in small businesses. It's better to maintain a sales stand in the marketplace than to run such a business. It would be free and clear money."

Enterprise Attacked

The article in POLITYKA on Polish millionaires seems to have offended his feelings. Krysztof criticized the young authors' inexperience and sensationalism. He generally alluded to the rancor mean people sometimes feel: Ideals of equality of wages fit in poorly with intensive economic growth. According to Krysztof, the report on wealthy people in a socialist country was misunderstood in the West.

Not, however, only in the West. The manufacturer deplored the Czech party organ RUDE PRAVO's pointed comment in which it assumed a rigid ideological attitude toward its neighbor's permissiveness. The end result of the POLITYKA and RUDE PRAVO articles was to make all of Polish private businessmen's beneficial trade with the Czech state enterprises difficult.

In Poland the social rancor directed against the group of private businessmen who have become wealthy has been measured. Opinion polls have long indicated that workers in particular suspect that the system benefits private manufacturers and the police most. This has probably now caused the government to in general tighten its attitude toward businessmen and the "superrich."

Representing a somewhat liberal tone of voice of the government, in later considering the article on millionaires, POLITYKA gave the right sort of businessmen a clean bill of health. The worthy council assembled by POLITYKA decided that there is nothing wrong with someone's earning money through his own efforts and those of his family if he does not speculate and if he produces products Polish society needs.

There are, nevertheless, clouds in the sky of Polish private enterprise. The Ministry of Trade has threatened to take state possession of the big Interfragrances firm. Officials have initiated criminal investigations of owner and founder Ignacy Soszynski's activities and, while, according to the district attorney of the city of Poznan, there is no reason for taking legal action, the ministry's threat to have the state assume ownership of the successful enterprise is still valid.

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BRIEFS

CEMA AUTOMATED SYSTEMS AGREEMENT--In fulfillment of the decisions of the 41st session of the CEMA, devoted to a program of scientific-technological development to the year 2000, an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of automated systems of scientific research was signed today in Katowice. Representatives of the Academies of Science of the GDR, Mongolia, Hungary and the Soviet Union visiting our region acquainted themselves with the work of important scientific and production centers. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 86] /9604

CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING--A 3-day meeting organized by the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Light Industry has ended in Lodz. It was devoted to cooperation in developing production of haberdashery needed by the clothing, leather, and footwear industries. Representatives of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, and Poland who took part in the meeting signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation and exchange of specialists until 1990. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 3 Jul 86] /9604

CSO: 2600/557

VISIT TO ROMANIAN MINORITY AREA IN HUNGARY

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian No 23, 5 Jun 86 p 24

[Article by Ioana Postelnicu: "Budapest Itinerary"]

[Excerpts] I entered Budapest airport's modern terminal being awaited there by Romanian embassy counselor Ion Chira, by Luca Haraszti, Hungarian Writers Union counselor, and by Vasile Roxiu, journalist who would be my daily companion during this stop in Budapest.

As a Transylvanian who spent her adolescence in Sibiu, studied in Cluj and who knows the Hungarian language, my contact with the neighbor country posed no difficulties for me.

I sighted in the distance, located on one of Buda's hills, under the sky's limpid cupola, a huge white building like a shop anchored in an invisible harbor. It's the Flamenco hotel, which would be offering me an invigorating stop. Surrounded by a park with many pathways, submerged in a fortifying quietude--disturbed only by the muffled sound of cars bringing in passengers and by the voices of tourists that lose their intensity in such an open and clean air--I would feel myself to be in a restful place here. Before I even had the chance to express any wish (luggage, telephone, information, etc.) several well-trained youths sprang out of the ground to offer directions, to help me and serve me politely and discreetly, speaking in a few languages including, of course, the language of our country.

Festivities were held at Gyula in honor of Romanian literature. This city was chosen owing to the fact that a large percentage of the inhabitants are of Romanian extraction, both in the city and its suburbs. I traveled eastward by car 250 km, in a torrid heat, coming closer and closer to our country's border--Gyula being located a few kilometers from Arad--accompanied by the journalist Vasile Roxiu who had become my friend. We were greeted in this city of spas, mineral waters and greenery aplenty by the president of the Romanian Club, Ion Cosma, and by the secretary of the Democratic Union of Romanians in Hungary, Gh. Martin, and were then led to the Union's headquarters building, and after that to a school in which Romanian was the language of instruction. The school was named after Nicolae Balcescu, whose bust, a gift from our country, was located in the school's courtyard.

The school's building is brand new, with large rooms and labs equipped with modern instruments. Both teachers and students greet us merrily, the hallways are filled with the sound of the Romanian language and in the library we visit we find books of Romanian literature.

The festivities took place in an emotional atmosphere. The interest shown by the audience, made up of students, teachers, reporters and local writers, convinced us that our trip to this city inhabited by Romanians was an event these people looked forward to and desired, one which I shall not forget. Students recited some verses from the poetry of Blaga, Arghezi and of other Romanian poets. The poet Paul Balahur read a few of his poems and I spoke briefly about Romanian literature after the liberation.

On the way back, in the very same torrid heat, we stopped at Bekescsaba, where we visited a well-stocked ethnographic museum of nationalities.

In the afternoon a literary gathering took place at the headquarters of the Writers' Union. Men of culture, journalists, writers and Hungarian artists were invited to the elegant drawing rooms of the Union. The president of the Union, the playwright Miklos Hubay, in a warm speech, underscored the importance of the event being celebrated that day, the cultural relations that bind our two fraternal nations, saluting the presence of the guests from Bucharest.

An artistic program followed. Hungarian actors and poets recited verses of Romanian poets in Romanian and Hungarian, after which there was a concert.

I did not leave Budapest without visiting a few editorial offices. I had a very productive discussion with Sandor Fekete, editor of "Ug Tukör," with whom the poet Balahur discussed the possibility of a collaboration between the Iasi review "Cronica" and "Ug Tukör." I had a lengthy and well-focused conversation with Bata, editor-in-chief of the "Elet es Irodalom," in the presence of five Romanian writers who happened to be in Budapest at the time. At the Europa Publishing House, Janos Domokos, overwhelmed by work, reviewed the plans of the publishing house regarding translations.

We said goodbye to the president of the Union, Miklos Hubay, who solicitously asked whether there was anything else that we wanted and who was our host that evening at the Budakis tavern where a folk music band played and the food was spicy. We left the wonderful Flamenco hotel and started on our way to the airport. I hugged the beautiful Luca Haraszti and shook the hand of my friend Vasile Roxiu. We promised we would see each other again, to deepen the relationship that had developed between us and all those people we got to know and to deepen our feelings of friendship and congeniality.

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SURVIVAL OF ROMANIAN CATHOLICS IN MOLDAVIA UNDER HAPSBURGS

Bacau ATENEU in Romanian No 5, May 86 p 10

[Article by Dr D. Zaharia: "Century-old Convictions"]

[Excerpts] The village of Faraoani is known as an old Romanian settlement in Moldavia. On 5 March 1623, Stefan Tomsa, prince of Moldavia, donated the settlement and the estate to the Solca monastery. Before becoming monastery property, both were owned by the Crown as a result of a purchase made by Stefan Tomsa. In several court documents there is no specific mention of the origins of those who lived in this village nor of their religious faith. In certain documents of Transylvanian origin, it is specified that a small group of Hussites persecuted by the King of Hungary had found a refuge here, in other places near Bacau and at Husi. We do not know how many people crossed the Carpathian mountains in 1420, how many of these were able to take up residence in the Faraoani settlement because the document in question is brief. At any rate, the situation is clear at least as regards religious faith. People embracing the Hussite reform could not have taken up residence in a Catholic settlement. It must be assumed that here, as in the case of other villages and cities in which Hussites found refuge, there lived people of the Orthodox faith, i.e., Romanians. The existence of this village cannot be denied since it is mentioned as a locality.

After the resounding victory at Vienna in 1683, it was being reported to the Pope that "Transylvania was a country peopled by Romanian heretics," and that the situation was similar in Moldavia. Catholicism tried to attract the population living here to its faith. For this purpose, it needed priests who knew the language, culture and customs of Romanians. These had to be trained in special schools. At the end of the year 1683, a report was sent to the Pope from Leopol in which the creation of such a seminary was requested. Even if the seminary in question was not organized immediately, many missionaries were sent to Moldavia, priests who were constantly on the ideological offensive. They kept the commanders of the large Austrian military units quartered in Transylvania informed on the general situation in the country. On the other hand, they knew how to take advantage of the especially harsh life experienced by the people, tempting many of them to convert to Catholicism. Priests were trained to "defeat the heretical enemy by whatever means." This activity was directed also by General Veterani.

After 1699, another Catholic seminary was organized at Sumuleu, which trained priests who were to pursue in Moldavia the ends intended by the Hapsburg Empire and by the Papacy. As a result of the well-known tenacity of the priests and the methods used, many people from our villages converted to Catholicism. This phenomenon was perpetuated also by emigration of Romanian Catholics from Transylvanian settlements, Romanians who thought of themselves as Hungarians or Szecklers, as well as Szecklers and even Hungarians. The majority of these refugees were Romanians. Social and national oppression, great economic difficulties, years of terrible drought, the imperial policy of forced induction into the army as well as other factors, forced them to leave their native lands. Their emigration caused the increase in the number of people of the Catholic faith living in the villages on the Trotus and the Siret rivers. In 1640 there were only 669 households in which such believers lived. In 1762 at Faraoani there were 214. A total of 900 people lived in these households. The people in this village were good farmers and were skilled at making barrels. They are spoken of as being efficient, hardworking, honest, straightforward and optimistic, as knowing how to dress well. The Romanian national costume impressed the chronicler. Down through the centuries, though the people of this settlement embraced several religious faiths, they retained their use of the Romanian language as well as their awareness that they belonged to the Romanian nation. In spite of these facts, towards the end of the 18th century a program to change people's names was begun at Faraoani as well. Baptism, wedding and even death certificates confirm attempts, wasted efforts to Hungarianize the people of the locality, which had become in the meantime the largest rural settlement with a Catholic population in Moldavia. But even if in many cases their names were changed, the people of the settlement always felt and acted like native Romanians. These inhabitants protested more than once against those who tried to regard them as members of another nation, or as though they belonged to a separate ethnic group known derogatorily as "Ceangai." In protests written by Moldavian Catholics addressed to internal authorities and to the Pope, endorsed and signed by people from Faraoani, it is asserted that they originated out of the "century-old conviction of Romanians." During those years as their rights were being restored by the Hapsburg Empire, these people stated that "we are not Hungarians, but Romanians of many centures, ... by blood."

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CSO: 2700/227

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC OFFICIAL

AU201355 Sofia BTA in English 1158 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today Mr. Sadik Amin Abu Ras, secretary general of the Confederation of the Councils for Cooperative Development of the Yemen Arab Republic, who is currently on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov briefed his guest on the tasks standing before the Bulgarian people. He also spoke about this country's peaceloving foreign policy directed at promoting goodneighbor relations and cooperation in the Balkans and at the implementation of the idea to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The guest assessed highly Bulgaria's achievements in different fields of socio-political life.

The participants in the talks discussed certain matters related to the international situation. They emphasized upon the significance of the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states whose aim is the construction of a new world free of the nuclear threat currently looming over mankind.

The guest relayed to Mr. Zhivkov greetings and a message from Mr. 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, president of the Arab Republic of Yemen.

The friendly talks were attended also by Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council.

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CSO: 2200/146

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ZIMBABWE'S BANANA

Zhivkov Dinner Toast

AU232015 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, at official dinner given on 19 June in Sofia in honor of Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe]

[Excerpt] Esteemed Comrade President,

Esteemed Comrade Janet Banana,

I would like, once more, cordially to welcome you, Comrade Banana, as well as your wife and the officials accompanying you, and to wish you a useful and pleasant stay in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Dear comrades from the Republic of Zimbabwe,

The Bulgarian working people have feelings of deep respect and friendship for your people who, following a persevering and selfless struggle, rejected the burden of colonialism and proceeded along the parth of independent and progressive development. We are rejoicing at the successes of your free motherland, achieved within a short period of 6 years of development under the leadership of the African National Union of Zimbabwe--Patriotic Front.

The traditional friendly relations between our two countries and peoples began as early as in the year of the struggle which you waged for self-determination and independence, Comrade Zhivkov pointed out. Today the active and mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries is developing along ascending lines. During my last meeting with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, my personal friend, in September 1985, we once more ascertained our unanimity of views on the trends of expanding and developing bilateral relations, as well as on our evaluations of the most important international issues. Our mutual wish to consolidate our relations of friendship and cooperation, the relations between our countries and peoples, were confirmed also during my talks with you, Comrade Banana.

Esteemed comrades,

The Bulgarian people enthusiastically began to implement the projects mapped out at the 13th BCP Congress, which was held in our country in April 1986. The exceptional importance of this congress for us is determined by the fact that it mapped out the trends and paths of our development, that it worked out the strategy for the further construction and perfection of socialist society, for the acceleration of the rates of economic development in our country on the basis of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution, and the trends of transforming our motherland into a highly developed socialist state.

Naturally, these great and constructive goals can be achieved only under conditions of peace, security, and international cooperation. This is, precisely, why the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other socialist community member-countries, is consistently promoting the policy of peace and understanding among peoples; this is why our country is resolutely declaring itself against the arms race, in favor of disarmament and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Dear friends,

Mankind is now living through a very decisive period in its history. The very existence of life on our planet depends upon the question of whether the most important task we are now facing--the task of the preservation of peace--will be resolved.

Today, when the accumulation of weapons of mass destruction has reached critical proportions and the most reactionary imperialist forces are continuing to fan the arms race--especially the nuclear arms race--and to transfer this race into outer space, when these forces are relying upon the policy of confrontation and neoglobalism--it is precisely these facts that have evoked profound indignation and alarm. This policy, as it was proved in the practical experience of international relations, is doomed to failure, but this by no means reduces the tremendous risks which it involves.

The ruling circles in certain states cannot or do not wish to understand the present reality demands from us that we take into consideration the existing realities of the contemporary world and adopt a new approach to international affairs. In our days the security of each of the two world systems directly depends upon the security of the other one. The mutual guarantee of security can be achieved only by political, but not by military-technical, means.

Banana's Comments

AU211459 Sofia BTA in English 1225 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA)--I am glad that the relations between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe are undergoing a very stable development. Their basis promotes their fast development and strengthens cooperation in all spheres, said Mr. Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe, at the end of his official visit to Bulgaria.

Summarizing the results of his consecutive visits to the three socialist countries--Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria--Mr. Canaan Banana stressed that they have been successful. You are familiar with the economy of our country and you know very well that it has been closely tied to the economy of the Western countries. After Zimbabwe has been proclaimed independent, pointed out the president, we strive for varying and widening of the economic contacts, especially with the socialist countries. Zimbabwe's president emphasised that this is of great importance to his country because it is striving to construct socialist society. Your assistance is significant because we have learned a lot from the experience of the socialist countries and our cooperation will continue in the future, pointed out Mr. Canaan Banana.

He said that after it has achieved political independence, at present Zimbabwe struggles for economic independence, reconstructures its economy in a way which will be to the benefit of the broad masses of the people. The first part of the five-year national plan for development has been issued, and the economic advance envisaged in it will enable Zimbabwe to rely on its own forces.

Dwelling on the situation in the African south Mr. Canaan Banana marked [as received] that the events in the Republic of South Africa are very tragic. In answer to the legitimate demands of the native population the racist regime in Pretoria has escalated the repressions. Everyday we witness killing of innocent men, women and children. Besides all this, the regime once again has established a state of emergency in the whole country and imposes restrictions on the press, so what we know at present is not the whole truth, stated the president of Zimbabwe.

He pointed out the necessity of uniting the efforts of international public for the settlement of that grave situation. We believe, said Mr. Canaan Banana, that this is possible through imposing of financial and economic sanctions.

Zimbabwe's president stressed the importance of the forthcoming top level conference of the members of the non-aligned countries' movement which will take place in Harare, and pointed out that it will adopt decisions on important problems of the international situation.

The joint announcement on the official visit of Mr. Canaan Banana to Bulgaria, from June 19 to June 21, at the invitation of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, expresses the satisfaction with the identity or similarity in the positions of the two countries on the most important issues.

The friendly and mutually advantageous relations between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe are undergoing a successful development in the political, economic and techno-scientific sphere, reads the announcement. Both countries stand for further widening and deepening of the cooperation.

Bulgaria and Zimbabwe stand for immediate granting of independence to Namibia and condemn resolutely the policy of apartheid led by the regime in Pretoria, the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against the "front countries." Voicing their unreserved support to the struggle of the peoples from the African south for national and social liberation, against imperialism, racism and apartheid, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Canaan Banana stress the urgent necessity of overall implementation of comprehensive obligatory sanctions toward the Republic of South Africa by all states.

Bulgaria and Zimbabwe express serious concern over the tension in the world, which is a result of the military course of the most aggressive imperialist circles.

The announcement emphasises that Zimbabwe supports the initiatives of the socialist community for halting of arms race, for undertaking of efficient measures for disarmament, for prevention of militarization of outer space.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Canaan Banana point out the great significance of the activity of the non-aligned countries' movement and wish success to the forthcoming 8th top level conference of the movement in Harare.

Seen Off by Zhivkov

AU211752 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Canaan Banana, the president of Zimbabwe, who had been on an official visit to Bulgaria on the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has left the country. Over the course of 3 days the eminent visitor was acquainted with Bulgaria's achievements in the building of the modern society and with the tasks which the Bulgarian people is solving following the 13th BCP Congress. The conversations between comrades Todor Zhivkov and Canaan Banana were very fruitful, and it was noted at the talks that the Zimbabwean president's visit will provide a fresh impulse to the development of bilateral relations. During the meetings it was found that the positions of the two countries on the most topical international questions coincided or were similar.

At Sofia airport Canaan Banana was cordially seen off by Comrade Todor Zhivkov; Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Markov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; and other officials.

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CSO: 2200/146

MLADENOV HOSTS DINNER FOR INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU191146 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 86 p 4

[Report on toast by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner given by him for P. Shiv Shankar, minister of external affairs and commerce of India, in Sofia on 12 June]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs gaven an official dinner last night in honor of P. Shiv Shankar, his Indian colleague, who is visiting our country. Petur Mladenov stated in his toast: The chief stimulating factor for the development of our bilateral relations are the agreements signed between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India. They were the state leaders who created and developed Bulgarian-Indian friendship, he added. I am happy to ascertain, that today, when your country is headed by Rajiv Gandhi, the worthy successor of Indira Gandhi's cause and work, this policy of useful cooperation is not only far from stagnating, but on the contrary, it is proceeding along ascending lines.

Petur Mladenov reviewed the bilateral relations between the two countries, and in doing so, he ascertained that they are developing in a dynamic and fruitful manner, which is conforming to the aspirations and interests of both the Bulgarian and Indian peoples. The political contacts at all levels between our two countries are traditional and regular. They have always revealed the identical, or close character of our views on basic issues of our epoch, which in turn, makes a fruitful exchange between our two countries possible also on the international scene. Our economic and scientific-technical cooperation is successfully developing. There are numerous good prospects for its further expansion. Our cultural relations are very satisfactory in their present state and are promising for the future.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs devoted much attention to the complicated and the epoch in which we live, an era of expanding, unconcealed ambitions for the achievement of military superiority, to adventurous actions of state terrorism, an era of violation of international norms and of UN principles, an era of withdrawal from agreements sealed by the signatures of heads of state. All this makes the already tense international atmosphere even more explosive. Bulgaria's position is unmistakable, Minister

Petur Mladenov further pointed out. We welcome and support all constructive initiatives aimed at the consolidation of peace and security, at detente. He drew attention to the unilateral steps and proposals submitted by the Soviet Union on disarmament in the fields of nuclear and conventional weapons, as well as on halting the nuclear arms tests, proposals that map out the most correct path for saving our planet from destruction. Minister Petur Mladenov stressed in this connection the broad positive impact exerted by the six states, including India, in connection with disarmament initiatives.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, described the idea of the USSR for the settlement of controversial questions and for consolidating mutual trust and understanding among Asian states, through bilateral and multilateral consultations, as positive and useful. He stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria supports India's efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and to have an international conference convened on this issue. He expressed his high appreciation for the principles and goals of the Nonaligned countries' Movement and for India's role in this movement.

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DZHUROV RECEIVED BY GROMYKO, SOKOLOV IN MOSCOW

AU130730 Sofia BTA in English 2035 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 12 (BTA correspondent)--At the invitation of the Soviet Union, a military delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, arrived on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union today.

At the airport they were welcomed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CC of the CPSU and USSR minister of defence, by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw treaty member states, by Army General Aleksey Lizichev, head of the Chief Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and by other officials.

Mr. Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received Army General Dobri Dzhurov in the Kremlin today.

The two sides commended highly the meeting which the Political Consulative Committee of the Warsaw treaty member states has just completed. The documents adopted are further proof of the member states' awareness of their great responsibility for the fate of peace in Europe and worldwide both before their own peoples and before mankind as a whole. They realize that more than ever before decisive action is needed now for the maintenance of peace.

An emphasis was laid on the special significance of the address of the Warsaw treaty member states to the NATO member states and to all European countries, containing a programme for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. This programme complements essentially the historic programme for the comprehensive elimination of nuclear weapons.

All Soviet people are deeply pleased, Mr. Andrey Gromyko said, that the fraternal Bulgarian people is side by side with us in the resolute struggle for peace and for mankind's peaceful future.

The two sides noted the solid unity of the CPSU and the BCP, the fruitful character of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation, which was convincingly evidenced in the friendly visit, paid to the People's Republic of Bulgaria last October by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, and in the meetings and talks he had with Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov said that Bulgaria entirely supports the Soviet peace initiatives and will persevere in her contribution to the strengthening of the defence capacility of the socialist community, to the efforts for the relaxation of tension and for curbing the arms race.

The talk was held in a cordial atmosphere and in complete unanimity on all questions discussed.

Marshal Sergey Sokolov conferred today with General Dobri Dzhurov. They considered matters of mutual interest.

A dinner was given in honour of the minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

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CSO: 2200/146

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIST ON CHERNOBYL RADIOACTIVITY

AU201837 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian 16 Jun 86 Issue 24 (1284), p 9

[Interview by Professor Tsvetan Tsvetkov, deputy chairman of the Agricultural Academy and director of the special research laboratory, given to POGLED domestic political correspondent Mariya Atanasova, entitled: "After 50 Days" and with subheading "We Know That the Background Radiation Level in the Country Is Returning to Normal"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Atanasova] But all the same we are keeping quiet about alarming questions. Will the increased radiation in May affect the wheat, feed crops, fruit, and vegetable harvests? Can children drink milk? Are the food products which we buy from the free market contaminated? Should we make compotes and puddings, should we gather lime and elder blossom? What about the sea and the beach? I sought the answers from Professor Tsvetan Tsvetkov, deputy chairman of the Agricultural Academy and director of the special research laboratory.

[Tsvetkov] We have modern, highly sensitive apparatus at our disposal. After 30 April we discovered a certain increase in the level of background radioactivity. We established increased rate in the leaves of lucerne and other feed crops, as well as in spinach and different types of lettuce. We immediately informed the Government Commission, and these products were stopped from reaching the market. The increased rates of radioactivity found in sheep's and goat's milk also led to a ban being placed on their sale and consumption in the fresh state. The latter were sent for processing into butten and white and yellow cheese. In certain districts cow's milk also exceeded the radioactivity norms for children (500 becquerels per liter), and in these areas children began to receive dried milk. I wish to point out that other countries have adopted a higher norm, namely 200 becquerels per liter of milk.

In Bulgaria there exists a strict system of public health control for all food products, which eliminates the possibility of products presenting a risk to human health from reaching the market.

[Atanasova] Could you explain how this system operates? Recently I read in the Soviet daily LITERATURNAYA GAZETA a report entitled "With a Dosimeter at the Market." It dealt with the organization of the public health monitoring of radioactive contamination of food products sold in cooperative markets in Moscow. At our markets there are no dosimeters....

[Txvetkov] Yes, people do not tour our markets with dosimeters, but the products from every district where the harvest ripens are monitored most strictly. Every day the specialists from the okrug agro-industrial complexes, the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, and the local headquarters of the civil defense take representative samples, which are most carefully studied in the specialized laboratories of the Agricultural Academy in Sofia and throughout the country.

[Atanasova] Will the dose of radiation received by the plants have an effect on the quality of the harvest we are expecting?

[Tsvetkov] By 23-24 May the situation throughout the country returned to normal. The maximum level of radioactive contamination in certain districts at the beginning of May reached 0.12-0.18 milliroentgens per hours, and remained within these limits for 2 to 3 days. By way of comparison, I should point out that the norm for the air is 0.02-0.03 milliroentgens per hour. Now even the rainwater is pure. Of the whole range of radioactive particles, we in Bulgaria discovered iodine-121 and 132 and caesium-134 and 137 at concentrations far below the risk limit for human health and life. It is well known that iodine-131 and 132 are short-lived isotopes, with a half-life of 8 days, and accordingly they present no danger. Small quantities of caesium are being found in the soil, but they are far below the maximum permitted levels defined by the World Health Organization. Apart from this, plants have a selective ability in relation to these substances.

[Atanasova] Have you drawn any lessons from the experiences in May?

[Tsvetkov] Yes. Systematic scientific studies are needed throughout the country of the "air--water--soil--plants--food products" chain. We have already made a start.

[Atanasova] What do you want to find out?

[Tsvetkov] This is the first time that we have encountered such an incident in real conditions. Fortunately, it was far from being as severe as it could have been and, although this may sound boastful, it did not catch us completely unprepared. The Agricultural Academy had issued two special guides on dealing with radioactive contamination. But what happened in May opened our eyes to many things. We want to understand which of the isotopes that are dangerous to man are assimilated by plants, what changes occur in animals, whether radioactive particles are transferred into food products, whether processing technology exerts any effect, and so on.

[Atanasova] The period of intensive work in the fields has started, but for many people this is the holiday season. What is the situation along the Black Sea coast in respect of contamination of the sea and the beaches?

[Tsvetkov] Anyone who has arranged his holiday can take it. The sea is clean, and the beach also.

[Atanasova] Have you any practical advise to offer?

[Tsvetkov] In May such advice was continuously broadcast on the radio and television, and published in the press. Now the rules for personal and public hygiene should not be forgotten, namely, the washing of all fruit and vegetables thoroughly, and washing the streets, children's playgrounds, yards, and so on.

[Atanasova] And there is something more concerning the lessons learned. The waves of disinformation have also spread through the ether to Bulgaria. We must confess that we too have helped them, despite the fact that the truth will come out sooner or later. As it happened with the scandal of the Hamm-Uentrop nuclear generating station, which was so unpleasant for the West German authorities. After a delay of almost a month they announced that on 4 May during a test run an aerosol mixture with a radioactivity of about 36 million becquerels was released into the atmosphere. This incident showed how hasty and overconfident assertions are concerning the "infallibility" of the West German equipment. What is underhand about the incident is that they tried to cover it up behind the Chernobyl accident, and even demanded 60 million marks compensation for West German farmers. I have carefully followed how the Hamm-Uentrop incident was reflected in Bulgaria, and compared it with what was done in the case of Chernobyl. The contrast is striking, and from the moral viewpoint it is not in the West German's favor.

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UNESCO NATIONAL COMMITTEES CONFERENCE OPENS IN SOFIA

AU101835 Sofia BTA in English 1744 GMT 10 Jun 86

["Conference of the National Committees for UNESCO"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 10 (BTA)--The 12th Conference of the National Committees for UNESCO of the Balkan Countries was opened here today. It is attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia.

The agenda includes issues of the participation of the Balkan countries in the marking of the 40th anniversary of UNESCO, the implementation of the recommendations of the last conference and cooperation in compliance with the programme and the budget of UNESCO and the medium term plans. The conference will also discuss the contribution of the Balkans to the world decade of cultural development as well as to the publications of this world organization.

In his speech the representative of the UNESCO Director General Mr. Punisa Pavlovic stressed the contribution of the national committees in all fields within the competence of UNESCO and more specifically to the man and biosphere programme and to the projects in the field of hydrology, seismology, education and cultural exchange.

Mrs. Maria Zakharieva, chairman of the National Committee for UNESCO of Bulgaria and deputy minister of foreign affairs, pointed out that there can be no doubt in the advantages of such meetings. They are not only a review of what has been achieved but also an appraisal of the contribution of the national committees to the consolidation of cooperation and peace in the Balkans, she said.

The representatives of the other countries taking part in the conference unanimously expressed the opinion that Balkan cooperation would lead to the participation of all countries of the region in such meetings. If all states are governed by the principles of mutual understanding and respect, friendship and cooperation and respect for the sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, this would contribute to the improvement of the climate not only on the Balkans but in Europe as well.

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CSO: 2200/146

EUROPEAN REGIONAL SESSION ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Opens 11 June

AU111514 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 11 (CTA)--A European regional session of the International Social Security Association (ISSA) was opened here today.

The Bulgarian specialized bodies have been members of the association for more than 25 years. The aim of this association is to give scientific, technical and other aid in the realization of one of the most important human rights--the right to social insurance in case of old age, employment accidents and invalidity. This is why the topic of the session "Old Age Pensions Granted in Compliance With the Sector of Professional Activities" is of great importance in the further development of retirement insurance and for achieving greater social justice.

In his greetings address to the participants Mr. Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, stressed that the care for the well-being of the people is a foremost aim of the Bulgarian state.

Dr. Jerome Dejardin, president of ISSA, stressed the importance of the exchange of information and experience between the insurance bodies of the various countries in the comprehensive study and resolution of the problems of retirement insurance.

The main report gave a general outline of the various systems of retirement insurance.

The session is attended by representatives of 15 countries.

Session Closes

AU132017 Sofia BTA in English 1659 GMT 13 Jun

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA)--The three-day European session of the International Social Security Association (ISSA) ended here today.

Our association organizes such international meetings, said Dr. Jerome Dejardin, president of the association, in order to provide representatives of socialist and capitalist countries with the opportunity to exchange and enrich their experience. The interest in the Sofia meeting was great because the discussed topic touches upon one of the main aspects in the social policy of each country--the provision of pensions.

Your country is a member of the association for 25 years now and it takes ever more active part in the activities of the organization. At the general assembly, three years ago, Bulgaria was elected a member of the bureau by the Administrative Council, pointed out Dr. Jerome Dejardin.

Mr. Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, received Dr. Jerome Dejardin.

They discussed social security questions, as well as the possibilities of activation of Bulgaria's participation in the work of ISSA.

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BCP CC SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY GENERAL MEETING

AU131233 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jun 86 p 6

[Excerpts] A general meeting of the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Administration under the BCP Central Committee was held yesterday in Sofia.

Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary and member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

A review was conducted of the academy's work during the 1982-85 period, and certain weaknesses were examined in a critical spirit. Analyses were made of the most important tasks and problems arising from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the elaborations of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The main directions were mapped out for further improving the academy's comprehensive activity until 1990.

The academy is one of Bulgaria's great scientific centers for social sciences, stressed Rector Stanish Bonev in his introductory speech. Almost all the authors' collectives completed their researches, resulting in the publication of approximately 2,800 monographs, studies, surveys, articles, and teaching aids.

The academy also established itself as a center for training leading party, state, and economic cadres both from Bulgaria and from the fraternal parties and revolutionary movements.

The meeting adopted a decision to raise the general level of the academy's comprehensive activities to meet the modern needs, tasks, and requirements posed by the 13th BCP Congress.

A new Academic Council and other leading organs were elected.

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YOTOV COMMEMORATES DIMITUR BLAGOEV

AU171631 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jun 86 p 2

[Speech by Yordan Yotov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, editor in chief of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO, at a festive meeting held on the occasion of Dimitur Blagoev's 130th birthday, at the Sofia "Georgi Kirkov" hall on 13 June--passages between slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] Comrades:

Numerous sons and daughters of our people illuniated the stormy history of our country with their brilliant genius. Their heroic deeds, their self-sacrifice, and immortal achievements still fascinate us with their greatness and inspire every Bulgarian's heart with admiration and pride.

Dimitur Blagoev's cause is alive today and celebrated its triumph in the victorious April plenum policy of the BCP. The most accurate definition and characterization of this plenum is the fact that it represents /Leninism in action./ We can describe the April plenum as a return of our party to its basic origins in order to be transformed and to advance with even greater elan toward its future. Leninism, as the root of our party, organically embodies the revolutionary-Marxist virtues of leftwing socialism. These virtues, in their highest stage of development, represent creative achievements; they are the results of the indefatiguable and selfless theoretical and organizational-practical activities of our "grandfather", as Dimitur Blagoev is called.

I.

/Dimitur Blagoev, whose centennial we will celebrate a mere 5 years from now, can be called our great contemporary, above all, because of his remarkable achievement--the founding of the BCP./

/The path of the BCP was difficult, full of hardships, but also a heroic one. Born and raised as a revolutionary Marxist party, the BCP quite naturally developed into a mature Marxist-Leninist party. This remarkable fact is due to the BCP's close affiliation with the great party of Lenin. The BCP is linked to the CPSU through all its revolutionary virtues--selfless devotion to the interests of the workers class, loyalty to revolutionary Marxism, an unrelenting promotion of the strategy and tactics of class struggle, an irreconcilable attitude to opportunism and revisionism, people's patriotism, and proletarian internationalism, as well as communist optimism.

Despite the fact that they were revolutionary Marxists, the Bulgarian left-wing socialists were not yet Leninists in the beginning. However, following the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution, during the epoch of the transition of mankind from capitalism to socialism, the Bulgarian le-twing socialists, without any hesitation and delay, took their worthy place under the banner of Leninism. There is no doubt that Dimitur Blagoev earned the greatest credit in this respect.

II.

/Dimitur Blagoev is our great contemporary because of his infinite loyalty to Marxism./ He deeply understood Marxist teaching in its organic unity. For him Marxism was the invincible weapon, without which the proletariat is unable to accomplish its historic mission as the gravedigger of the last system of exploitation.

Throughout his conscious life, Blagoev remained loyal to the truth that Marxism is not a dogma and demands creative research and application. He bequeathed this conviction to our party as a precious gift and this is one of our party's most valuable assets. Had we not followed this legacy of our "grandfather," our historic achievements during the years following the April plenum in all sectors of life would have been impossible. At every stage of our socialist development, life has confronted us with new and difficult problems, with complicated and unknown tasks. The successful accomplishment of these tasks would be unthinkable without a creative approach to the immortal Marxist-Leninist theory, without the application of the common laws of socialist creativity, without the consideration of the specific, contemporary-historical and national peculiarities.

As a truly highly educated Marxist, Blagoev was a man of tremendous creative potential who was acquainted with and strongly emphasized the exceptionally important role of scientific knowledge.

III.

/Dimitur Blagoev is our contemporary because of his consistent political approach in the evaluation of social proeesses and phenomena./ The essence, core, and basis of this approach was his class-party criterion, which resulted from Blagoev's Marxist world outlook.

Naturally, the conditions under which Dimitur Blagoev applied his political approach in his revolutionary work were very different from the conditions under which we are living, working, and struggling today. Our epoch firmly imposes other demands in the application of the political approach, but this by no means affects the necessity for a political approach. The world in which we live is more complicated today, and more dynamic in the global, ideological-political framework. Contemporary imperialism has officially declared a crusade against us, the socialist community, and the world communist movement. An aggressive, ideological war is waged against us. This is precisely why the "grandfather's" legacy is so topical today. It is by no means a coincidence that the necessity for a political approach in all things and all places is one of the most characteristic basis postulates of the BCP's Marxist-Leninist April policy and strategy.

IV.

/Dimitur Blagoev is our great contemporary because of his incorruptible people's patriotism and his consistent proletarian and socialist internationalism./ As an ardent patriot who personally participated in the country's liberation from the Turkish yoke, he accurately and unmistakably evaluated our people's history.

It is by no means a coincidence that the imperialist bourgeoisie today, in its fierce struggle against the socialist community, against the international workers, communist, and national-liberation movements, takes advantage of nationalism--this refined and perfidious weapon, this sweet poison. The imperialist bourgeoisie takes advantage of nationalism as a convenient front for anti-Sovietism, anticommunism, and neocolonialism. With the help of this weapon the imperialist bourgeoisie implements the well-tested tactics of all enslavers: "Divide and Rule!"

/Dimitur Blagoev is our great contemporary because of his profound humanitarianism, because of his passionate struggle for the defense of peace, because of his hatred of war, which he defined as the greatest evil menacing mankind./

Real socialism is the main guarantee for the survival of our planet, for the preservation of civilization, and of the human race. The great victory of the socialist community and of the cause of peace, above all, was the achievement of a military-strategic balance of forces between the two social systems, as a basic, stabilizing factor in international life. The comprehensive and realistic peace program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the numerous, constructive initiatives of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Pact member-states represent brilliant, new confirmations for the peaceloving and humanitarian spirit of socialism.

The ideas and proposals contained in the appeal adopted at the just concluded conference of the Warsaw Pact member-states Political Consultative Committee, held in Budapest, is the most recent expression of the consistent, peaceloving policy conducted by the fraternal socialist countries, a policy which is devoted to the salvation of mankind. The document, with its exceptionally topical initiatives, shows specific methods of drastically limiting nuclear, as well as conventional arms, methods for the comprehensive improvement of the political and military-strategic atmosphere in Europe and throughout the world.

We can state with great satisfaction that the BCP, that our Communist Party, which follows the Blagoev legacy and implements the April line, valuably contributes to the accomplishment of the historic mission of socialism--to build a world free of wars and weapons. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is an inseparable link in the socialist community. It participates in and contributes to the work of international forums, it strives to develop mutually advantageous relations based on equal rights with all states regardless of their social systems, it actively supports the progressive and revolutionary forces in the world.

It is natural and logical that socialist Bulgaria contributes to the cause of peace, above all in the area in which our country is situated. This is why our policy here in the Balkans is unswervingly aimed at the consolidation of goodneighborly relations and at the intensification of understanding with all Balkan countries and peoples. Among the numerous ideas and proposals, our country's initiatives aimed at the establishment of a nuclear free zone in the Balkans and the joint initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania to declare the Balkan area into a zone free of chemical weapons, play a particular role.

VI.

/In creatively applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism our party led Bulgaria to a final and irrevocable victory of the socialist social system, it transformed our country into a rapidly developing industrial agrarian state, with a high standard of material and intellectual culture./

In Georgi Dimitrov and Todor Zhivkov the party found worthy successors of Dimitur Blagoev's immortal cause. While Georgi Dimitrov earned credit in working out the strategy of the victory of socialist revolution, Comrade Todor Zhivkov earned the credit of working out the party's April policy--the general line of building socialist society.

This policy was raised to a qualitatively new level by the 13th BCP Congress which was held 2 months ago, and which will enter our history as a remarkable event in the life of the party and state, as a congress oriented towards the future, as a congress that mapped out a long-term strategy for a new quality growth of our economic on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution, for an extensive expansion of the advantages of the socialist social system, for increasingly great satisfaction of the people's material, cultural, and social needs. The 13th congress earned the credit of working out an unmistakable program for the expansion of the scientific-technical revolution as a decisive factor of our further socialist construction, it mapped out the paths and methods for the implementation of this revolution. The new high rates of speed of our country's development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and during the period up to the end of the century will permit us to become one of the most developed countries and to intensify our participation in the international, socialist, and economic integration, as well as to increase our people's prosperity.

The remarkable decisions of the 13th BCP Congress demand a drastic reorganization in various spheres of our social life, they demand new thoughts and actions at all levels, they demand great discipline, order, and a sense of responsibility from every workers collective, in all working places.

Our people accepted the congress decisions with great confidence and optimism, even more closely rallied around the BCP's general April line. The brilliant victory of the Fatherland Front during the elections for the ninth National Assemlby which were held a few days ago, confirmed this fact.

Extensive socialist competition is now spreading all over the country, specific and efficient measures are being implemented for the accomplishment of the congress tasks, for the further socialist upsurge of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The successful implementation of the plan for the first 5 months of 1986 is a guarantee that our people laid down a positive beginning for the Ninth 5-year Plan period.

The Leninist April general line of the party enriches and further promotes Bulgarian-Soviet friendship to new heights. This friendship is a powerful factor of socialist construction. The prospect of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship are particularly important and involve great responsibility in the light of the new requirements of the scientific-technical revolution. These prospects are laid down in the two countries' joint program for the development of their economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period up to 2000 and in the agreements reached between comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev during their talks in Moscow and Sofia.

The BCP unrelentingly applies the creative experience of the CPSU, which is now enriched by the decisions of the 27th CPSU--the congress which our party defined as a "historic event in the development of the socialist world." The line worked out for the acceleration of socialist construction and for achieving a qualitatively new state of socialist society in the Soviet Union plays an ever increasing role in the dynamic development of the worldwide socialist system, in the worldwide revolutionary process.

Comrades,

Dimitur Blagoev is with us today, as we develop and enrich our theory upon the basis of our own historical experience, upon the basis of the experience of the CPSU and of the fraternal parties!

Dimitur Blagoev is with us today, as we perseveringly struggle for the working people's education in a spirit of highminded ideas and political consciousness, in a spirit of loyality to communism, in a spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism!

Dimitur Blagoev is with us today, as the coordination of the scientific-technical revolution achievements with the historic advantages of our social system has become the basic lever for the acceleration of our social and economic development, for the achievement of our strategic goal!

Dimitur Blagoev is with us today, as we develop and enrich our socialist democracy, as we strive in all things and in all places to accomplish a change for the better upon the basis of our profoundly scientific approach!

Dimitur Blagoev is with us today, as we unrelentingly strive for the further intensification of our comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, for the consolidation and development of our socialist community!

Dimitur Blagoev is with us today, in our unrelenting struggle for the preservation and consolidation of universal peace, for a future, free of the threat of thermonuclear disaster!

Dimitur Blagoev is our great contemporary, he is everywhere, in all activities, in all the party's deeds and future projects. Let us be worthy of his immortal cause and example!

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WEEKLY ON TURKISH JOURNALISTS' 'REPRESSION'

AU161355 Sofia BTA in English 1130 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA)—The democratic publications in Turkey have become a target for the repressions by the government after the military coup in the country. Many journalists have been sent to court only because they had published materials that did not appeal to the taste of the regime, writes the Kurdish journalist Deldar Zana, in an article in POGLED. He quotes information from CUMHURIYET according to which 404 cases have been opened against the editors of four dailies and 20 magazines. The journalists in question have so far been sentenced to a total of three thousand years in prison.

The Turkish authorities are trying to force the media to keep its mouth shut. A number of publications have been banned and journalists are being prosecuted. It is very difficult to find a newspaper or a magazine in Turkey that has not been closed at one time or another, writes Mr Deldar Zana. It is even more difficult to find a publication that would dare openly criticize the policy of repression, violence, torture and terror, pursued by the Turkish government. The country's press is still under strict surveillance.

He notes that the papers are not even allowed to write about the achievements of the Turkish intellectuals living out of the country. Thus, continues Mr Deldar Zana, two journalists and an editor of the VIDEO-CINEMA monthly magazine were indicted in October 1984 on charges of having published an article occasioned by the death of Yilmaz Guney, a famous cinema director of Kurdish origin.

Mr Deldar Zana notes that the best Turkish writers have been in and out of prison lately. Among them is the well-known satirist Aziz Nesin. The books for children by Naciye Poyraz and Fazil Daglarca have been banned together with the works of A. Camus and Maksim Gorkiy.

Most of the journalists currently in prison were sentenced on the grounds of Article 142 of the Turkish Penal Code. This article as well as Article 141, were borrowed from the Italian fascist laws of the thirties. This fact alone is indicative of the type of "democratization" that is now under way in Turkey, writes Mr Deldar Zana.

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POLITICS BULGARIA

BRIEFS

COPPERWORKS FIRE CLAIMS 8 POLES--Sofia, June 24 (BTA)--A fire, which broke out at the building site of a chimney-stack in the Georgi Damyanov copper works in the town of Sredonogorie on June 23, claimed eight human lives. The casualties are citizens of the Polish People's Republic, rendering specialised assistance in the extension of the works. A government commission has been appointed to investigate the causes of the fire and to help eliminate the consequences. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1429 GMT 24 Jun 86 AU] /6662

ATANASOV COMMISSIONS GAS PIPELINE--Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Poliburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a festive meeting at the "Mladen Stoyanov" plant for fireproof materials in Elim Pelin Gara to mark the commissioning of the last stage of the country's gas pipeline. This is the conclusion of the construction of the USSR-Bulgaria gas pipeline. In his speech Kiril Petkov, chairman of the "Chemical Industry" state economic trust, pointed out the advantages of this construction and the great economic and social effect of using natural gas from the Soviet Union. Viktor Chernomyrdin, USSR minister of gas industry, also delivered a speech. A decree of the State Council was read in connection with the presentation of awards to building workers and fitters, investors and specialists, who actively participated in the construction of the gas pipeline and the whole pipeline system of our country. Comrade Georgi Atanasov presented the high government awards. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Jun 86 AU] /6662

MANDELA, AMADO AWARDED DIMITROV PRIZE--Sofia, June 17 (BTA)--Nelson Mandela and Jorge Amado were awarded by Bulgaria's State Council to the title "Holder of Dimitrov Prize" for 1986, for foreigners. The prize is awarded for social, political, scientific and artistic activity in support of peace, democracy and social progress in the world. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 17 Jun 86 AU] /6662

SADDAM HUSAYN CONGRATULATES ZHIVKOV--["Text" of cable of congratulations from President Saddam Husayn to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on reelection--date not given] His Excellency Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. We are pleased to congratulate you on your reelection as chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, wishing you continued good health and happiness, the friendly Bulgarian people further progress and welfare, and continued progress and prosperity for the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples. [Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq. [Text] [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jun 86 JN] /6662

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BRIEFS

BETTER DEFENSE RIGHTS URGED--In the opinion of Friedrich Wolff, chairman of East Berlin's Council of Lawyers, court appointed defense counsel should be provided more frequently by GDR courts in criminal trials, even if that is not the express wish of the accused. In the East Berlin journal, NEUE JUSTIZ, he pointed out that scarcely any accused person is in a position to defend himself adequately and effectively. In deciding the question whether the accused in a specific case does or does not need defense counsel, Wolff said his experience was that the court's knowledge of the case file was not adequate. A legally and factually complicated case could suddenly develop from a criminal proceeding which appeared to be clear and quite simple. Moreover, Wolff took issue with the apparently not unusual GDR court practice of conducting proceedings even when the defense counsel chosen by the accused has not shown up at the appointed time. In such a case, he said, the court was obliged to postpone the proceedings. That is also true if the accused has not decided to employ defense counsel until after the actual trial has started. He stated the court's freedom of choice to conduct proceedings without defense counsel must be limited to extreme, exceptional cases. Such exceptions are subject to high standards. [Text] [West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 92, 18 Jun 86 p 2] /9604

CSO: 2300/438

SIWICKI MEETS CIVILIAN MILITARY EMPLOYEES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 86 p 2

[PAP Report: "Deliberations of Trade Union of Civilian Military Employees"]

[Text] With Army General Florian Siwicki participating, a report congress of the NSZZ of Civiliam Military Employees was held in Warsaw on 31 May. Its deliberations were preceded by the ceremony of transferring to the hands of Chairman of the Main Board Piotr Bogusz a trade-union banner sponsored by the plant trade-union organizations. Trade unionists who distinguished themselves in their occupational and social activities were awarded state and ministry decorations, including the Officer's Cross of the Order of Poland's Rebirth for Eugeniusz Wroblewski. The Chevalier's Cross of the Order of Poland's Rebirth was awarded to: Kazimierz Lewandowski, Jadwiga Maczynska, Stanislaw Rog, Leokadia Sieracka, and Stanislaw Wojszczak.

The Minister of National Defense stressed that the banner and the decorations awarded are an expression of special acknowledgment of the accomplishments of the trade union, of those who through their devoted toil serve the nation and strengthen its defense.

The General conveyed to the trade unionists best wishes from the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and from the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense.

Directions of action were outlined and tasks specified for the incumbent officers of the trade union till the end of their term of office. A common feature of the goals enunciated is concern for a more efficient organization, improved productivity and labor discipline, conscientious performance of duties, and development of shock work and labor competition.

The congress adopted a resolution summing up the participation of the trade union in pre-[10th PZPR] Congress feats of labor and obligating the Presidium of the Main Board to develop principles for the conduct of the reports-elections campaign within the trade union.

Also present were Director of the Socio-Occupational Department under the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Gabrielski and Chief Inspector of Polish Army Technology Vice Minister of National Defense General of Arms Zbigniew Nowak.

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SEJM COMMISSION REVIEWS PENAL CODE EFFICIENCY

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by (wi.): "Decree on Special Penal Responsibility" under the rubric "From the Sejm Commissions"]

[Text] (Own information) (C). For nearly a year now the decree on special penal responsibility, enacted with the object of curtailing the socially most menacing and vexatious kinds of crime, has been in force. Have the hopes linked to this decree been fulfilled?

The implementation of this decree was the main topic of discussion at a session of the Sejm Commission for Administration, Internal Affairs, and Administration of Justice, chaired by Deputy Jozef Barecki (PZPR).

The deputies examined the reports submitted by Vice Minister of Internal Affairs Zbigniew Pudysz, Vice Minister of Justice Tadeusz Skora, and Deputy Procurator General of the Polish People's Republic Hipolit Starszak.

Overall, these reports point to a halt in the rise of crime statistics and to favorable changes in their structure, as reflected in the decline of the worst types of crime: homicide, armed robbery, rape, burglary, and speculation, along with a general increase in the statistics on crime detection (5 percent higher than last year). And although, as Vice Minister Pudysz declared, the crime menace continues to loom large, it engenders fewer apprehensions nowadays, in view of the perpetuation of these positive trends.

The rise in the value of property recovered from criminals and property insured by means of fines and penalties as well as the more efficient conduct of penal proceedings are among other effects of the decree.

Representatives of the government and the procurature took a position on the comments of the voivodship caucuses of Sejm deputies as presented by the commission chairman. These caucuses, while positively assessing the solutions applied in the decree and the enforcement of the decree, have drawn attention to certain factors such as the lack of uniformity in the sentences imposed for the same types of crime and insufficient differentiation of punishment, especially as regards minor malefactors and those of advanced age.

These problems also were stressed by the deputies during the discussion. They drew attention to the social cost of imprisonment and pointed to the need to impose sentences that would assure reimbursing the victims for the losses incurred by criminal acts directed against them. In the opinion of the deputies, the law and the courts are too lenient in their treatment of "fences," who are vital to the existence of thieves. Much attention in the discussion was also devoted to the question of assuring full rights to defense for defendants in summary proceedings.

Deputy Waclaw Wojciechowski (PZPR) stressed that a growing number of criminal cases is being subjected to summary proceedings. The law is applied rigorously following the principle, "Crime today, punishment tomorrow," and it explicitly implies stricter sentences. Thus while during the entire second half of 1985 approximately 18,000 persons were sentenced in summary trials, nearly 11,000 persons have already been thus sentenced this year by the end of March. These were chiefly persons accused of pilferage and theft of public and private property, burglary, and crimes of a hooligan nature aimed at the life and health of citizens. Provisional-sentencing proceedings, which relieve the courts of time-consuming settlement of cases of relatively petty crime, also are passing their test. Of the 15,000 or so provisional sentences imposed, only one-fifth were protested by the parties. The remaining ones acquired the force of law and were implemented just like regular court sentences.

Deputy Marek Kabat (non-party member, PAX) pointed to the as yet low effectiveness of the decree with respect to cases of theft of property in transport. Last year, already under the stricter provisions of the decree, 225 bills of indictment of more than 360 persons were transmitted to courts. But during the same time only 57 persons were sentenced, and for 18 of these the jail sentences were conditionally suspended. Relatively lenient sentences of up to 2 years of imprisonment and fines not exceeding 50,000 zlotys predominated. The deputy declared that this must raise the question of the effectiveness of judicial proceedings as well as of a penal policy that is incommensurate with the menace of "transport" crimes.

Wit Drapich, a representative of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for Poland's Rebirth] also took part in the discussion, declaring that the society views the decree positively. It should continue to be consistently enforced, and the experience gained so far in this respect should be utilized to permanently enrich penal law.

Of course, more time is needed -- it was stressed during the discussion -- before it can be determined whether the decree, which is but a part of the overall system for combatting crime, has fully proved its worth. But the initial assessments so far demonstrate the necessity of this decree. The performance of the Citizen's Militia, the procurature, and the court system was positively evaluated. At present, it is unusually important for the efforts of the law-enforcement bodies to be supported by the society. This concerns taking specific educational measures in various domains of life: at work, in school, and in the family, with the object of strengthening moral principles and values in the society.

The following deputies took part in the discussion: Jerzy Wojciak (SD) [Democratic Party], Edmund Skoczylas (PZPR), Zofia Kaczor (non-party member), Waclaw Wojciechowski (PZPR), Wlodzimierz Wiertek (ZSL) [United Peasant Party], Marek Kabak (non-party member, PAX) Zofia Witkowska (PZPR), Emilia Wcislo (SD), and Jozefa Palmowska (PZPR).

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PARTY ROLE IN REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY CONSIDERED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Jun 86 p 3

[Transcript of comments by Professor Jerzy Kucinski, deputy director of the Institute of Studies on the Party, of the Academy of Social Sciences of the PZPR: "The Importance of Representative Democracy"]

[Text] The subject of these reflections is two groups of problems: the treatment of state bodies in the draft PZPR Program and the questions of the party's guidance of their work.

The starting thesis for my reflections is the guiding idea of that program, namely, that the party obligates itself to implement its leading and guiding role within the framework of legality. What does this declaration imply? I believe that it implies not only the duty of the party's adherence to law and concern for legality. When broadly interpreted, this formulation can also be used to deduce that the party's activities will be intended to strengthen the system of state bodies as defined in the Constitution. This means that the party will strengthen the system in which the supreme position is held by representative bodies, a high position by bodies overseeing the constitutionality of law and of state control, and a different, less high position by agencies of state administration.

It is worth considering whether and to what extent the thus interpreted declaration of carrying out the guiding and leading role [of the party] within the framework of legality has been implemented so far as state agencies are concerned. Is this declaration reaffirmed in parts of its fifth chapter? I believe that it is not sufficiently reaffirmed there, in view of three factors. First, and perhaps less essential, there is the order in which discrete classes of state bodies are considered. Thus, representative bodies are named first, followed by control bodies and then by the administration, but only at the very end -- and even without naming them specifically -- mention is made of judicial bodies for overseeing administrative decisions, and especially for overseeing the constitutionality of decrees. But of course, the formal order alone does not prejudge everything.

What seems to me more essential is the proportions in the text. When we view it from this angle, we will notice that the draft program devotes more space to organs of state administration that are chiefly of an executive nature than to all other bodies -- meaning the Sejm, the people's councils, and the bodies serving to oversee and protect legality.

Such a treatment of the problem should rather not be left intact in the draft program, because it creates the premises for an unnecessary elevation of the position and political importance of the administration, for the growth of its institutional role beyond the limits specified in the Constitution; it creates the conditions for the factual predominance of administrative bodies over representative bodies. It is not to be excluded in this connection that the provisions of the draft program relating to the administration are due to certain attempts made by bearers of technocratic tendencies in the apparatus of state.

The doubts discussed here manifest themselves in yet another plane, namely, in the language itself of the draft program. When we consider the provisions relating to the Sejm and the people's councils, we perceive that they are rather scanty, that, aside from the fairly specific proposals concerning the reform of electoral law, they do not transcend the already known catalogue of definitions and statements concerning representative bodies. I believe that the program should say something more about these bodies, which are so important from the standpoint of translating the principle of democracy into reality. It would be worthwhile to expand the program's reflections on the future new function of representative bodies as a kind of coordinators of self-government activities, and include even broader reflections on various forms of para-representative democracy. A clearer definition of the desirable directions of development of the functions of representative bodies, and particularly of their decisionmaking and supervisory functions, is needed. The program likewise lacks reflections on the actualization of the socialist representative mandate in our country, on the relationship between representative bodies, deputies, and councilmen, on the one hand, and voters, on the other.

By contrast with the theses for the 10th PZPR Congress, which astutely point out that representative bodies may provide an important forum for translating into reality the coalition system of exercise of power, the draft program makes no mention of this matter at all in the context of its discussion of representative bodies. Yet it appears that if we wish to foster the coalition system of exercise of power, this subject should be considered in the party's program document.

I also believe that the program should contain reflections on the socio-economic and political conditions for spurring the activism of the people's councils. After all, the insufficient exercise by people's councils of their powers is a great problem, as we know. I thus believe that it should be more explicitly stated that the party and its members bear the duty of acting in that direction so that the practical model of people's councils would come close to that prescribed in the Decree of 20 July 1983, so that councilmen would feel certain of their rights and know how to utilize them in practice. This has not been sufficiently stressed in the draft program if we assume that the guiding idea of the entire Chapter 5 of that program is to be the development of socialist democracy, and if we consider that precisely the people's councils are the most universal form of representative democracy.

Certain reservations may also be evoked by the treatment of the control problem in the draft program. The validity of the statement that the party will be the coordinator of the functioning of the existing system of state and social control has to be considered. I doubt whether this is the party's task, and I suspect that this statement points to confusion of party with state functions. The party may inspire control actions, and it may influence, through its members, the effectiveness and operativeness of the forms of state and social control, but as for the function of the coordinator, I believe that it should be exercised by the Supreme Chamber of Control as the supreme organ of state control, which is directly subordinated to the Sejm.

It would appear expedient for the draft program to shed broader light on the role of organs for the protection of legality. And the institutional role of the Constitutional Tribunal and the Supreme Administrative Court, which in the course of several years of its existence has positively influenced the system of constitutional safeguards, should be especially emphasized. It would also be worthwhile for the program to specify [the party's] political position on the question of the development directions of the Supreme Court and the Office of the Procurator General; this concerns in particular reaffirming the drift of the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress concerning the subordination of these agencies to the Sejm, which would correspond to the development directions and socialist constitutionalism.

As regards the agencies of state administration, I believe that their role as servants and executors should be emphasized more strongly; this idea should be the starting point for reflections on these agencies. On the other hand, not even a suggestion should be made that these agencies are the principal component of the system of socialist democracy.

Finally, let me consider one other question. Namely, let me tentatively attempt to answer the question of other interpretations of the declaration of the draft program that the party is carrying out its role within the frramework of legality. I will confine my reflections to the implementation of the party's leading role in the state, or, more precisely, of the party's leading role within the system of state bodies. Now the draft program lacks the formulation contained in earlier party documents and specifically stated in the documents of the Ninth Congress -- not in its resolution but in the program report of the Central Committee, presented by First Secretary. I refer here to the emphatic declaration that the party's leading role within the system of state bodies should be increasingly translated into reality through the mediation of representative bodies. This formulation is hardly new, because it was worded somewhat differently in the resolution of the Sixth PZPR Congress (although the Sixth Congress gave equal weight to the implementation of the party's role through the mediation of both representative and executive bodies, whereas the Ninth Congress explicitly placed emphasis on representative bodies).

Why do I attach so much importance to including the abovementioned formulation in the draft PZPR Program? Because I believe that this is the principal direction in which the party's role should be implemented. For if we consider the whole of the sociopolitical conditions of the operations of representative bodies, we will see that their institutional position can be strengthened only owing to the implementation of the party's leading role by these bodies (not exclusively, but primarily).

This issue is crucial at the level of the central authorities, and probably even more so locally. It can thus be even separately emphasized that the party's leadership of local administration is accomplished above all through the mediation of people's councils. If we also consider the fact that these councils convene sessions several times annually, we deduce by the same token that the party's leading role must be of a strategic nature, that it cannot be reduced to an executive current administration but has to be precisely of a general direction-setting nature. By the same token, all the recidivist trends observed nowadays at certain territorial centers, all the instances of an autocratic style of leadership not infrequently followed by [party-organization] secretaries in the absence of participation by collective party bodies, are to be disapproved. The formulation mentioned above would indirectly imply that the party's leading role consists in constant work with people, with clubs of [party-member] councilmen and with the entire people's council and its commissions. This is precisely how the new practice of the party's leadership of the entire system of local bodies, consonant with the Leninist model of the leading role of the party, could evolve.

1386
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BUCHAREST HISTORIAN EXCORIATED, NIHILISM CHARGED

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian 15 May 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Dr Constantin Preda, director of the Institute of Archeology, Bucharest, and university lecturer Dr Ion Patroiu, director of the Craiova Center for Social Sciences]

[Text] The writing of Romania's history is the result of long and thorough investigations of written sources, including archeological sources. Due to the passion and selflessness proven by those who have served this noble mission, representatives of entire generations, we have come to know that on what is today Romania , in accordance with the objective laws of historical development, social systems known at the world level succeeded one another throughout the milleniums. Now one may say that due to that same effort the first demonstrations of life and human activity in the area of Romania occurred more than one million years ago. Numerous and varied archeological discoveries are direct proofs of the economic, cultural and artistic level which the human communities in the neolithic and bronze era reached. To archeology we owe our knowledge of the process of establishment and development of the Thracian nation's history and culture. The knowledge of Geto-Dacian history and civilization and of their rise to the status of big state powers of antiquity during the time of Burebista and Decebal and their relations with the Greeks, Romans and other population with which they came into contact is the result of thorough investigation of written, archeological, epigraphic, numismatic, linguistic and ethnographic sources. Those same categories of sources incontestably demonstrate the continuity of our population in the ancient heart of Dacia, showing that the historical roots of the Romanian people are deeply rooted in the ancient land and the more than 2,500-year history of the Dacians whom Herodot then characterized as "the most brave and just of the Thracians."

There were placed the foundations for the truths included in the heritage of Romanian and world historical science. Due to the devotion and patriotic feeling of all who put forth their entire energy and passion to serve the discovery and defense of historical truth, today we know our origin, forefathers, formation and endurance of the Romanian people in these regions which they have never left and always defended, preserving their entire existence unchanged, with language, customs, desire for freedom and independence.

Archeology, together with linguistics, epigraphics, numismatics, ethnography and anthropology today are capable of answering the basic problems of Romania's history along with the ancient literary sources. These results represent a direct answer and fully documented answer to the attempts made recently by some foreign historians to revive R. Roseler's antiscientific and reactionary "theory" on the origin of the Romanian people. The conclusions of those same researchers at the same time come to prove the total lack of foundation and pseodoscientific and deeply harmful nature of certain "theses," which lead to a misrepresentation of historical reality regarding the language and ethnological origin of the Romanian people and Dacian-Roman origin of the Romanians. Spreading these "ideas," which claim to be "innovative" or "revealing" only bring great harm to the prestige which Romania's historiography enjoys in the country and abroad.

One example of this kind is the recent article by N. Copoiu, scientific researcher at the Institute for Historical and Social-Political Studies, which appeared in CINTAREA ROMANIEI No 3, 1986, in which are exposed, without restraint, pseudoscientific "theses," strictly nihilist fantasies on the foundations of Romanian ethnogenesis.

In the article mentioned N. Copoiu introduces unscientific, aberrant, dangerous "theses and concepts" regarding the real process of the formation of the Romanian language and people, denying the Dacian-Roman origin just like the"Roeslerians." In his phantasmagoric concept the Dacians' language, which would be "the most important historical inheritance," would be identified precisely "with the popular Romanian language of the peasantry present in our literature up to the 19th century, when it was invaded by Latin-French-Italian neologisms." According to that same view,"Romanian historiography up until now" has committed a mistake by introducing the theory of the knitting together of Dacian-Roman civilization in the process of ethnogenesis of the Romanian people.

Putting aside these childish ideas, returning to them later, according to which the Dacians' language was a Latin-type language, it remains hard to understand and explain Copoiu's total abdication from professional ethics. Forgetting a researcher's obligations in the problems of the worker and socialist movement in Romania from the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, Nicolae Copoiu suddenly discovered his "vocation" as "specialist" in problems of ancient history and became involved on dangerous territory in a sterile and deeply harmful activity of fasifying the truth. And what is more, he took over the leadership of the so-called "pluridisciplinary study teams" at the "Association of Scientists," formed of a director, an architect, a mathematician, an astronomer and several engineers who propose to be concerned with the astronomic and mathematical significance of the sanctuaries of our forefathers at the fortresses of Gradistea Muncelului and Sarmizegetusa Regia.

His assertions, without any scientific support, deny an entire scientific tradition and make a complete abstraction of a vast historical-archeological literature which is the product of the work of generations and generations of specialists and they belong to a deeply harmful and dangerous amateurish "logic."

Today it has been proven completely and admitted by all historians that the Getic-Dacians were born and did develop as a branch of the great nation of

Thracians, occupying the entire intra-Carpathian, Danube and Pontic region. Writers and historians of antiquity are unanimous in recognizing the Thracian origins of the Getic-Dacians and their ethnic unity as well as territorial and linguistic unity. "Trogus Pompeius and Isidor of Seville tell us the Dacians are a offspring of the Getae, because they were born of the Getic nation." For Dio Cassius, the Getae and Dacians are one and the same people of the Thracian nation, presently on both banks of the Istra. Herodot, Strabon, Plinius the Elder, Appian, Diodor of Sicily , Ovid, Stefan of Byzantium and others wrote about the Thracian origin of the Getic-Dacians and about their ethnic unity. They are presented by the same writers without exception as the permanent residents of the intra-Carpathian, Danube and Pontic regions, going down toward the south until practically the foot of the Haemus Mountains.

The Getic-Dacians spoke the Thracian language, that is, its northern dialect. We also meet this truth expressed with all clarity in ancient sources. Strabon, who lived and wrote in the 63 B. C. - 19 A.D. period, wrote in his "Geography" that "The Getae spoke the same language as the Thracians and the Dacians had the same language as the Getae." We owe similar and even more information to Ovid, a contemporary of Strabon's, who was forced to live in exile in Tomis. For nearly a decade the great Latin poet, in direct contact with the Getae, knew their language and customs, about which he tells us in his well-known writings from exile, "Tristia" and "Pontica." Here is what Ovid writes about the Getic language: "What torments me most is not the continually chilly weather or the fact that the barbarians do not know Latin, for the Greek language was overcome by the Getic language." "In this multitude there is nobody who by chance knows Latin and who can at least say several words." "Here I am the barbarian because nobody understands me; when they hear Latin words, the Getae laugh, surely because frequently they are talking ill of me to my face." "I myself have the impression that I have left off speaking Latin, since I have learned to speak Getic and Sarmatic." "I have written a little book in Getic, in which the words were placed according to the rhythm of our verses. They liked them--congratulations to me--and I began to gain a reputation as a poet among many Getae."

We have reproduced several of Ovid's quotes because they represent the most authentic and valuable information on the Thracian nature of the Getic-Dacian language. Repeatedly the Latin poet complains that his verses are not understood by the Getae, because nobody knows at least several Latin words. Also, Ovid speaks of the Getic language as a Thracian language, one which he does not understand but which, with time, he succeeded in learning. The preciseness, clarity and truthfulness of this information, as well as that of other ancient writers, cancels out any attempt to return to the false idea of the existence of a Latin-type language for the Getic-Dacians. It is absolutely impossible to admit that all the ancient writers without exception could have forgotten that the Getic-Dacian language was of a Latin nature, as Copoiu maintains. What also is very significant is the circumstance that in this regard the Latin writers, who described the Dacian-Roman wars and the period of conquest of Dacia and Lower Moesia, made no allusion. On the contrary, whenever any reference is made to the Getic-Dacian language in the pre-Roman era, its Thracian nature is emphasized each time or is understood.

The unequivocable information of the ancient writers is completely confirmed by research in the area of linguistics. Studies made by Romanian and foreign linguists of great prestige have shown that the Getic-Dacians spoke the northern dialect of the Thracian language. The remains of the Thracian and Getic-Dacian language preserved until today in the Romanian language or transmitted to us by some written sources have nothing in common with Latin. The "thesis" of the existence of a Latin-type Dacian language, located beyond all evidence and linguistic proof, necessarily leads to a denial of the process of the Getic-Dacian ethnogenesis. But matters appear otherwise for Nicolae Copoiu's fantasies. Thus, he feels it is a "mistake to adopt the Romanization of Dacia which, according to this opinion, would mean the disappearance of Dacians from history." This is one of the most erroneous judgments and the most unfounded accusation made of the Romanian archeological and linguistic science. Clearly what results from such a formulation is that a completely unscientific understanding is given to the concept of Romanization, ignoring historical truth.

We do not know if until today there has been any Romanian specialist who has spoken under any circumstances of "a disappearance of the Dacians from history." On the contrary, the forces of Romanian scientific research have brought out, particularly in recent decades, new and valuable proofof the Dacian and Dacian-roman continuity. More than ever, Romanian archeologists now have available enough arguments which entitle them to maintain that the Dacians continued to represent the main ethnic background of Dacia following the Roman conquest. Also, those same archeological results show that the Dacians remaining outside the borders of the provinces of Dacia and Lower Moesia further developed the Getic-Dacian culture and ancient traditions. Withdrawal of the army and Roman administration of Dacia led to arestoration of Dacian unity. The old Dacian-Roman relations of the 1st century B.C. - 1st century A.D., the actual Roman rule in a portion of Dacia (2d-3d centuries, A.D.) and later the close and permanent ties with the Empire in the 4th-6th centuries A.D. contributed to the ethnogenesis of the Romanian people. During a long period, thus, within the eastern Roman world, the Getic-Dacians, always the majority, learned the Latin language and some forms of Roman culture and civilization, however, continuing to also preserve many of their material and spiritual traditions. So it cannot be a matter of a "disappearance of the Getic-Dacians from history," but merely their transition to a new entity, the Romanian people, who inherited the qualities of their forefathers, the Dacian-Romans.

But let us continue analyzing the aberrations and fantasies of Copoiu. As he asserts, "The Dacian language still was massively preserved in our literature until the 19th century, when it was invaded by Latin-French-Italian neologisms," without also telling us what this language consists of or the specific works where this is found with its specific characters. Also, he does not explain who, besides the author, and since when it has been considered that Latin words from Romanian are "neologisms," with it itself, like French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish, being a neo-Latin language. From all the linguistic work of the most important Romanian specialists we clearly see , on the basis of complex research and thorough knowledge of Romanian and the languages related to us that in the course of the process of ethnogenesis there was a period of Dacian-Latin bilingualism. Gradually Latin took over, to the detriment of Dacian, from which, however, an important stock of words would be preserved. Linguistic research until now has led to the identification in Romanian of around 170 words preserved from the Dacian substratum. The Latinity and unity of the

Romanian language remain indisputable proof of the Dacian-Roman origin of the Romanians and of the permanence and Romanian ethnogenesis within the territorial limits of Dacia from Burebista's time.

Could Copoiu, who considers himself a historian, really have forgotten all these documentary bases for the ethnogenesis of the Romanians, facts learned by pupils on their first contacts with history? Yet could N. Copoiu, supporting the idea of pure Dacism and denying the process of Romanization, not understand that one of the basic arguments of R. Roesler's "theory" is accepted? Among other things, we know that R. Roesler and followers, old and new, dispute the process of Getic-Dacian ethnogenesis precisely in order to deny the continuity of the Dacians and support the idea of the immigration of the Romanian people from the south, following the 10th century A.D., as also supported by some pseudohistorians abroad. N. Copoiu and those with him should have known that the idea of "pure Dacism" is connected with the "theory of pure races" supported and spread by one of the most reactionary political currents in the history of our country, which the progressive and democratic forces of our country rejected most decisively.

In that same article Copoiu also commits other serious scientific and political errors. As he feels he is justified to assert, "in the Middle Ages the Dacians became Wallachians, Rumans, Transylvanians and Moldavians, and in the modern and contemporary era the name of Romanian became generalized," at the same time proposing the name of "Daco-Wallacho-Romanian people" for the Romanian people. Copoiu takes the position of certain foreign historians when he asserts that the Dacians changed into Wallachians, Rumanians, Transylvanians and Moldavians. Copoiu as a historian should have known that the names of "Wlach, Wallach, Blach" were given by the Germanic and Slavic nations to the later representatives of the eastern Roman world, both north and south of the Danube, thus, including the Romanians, with this meaning "speakers of Latin," and by this proving and recognizing the existence and continuity of our people. The Romanian people were and are one alone through their Dacian-Roman origin. The regional names which also affected their residents never meant a dividing of Romanians into Moldavians, Transylvanians, Rumanians and so forth. As we well know, the residents of the three Romanian Countries, before creation of national unity, always felt themselves to be Romanians and together comprise a single people, permanently being ruled by the awareness of their common origin.

After he "solved" the problem of our people's ethnogenesis, Copoiu "solves" another problem. In his view, the peoples should be divided into "colonial and colonialist," with the criterion consisting of the way of preceiving phenomena and manifesting themselves in the world, with everything being determined by their historical inheritance. In this context he asserts, "All the history books of people are worked out in a view derived from a certain historical inheritance," gratuitously charging that a certain portion of Romanian historiography "joins with the pomposity" of western historiography "built on the scheme of the descendance of peoples from the old Roman Empire." Such a fatalistic and wholly wrong interpretation, this time belonging to the author's formation as a "specialist" in modern history problems, is in complete contradiction to the concept of dialectical and historical materialism and to the basic principles of our party policy and the party and state documents, which the author attempts to involve in "demonstrating" and supporting his falsehoods.

The objectivity and scientific truth transmitted by the tradition of Romanian historical research, confirmed and enriched by the results of archeological-historical investments of the recent decades, closely linked with the existence and struggle of the Romanian people for their existence, freedom and independence, are brilliantly synthesized in the main party documents. "The conquest of Dacia and its transformation into a province of the Roman Empire," the party program states, "with all the negative aspects it had, led to the joining together of the two civilizations, caused a new economic-social flourishing of these regions and made their mark on the entire later historical evolution of the society in this geographic area." In the speech he presented to the congress of political education and socialist culture, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the process of "prolonged living together of Dacians and Romans on this territory made a powerful mark on the nature and moral physionomy of our people. Heirs to the most just and brave Thracians as well as the proud Romans, the Romanian people always have distinguished themselves through the love of truth and justice." "The victory of the Romans," the party's secretary general stated in the speech given at the RCP CC Plenum of 1-2 June 1982, "opened a long period of living together, in which the joining together of Dacian and Roman civilization was accentuated. As proven by the writings of the particular times, archeological research and scientific data, Dacian-Roman symbiosis was achieved in this period and the formation of a new people was begun, one based on the highest virtues of the Dacians and Romans. That is how the Romanian people were born." The Dacian-Roman origin and the continuity of existence in these regions, the same plenum emphasized, are the main characteristics of the Romanian people. Establishment of the Romanian people's place in history, of their origin and continuity in the Carpathian-Danube basin are the foundation for any ideological, theoretical and political-educational activity. "One cannot speak of socialist patriotic education without knowing and honoring the past and the work and struggle of our predecessors."

These evaluations of high scientific content, which have entered the heritage of Romanian culture and civilization, no longer give anyone the right to stain the most valuable pages of the history of the Romanian people and to offer in this way additional reasons for the foreign historians to denigrate and falsify the main points in our formation as a people.

Thinking of these facts, we ask: How was it possible in a magazine of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, with a well-established subject matter, for guiding creative work and the broad mass cultural-artistic movement and of cultivating among the people high educational, patriotic and revolutionary values within the great "Song of Romania" national festival, to make room for such amateurishness, which denigrates and grossly falsifies our national history? How was it possible that nobody on the editorial board uncovered how great a disservice can be done to our national history by propagating absurd ideas among the mass of readers, who are anxious to know the truth and not to be misled?

To the same extent, we ask how the responsible factors in the cultural council are fulfilling their duties of guiding and providing a scientific content for the materials published in this magazine. How was it that nobody discovered that Nicolae Copoiu is well-known on the Romanian historical front as an element of discord, who falsifies our national history and promotes unscientific theses which are also frequently found in the works of historians abroad who are concerned with denigrating the history of the Romanian people and who have argued with objective scientific truth? In answer to some articles which N. Copoiu succeeded in slipping into FLACARA journal of 24 March 1981 and LUCEAFARUL journal of 16 October 1982, historian Mircea Babes gave him an authorized and competent answer in LUCEAFARUL of 21 October 1983. Compromised, detested by the Romanian historical front, publically repudiated during some scientific meetings in Romania, rejected by all the specialized scientific journals, N. Copoiu still succeeded once again, profitting from the lack of responsibility from the editorial board of CINTAREA ROMANIEI and from a serious violation of party and state decisions on respect for the profile of cultural journals, in slipping through this material in which he circulated false, denigrating ideas about the past of the Romanian people's struggles and sacrifices.

The Romanian historical front, having at its disposal the inestimable treasury of ideas and theses included in the theoretical work of the party's secretary general, proceeding from the impetus of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to write history as it was, not according to the subjective desires of people, not according to criteria of the circumstances, according to political needs of the moment, has worked out basic works, syntheses, volumes of documents in the spirit of profound respect for the historical truth and for the past of the Romanian people's struggle and sacrifices.

Through this prism we feel it is necessary that an attitude be taken against any amateurs, incompetents, falsifiers and denigrators of the history of our people, like Nicolae Copoiu, who pay a disservice to Romanian historical research, causing indignation of public opinion in our country from the Romanian specialists and amazement of historians abroad, who know and evaluate the scientific and objective spirit of Romanian historiography at its correct value.

We have a glorious history, one rich in historical acts and events, organically framed in world history and we have available witnesses and incontestable proof of the originality and continuity of our people on the same land of our forefathers, upon which we base the writing of our national history, without compromises and frictions, aided exclusively by the truth imposed by scientific research. Only by respecting objective truth can we prove that the history of our country is built on the firm foundation of historical truth and that the Romanian people always are the masters of these ancient lands.

We did a lot of thinking after we read N. Copoiu's article in CINTAREA ROMANIEI: Why did he publish this material and whom is he serving? And then we asked the legitimate question: How can this type of researcher work at one of the party's ideological institutes?

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POLITICS ROMANIA

TRENDS IN CONTEMPORARY POETRY DISCUSSED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 May 86 p 4

[Article by Costin Tuchila: "Poetry Between Imitation and the Authenticity of Inspiration"]

[Excerpts] We will not review the stages of development of our new poetry, rather we only wish to distinguish, in this connection, some tendencies of great vigor and productivity proclaimed especially during the years 1970-1980.

The climate of intellectual freedom instituted in the last two decades has allowed, among other things, the reformulation--the reconsideration--in a modern spirit of certain ancient mythical structures. The return to the great myths, the abundant folklore, the generic archaicness reinterpreted or merely "stimulated" and to the mythical image used as a pretext for purposes of philosophical meditation--all of these constitute a wide framework, with criss-crossing visions and situations. Poets of greatly varied personal backgrounds have moved in the direction of this framework. From the abstraction of mythological sources, resumed in the delicate realm of concepts and idea in the poetry of Nichita Stanescu, to the fabulous "Cimpia Eterna" [Eternal Plain] of George Alboiu's books; or from the myth of Orpheus, the Thracian minstrel, used by Dan Laurentiu, to the Byzantine sources of inspiration of Dumitru M. Ion's lyric poetry; or from the exploration of the lower depths of the collective memory, undertaken for the sake of recomposing the "Dacia Feliks" image in the poetry of Ion Gheorghe, to the sunny, reflective poetry written by Cezar Baltag--to give a few examples--the poets rediscover the myths of the origin, the perennial values of tradition recorded in the framework of reality. Some poets start from the folkloric source, reaching a formula which, though it apparently no longer contains any aspect of the original experience, retains in its content the archetypal thrill. That is what takes place in the poetry of Gheorghe Pitut. The archetype of this world is the family. In the linear order of being, it is the first embodiment of the nation. Then come the "ancestors," footsteps deeply imbedded in the awareness.

The village is the point of origin, the nation in its most essential form, justified axiologically. The Transylvanian tradition comes through with great force in the poetry of the last decades. Ion Alexandru's poetry in "Hymns" may be considered in a broad sense a descendant of Goga's poetry. A treatise composed in hymn-like tones constitutes--and institutes--a distinct poetic pattern of the human citadel. Profane images are transformed into symbolic ones, events traverse the path of moral essence, it all becomes universalized--in the dimension of the myth. History is equally of the collective and of the individual. The act--sentimental, social, political, in a word, historical--becomes truly realized through the meaning it transcends.

A souvenir of the eternal nation, an entirely different artistic formula, is the poetry of Adrian Popescu, a nostalgic and refined experience of the universal brilliance, celebrating a "Latin country" real and imagined like a solar symbiosis: the land of Italy saturated by monuments is confused with the Upper Country [i.e., Moldavia]. Hymn-like and extremely sensitive, Dan Verona's poetry exalts the ineffable virtues. From the mythological representations the author passed to allegorical poetry in a civic sense. He now talks to us about those gigantic tragedies assaulting the coming into being of those "ineffable virtues": the nuclear menace, the illusion of power, the destruction of conscience and of the forms of solidarity.

The past few years have brought about, perhaps, a more radical treatment of common events in lyrical terms. However, alongside notable results of remarkable artistic consistency there are others which, in certain cases, have paved the way for certain imitative exercises, have made room for terribilism, for inconclusive "play," becoming suffocated by self-imitation and mannerism: meaningful "banality," inspiration descending to the level of colorful street noise, scrounging through nooks and crannies, advertising the mechanism of illusion or debunking that of the text, howling stupidly--on a wide scale that begins with "subtle" irony and ends with the grotesque. Poetic discernment, in these situations, has the most difficult thing to say. Talent, however great, cannot make up for lack of such discernment. It will either force doors open or else it will remain at the experimental level without any aesthetic protection, stillborn. Imagistic baggage, platitude, lack of taste and discernment all "produce" effects saddening in their superficiality. Juvenile contrariness more often than not covers up nonsense and the lack of artistry: "...we listen to Smokie, La Bionda, Romica Puceanu, Pink Floyd, smoking in silence/ah, Letitia IOANA, to drink wine and eat pastrami, a world of timid people, of mute people/I have loved you for many generations up to the cosmos of the Neanderthal stone cutters.... (Dan David, "Eu va iubesc pe toti" ["I love you all"] Eminescu Publishing House.) Such a list denotes, besides snobbery, a totally superficial and confused poetic "thought." If the content is pointless, nothing can be communicated, however that content may be hidden behind the appearance of linguistic brilliance. In certain situations, related to the desire to "philosophize" at any cost, or at least to convey this meaningless babble through irony: "You must be born because I'm only/a pulse beating in addition/because the first one is too pure/of those ten lives/let me sing your praises, nature/because because you must be born/so that I'll understand all of it/come into being out of the birth/in which I shall enter/come into being out of an out of." (Ion Stratan, "El" ["He"] from the collection "Aer cu diamante" ["Air With Diamonds"] Litera Publishing House). Or, allegedly meditating profoundly--in the form of an alleged "lyric of the intellect" which does not manage to rise above the level of platitudes spoken in a ridiculous, affected manner, as in the following verses by the same author evoking "the object that must be placed at once in/the cursed space which I/judged in the role of blessed/time" ("Cinci cintece pentru eroii civilzatori" ["Five songs for the heroes of civilization"] Albatros Publishing House). And when the level of weird expression is not being reached, at which there can hardly be any discussion of literary merit, what we get is simply verbal delirium: "the girdle of the night unleashed upon the sleepwalkers the orchestration of fetishisms." (Mircea Cartarescu, "Poem de amor" ["Love poem"] in "Air With Diamonds.") At other times, the text is like a mill grinding nothing, reproducing banalities pretentiously: "tell me what can be done with the naked poem/with the poem with white walls with the poem written only/for laughing at the poem to follow/every sound digs a black hole for itself/in the body of the sound that follows, and through it/we see another sound, furious, which as soon as/it is born it blushes in my mind/with fury and hatred for me/and for the other sounds that gave it birth" (Matei Visniec, "Orasul cu un singur locuitor" ["The city with one inhabitant"[Albatros Publishing House).

It is difficult indeed to do anything with the "naked poem." As time confirms, every fashion is a passing one. It is proper, however, that literary criticism which has the task of orienting creativity, especially that of the youth, along fruitful and productive paths, speak its piece more frankly, at the time of the "passing" and disappearance of a fashion. This is all the more true since verses such as the ones above are sometimes given exaggerated praise and eulogies in critical commentaries. Certainly, we repeat, technique of one sort or another is not what decides the value of a work, but rather its striking character, its expressiveness and the talent with which the work communicates its idea content and human substance. For the maturity of criticism is verified when it exercises its capacity to serve and maintain the genuine youth of lyrical creativity, the freshness and authenticity of the message which it addresses to the readers of today and, thus, those of tomorrow.

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BRIEFS

PEOPLES COUNCILS APPOINTMENTS—On the basis of Article 97 of Law No 57/1968 on the organization and operation of the peoples councils, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Ilie Nastase is delegated to fill the position of deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Brasov County Peoples Council. Comrade Vasile Bontas is delegated to fill the position of deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Galati County Peoples Council. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 36, 19 Jun 86 p 2] /8309

CSO: 2700/222

ORDINARY PEOPLE, PRESS SAID TO SPEARHEAD NUCLEAR PROTEST

[Editorial Report] In two articles following the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the Zagreb weekly DANAS of 17 June 1986 in Serbo-Croatian on pages 60 and 65 emphasizes the view that the ordinary people (the "little" people), with help from the press, have been developing the antinuclear protest movement in Yugoslavia.

In a report of the nuclear protest meeting at the Student Cultural Center in Belgrade shortly after Chernobyl, writer Nirjana Bobic says it is the "little people" who are protesting. "'We do not want nuclear power plants'--this is the almost unanimous demand of workers, peasants, and the honest student intelligentsia." Furthermore, she says, did not Milos Cubovic at the just-completed SUBNOR Congress ask "that we veterans support the demand of the youth and the majority of citizens of our country that this congress recommend that the authorized organs issue a decision on halting all preparations to build nuclear power plants in our country under the present technological situation."

His statement, she says, was greeted with applause.

"The protest meeting at the same time, in addition to the obvious solutions [offered] by the so-called alternative unorganized forces of this society to oppose both the concept and construction of nuclear power plants in our country, shows something else. [Namely]: This is the first time a truly important and strong public opinion in the real sense of the word has been expressed which seeks for itself the right to speak, think, and inquire.

"The meeting at the Student Cultural Center began ... with a discussion in which Dr Vukasin Pavlovic, professor from the Faculty of Political Sciences in Belgrade Dean Dimov, adviser for energy questions in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber; Branko Lalovic retired citizen and former specialist at the [Boris Kidric] Institute at Vinca; Dragan Jovanovic, NIN journalist; Snezana Bogavac, NON journalist, and others participated. In addition to a discussion about what had been done up to now at the 'delegate bases' from which participants came, there were reports and ideas about how to prevent work at nuclear construction projects.... It was said that 'delegates from Ljubljana and Zagreb had announced the possibility of forming so-called sitting brigades which would try, by silent protest, to help the movement and prevent construction of our second nuclear power plant near Prevlaka.

"Vukasin Pavlovic then brought out his 10 theses on Chernobyl to which 11 [theses] were added by Branko Lalovic. They elaborated the strategy and policy of a Yugoslav antinuclear movement, in which it was emphasized that the movement does not want to be in opposition to the...government of this country but rather, with self-management--thus legitimate--means which have not yet been used, stop the nuclear program and thus force this government to respect self-management and the general will of the people. It was also said that the antinuclear program is spontaneous and authentic and that it does not want to be an affiliate of citizens' or other movements, and that it is fighting also for Yugoslavia not to be a nuclear-political affiliate of the blocs. Speakers clearly distanced themselves from views expressed at the meeting that the success of this movement depends also on a change of the political system.

"Davor Savin, adviser to the Yugoslav Assembly Presidency, said at the meeting that...our nuclear program, in addition to all else, can lead us into an inconceivable economic catastrophe. This was also met with applause."

Finally, the article concludes that, although this particular protest meeting is now passed, "the press has played an enormous role" in the movement. These are honorable times, she says, for the profession of journalism and, despite "vacillations at the beginning of the 'nuclear plant affair,' it has never before been, to this degree, free, intelligent, timely, and of benefit to the people. In fact the press...has brought the nation to its feet and prevented the [issuing of a] political decision regarding the future."

A commentary on page 65 by Prof Dr Slaven Letica of the Medical Faculty in Zagreb said that in the countries of the world today "what happened in regard to reconceptualizing energy development policy after 1975 is now happening in regard to reconceptualizing nuclear energy policy." The only strategy now, he said, is to wait and competently analyze what is happening in the world in regard to nuclear power plant development. But, he added, "unfortunately, the nuclear lobby in Yugoslavia and its 'professional' competence is far stronger than the practically nonexistent antinuclear socioecological lobby. The majority of the so-called progressives and 'progressophiles' (who consider that the goal called progress justifies all...sacrifices), a large part of the technical intelligentsia, a large part of the political structure (which sees in 'progress' a new source of its own legitimacy), the unenlightened electric power industry..., and of course the intermediary, profiteering managerial structure (which can figure on enormous private profits from the big producers of nuclear technology) belong, actually and potentially, to the nuclear lobby."

The illusory silence of the nuclear lobby, he said, can be explained by the time of the year. "It is aware that this summer is not suitable for 'producing' public opinion: the Chernobyl catastrophe is still fresh and...warm. But in the winter with two or three reductions in electric power at minus 20 [degrees], the 'climate' is right."

He notes, in closing, that the "repressive relation toward every possible ecological awareness is well known under our circumstances. In 1976, for instance, when the Zagreb youth publication PITANJA only tried to open up a discussion about the ecological crime at Krk and Kvarner it was met with court prohibitions and other kinds of repression."

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HEALTH CARE HELD

Report On Proceedings

Sofia ZDRAVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 24 May 86 p 1

[Text] A national conference of the state and public health care aktiv was held in Sofia on 17 May, to discuss tasks based on the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress. The conference was attended by members of the collegium of the Ministry of Public Health, the Medical Academy Presidium and the PSZR Central Committee Plenum, deputy chairmen of ONS, directors of the DNZSG, and chief republic specialists. Also participating in the conference were Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council of the Council of Ministers; Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Dr Kiril Ignatov, chairman of the Bulgarian Red Cross Central Committee, and senior members of party and public organizations.

The conference was chaired by Academician Atanas Maleev, president of the Medical Academy.

A report was delivered by Academician Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health (published separately).

In his statement, Shteryu Naumov, deputy chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, discussed the role of the people's councils and the public in strengthening health care in the okrug. He emphasized the great importance of the Varna VMI as a scientific and practical center and a source of new technologies and developments serving practical requirements.

Corresponding member Professor Gerasim Mitrov, first secretary of the Medical Academy party committee and director of the Scientific Oncology Institute, discussed the need for comprehensive steps in the struggle against socially significant diseases and upgrading the results of preventative work among the growing generation.

The role of the Health Workers Trade Union and the tasks which it faces in the implementation of the resolutions of the congress were discussed by Senior Scientific Associate Dr Ivan Sechanov, chairman of the PSZR Central Committee. He stressed the need to perfect the organization of the socialist competition and to energize the participation of the collective in management. Increasingly purposeful ideological education work is needed to surmount negative phenomena, upgrade working conditions and enhance the reputation of health workers.

Dr Dimitur Chestimenov, director of the Khaskovo DNZSG, discussed the problem of skill as a prerequisite for improving the quality of medical work. He shared the experience of the okrug in upgrading the skill of managing health cadres and the advantages of their appointment based on competition.

Professor Ivan Mitev, director of the Scientific Pediatrics Institute of the Medical Academy, spoke with great concern about some problems of child health care. He shared his concern caused by the unsatisfactory level of the infant mortality indicator and underestimating the needs of the 1-14-year old group.

Dr Elena Ignatova, chairman of the Stara Zagora Okrug Trade Union Health Workers Council, stressed the need for change in the basic forms of work with cadres, enhancing the role of the collective and upgrading its possibilities in the area of management.

Comrade Georgi Karamanev outlined the basic tasks related to the accelerated socioeconomic development of the country during the present 5-year period and the role of health care. He stressed the need for a new approach and stricter criteria in enhancing the quality of health care. He emphasized the need for a decisive restructuring aimed at reaching the level of the best achievements in the world through the development of the scientific and technical revolution and the mass application of leading experience and the need to surmount narrow departmental approaches in the implementation of adopted national programs and achieving efficient coordination among all agencies and on all levels. The main trend--prevention--should be enhanced to a qualitatively new level. "Vital" integration must parallel the activities of the health, economic and public organizations in the accelerated development of health care facilities.

What matters today is not to adopt new documents, programs and decisions but to complete the efforts to perfect the organization, control and coordination, so that health care can be organized on a truly extensive public basis. He stressed the considerable activities of the Medical Academy in retooling the material facilities in health care and, particularly, in the area of basic facilities, while emphasizing the need for the maximal utilization of available modern equipment and instruments. Some unsolved problems related to the condition of stomatological care, the joint work of the Ministry of Public Health and the Medical Academy with the okrug people's councils and other agencies and departments were raised with particular urgency.

Academician Atanas Maleev summed up the statements and emphasized the need for active and purposeful efforts to solve significant problems, such as a further lowering of infant mortality, enhancing the quality and efficiency of preventive health care, surmounting existing disparities between health services offered the urban and rural population, creating conditions for retaining basic cadres and upgrading their skills, etc. The need to enhance the level of discipline, order and organization in all areas of health care was emphasized, with a view to the maximal deployment of the creative forces and energy of health workers in order worthily to implement the resolutions of the congress was emphasized.

Report by Public Health Minister

Sofia ZDRAVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 24 May 86 pp 1-3

[Text] Dear Comrades:

Let me begin by drawing your attention to the exceptionally important role of this conference. We are gathered here to discuss and establish the most efficient ways, means and methods of achieving a radical upturn in the activities of all areas of health care on the basis of the strategy, spirit and specific assignments contained in the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress. Today this party demand is our primary problem which we must solve on the basis of the high criteria set by the congress and our incredibly enhanced level of professional and social responsibility.

The 13th Party Congress is an event of historical significant for our country. It is not only the pick of innovative creativity of the April party line but it also raises this line to a qualitatively new level. The documents adopted at the congress and, particularly, the opening and concluding speeches by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the document "On a Qualitatively New Growth of the Economy," drafted under his guidance, provide a broad yet entirely realistic program for the further accelerated building of a developed socialist society in our country. "The exceptional merit of the 13th Party Congress," stipulates the special resolution of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the implementation of the congress' resolutions, "is that it formulated as a strategic course the implementation of the scientific and technical revolution, the accelerated pace of our economic development and the maximal utilization of all intensive factors and, on this basis, the development of the advantages of the socialist social system and socialist democracy, and the increased satisfaction of the material, social and spiritual needs of the people. It is a strategy of qualitatively new growth, the only factor which can turn Bulgaria into a highly developed socialist state."

The strategic line formulated at the congress, aimed at accelerating the pace of our country's overall development by building mature socialism, has no alternative. It is structured on the basis of the profound study of the contemporary domestic and international situation and is the only guarantee for the dynamic prosperity of the homeland. That is precisely why Comrade Todor Zhivkov said in his concluding words at the congress that "We wish to say openly to all that we neither can nor will retreat from the line earmarked at the congress; we shall pursue it systematically and firmly, for socialist Bulgaria has no other way leading to the future!"

The party sets as the base of activities for the implementation of this line the extensive use of contemporary scientific achievements and technical progress in all areas of constructive activities. At the same time, it gives priority to the need for radical reconstruction in the style and methods of management and work, for a revolutionary way of thinking and acting and creating conditions for the broader identification and utilization of the initiative and creative talent of the working people and the surge for and practical application of all material, cadre and scientific reserves, high professional skill, ideological and political standards and socialist awareness of all cadre and rank-and-file workers. Without them we would have been unable to carry out our highly responsible social role during this period of historical importance in the development of the country. Today this role has grown incredibly. It has grown because of new health requirements which must be met fully and efficiently. Above all, however, it has grown because health care must make its maximal contribution to the accelerated qualitative new growth of the economy and the other social areas during the 9th 5-Year Plan and until the year 2000. This contribution demands the implementation of comprehensive steps aimed at decisively upgrading the level of the health and activity of the working people and ensuring a reliable health protection of the work and life of the people.

On Some Shortcomings in Our Past Work

Comrades:

The 13th Party Congress noted the real accomplishments in health care during the 8th 5-Year Plan. On the basis of the development of the material and technical and cadre resources and as a result of the intensification of health care activities, medical aid has become closer and more accessible to the population. Availability of hospital and sanatorium beds increased from 111 to 115 per 10,000 population. The number of outpatient-polyclinical units increased from 3,768 to 3,851; the number of rural polyclinics increased from 71 to 129. Thirty-one new first and emergency aid units were set up in the centers of settlement systems. During the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the number of urban medical sections increased by nearly 1,100. Thanks to the initiative and practical efforts of the Medical Academy, a significant amount of medical equipment was procured: 50 centers for hemodialysis, eight centers for inserting pacemakers, 140 offices for ultrasound study of organs in the abdominal cavity and observing embryos in pregnant women, and nine computerized tomographs were opened; in a single year the frontline in health care was supplied with 1,000 portable one-channel cardiographs, etc.

As the result of active health care efforts during the 8th 5-Year Plan the planned indicators were overfulfilled for the comprehensive improvement of hygiene in various areas, population outpatient treatment, lowering of intestinal communicable diseases and primary invalidity and a lowering of infant mortality. Furthermore, medical aid became more accessible to the population. Betweer 1981 and 1984 the total annual number of medical visits increased from 58.1 million to 64.4 million; visits of dental offices increased from 17.2 to 19.3 million and the level of hospitalization increased from 17.8 to 18.6 per 100 people.

Despite these and some other real successes, however, the congress noted with full justification that we are falling behind in providing health care to the people. The accountability report of the party's Central Committee to the congress reads as follows: "The quality of medical services to the population and taking specialized medical aid closer to the population and to work places are inconsistent with requirements. Insufficient steps are being taken to limit and treat socially significant diseases and to broaden health prevention. We are still dissatisfied with the level and efficiency of health protection of mothers and children and people in their active age group."

The accuracy of this party conclusion is confirmed by the study of some basic indicators characterizing the population's health condition, particularly compared with that in developed countries. Let us consider the average life span: in our country, between 1978 and 1980 it reached 68.35 years for men and 73.55 years for women; the life span in a number of most developed countries is longer. Nor can we be satisfied with the overall mortality indicator, which was 11.3 per 1,000 in 1984 and 12 per 1,000 in 1985. This indicator is considerably higher than in the Soviet Union and a number of other economically advanced countries. We are particularly concerned with the mortality rate in the 1-14-year-old age group and among the senior age groups, where it has remained on the same level or has increased, as is the case of the 45-64-year age group.

The high level of the mortality rate is based on the mass spreading of noncontagious diseases. Mortality caused by brain-vascular diseases is particularly high in our country (249 per 100,000 population in 1984), which is an exceptionally important problem. We are also concerned with the mortality level caused by cardiovascular diseases (203 per 100,000 population in 1983), which has remained stable, while in a number of developed countries in recent years there has been a clear downward trend. Mortality from neoplastic diseases has been steadily increasing from 131.1 per 100,000 in 1975 to 161.8 per 100,000 in 1984.

The fact that infant mortality was significantly reduced to 15.4 per 1,000 newly born during the 8th 5-Year Plan should not make us relax, for this indicator is nearly twice as high as compared to that in the most advanced countries. It is no accident that the congress stipulated that this 5-year plan infant mortality must drop to less than 11 per 1,000. This must become a subject of particular concern for managers of a number of okrugs in which last year infant morality indicators remained significantly high. This applies above all to Vratsa Okrug with 21.2 per 1,000, Sofia Okrug with 19.9 per 1,000, Sliven Okrug with 19.7, Mikhaylovgrad Okrug with 19.8, and others.

The study of the health status of the population shows that the assessment of the party's Central Committee applies to the lag in basic health care areas. Objectively, it is a reflection of major shortcomings and weaknesses in the work of the leading bodies on all management levels and the activities of health institutions and individual health workers.

All of this makes is incumbent upon us, on the basis of the highly critical and self-critical spirit of the congress, to analyze most profoundly, boldly, frankly and with a high feeling of responsibility, our previous activities, approaches and work styles and methods and expose the roots of the reasons which are holding back the development of health care and preventing us from the full utilization of its significant material and technical, cadre and scientific potential. It is on this basis and in accordance with the innovative approaches and stipulations of the congress that we must earmark and take efficient steps not only to surmount most rapidly our lag but also to achieve a radical positive change in all areas of health care.

A critical look at the present development of health care already lets us see a number of essential and already chronicle shortcomings in our activities.

Let us note, above all, the lowered exigency concerning the implementation of formulated programs, resolutions and assignments. During the 8th 5-Year Plan a number of programs, plans and decisions were adopted on the national and okrug levels on basic health care problems--quality and standards of medical services, increased care for mothers and children, dental aid, health services to workers and the rural population, etc. However, a suitably efficient organization was not set up for their implementation; the health collectives were not mobilized and the aid and assistance of other bodies and departments, people's councils and economic organizations were not sought quite energetically; proper control was not provided and no responsibility on the part of involved collectives and individuals was demanded. That is why their implementation was sluggish, partial and inefficient. This very serious weakness applies to the ministry, the okrug health and social care directorates and the heads of health establishments.

Furthermore, we must openly state that bureaucratism worsened in the managements of the health organizations, including the Ministry of Public Health. This is manifested, above all, in the strongly reduced or absent initiative-mindedness of health managers, waiting for instructions "from above" in all cases, avoidance of responsibility, and dulling of individual thoughts and initiatives. On the other hand, the bureaucratic approach is manifested in substituting endless written instructions, reports, individual statements, etc., for direct management of people and collectives and direct competent aid and efficient control. In addition to management, this approach has begun to penetrate directly in preventive and treatment operations, in pharmaceutical supplies and social care. For a number of years this approach has been firmly rooted in the system of issuing hospital documents, where it takes away a tremendous amount of working time from the working people.

A substantial shortcoming in our work is the formal approach in the implementation of a number of tasks. A number of examples could be cited in this respect. We have repeatedly mentioned the existence of formalism in the application of the two-step servicing and the outpatient treatment of the population. However, we failed to do what was necessary to eliminate it. The formal approach is manifested particularly vividly in reporting on the implementation of assignments. In a number of areas the fulfillment of plans is reported on the basis of documents, planned steps and quantitative indicators, with basic "notes" of planned measures, ignoring real results and failing to determine whether the necessary positive changes have taken place. We must frankly state that a considerable degree of formalism is found in some aspects related to the organization [several lines illegible]. Above all, the ministry has failed to create the type of organization which would make much more efficient use of the significantly increased opportunities and scientific and technical and production potential of the Medical Academy. The use of electronic facilities in health care work is being delayed. The movement of rationalizers and inventors, organizational-methodical aid, consultation activities, and courses for the study and application of leading experience are not adequately used. The work of the leading and republic specialists, particularly those in the okrugs and rayons, has not been organized on a firm base. Frequently plans for methodical aid are either not fulfilled or are fulfilled on paper only. Furthermore, not all possibilities for cadre material and moral incentives are used in connection with mastering and applying scientific and technical achievements in the work of the practical care network.

Serious attention should also be paid to the insufficient use of the full capacity of a large percentage of available medical equipment and instruments. In a number of cases they have been procured without ensuring in advance the necessary material or cadre prerequisites for their installation or operation, for which reason such facilities remain "frozen" for months and even years. Many shortcomings are still found in the upkeep of technical equipment and apparatus. A number of them are left unused for long periods of time for lack of spare parts, substandard repairs or delayed servicing. This indicates that a significant percentage of the heads of health care institutions and specialists, who are either responsible for or use medical equipment have not become the true managers of this property which is so valuable and important in health care.

In critically analyzing our work for the past period we cannot fail to note the groundless delays in solving important problems, such as updating the basics of health care, the elimination of unnecessary paper shuffling, the efficient restructuring of bedding facilities, etc.

All of these shortcomings are among the basic reasons for which our health care fell behind in the past 5 years. This should concern us greatly and lead us to make a radical reevaluation of our work style and methods so that we can not only eliminate them most rapidly but also ensure the type of rates of development of health care and quality of health services to the population demanded by the congress' resolutions. The need for such concern and reassessment of work style and methods applies to all of us, to the entire health care system, from the Ministry of Public Health to the health section.

Basic Health Care Tasks Set by the 13th Party Congress

Comrades:

By adopting a broad program for the accelerated and intensive building of a developed socialist society in our country during the 9th 5-Year Plan and until the year 2000, the 13th Party Congress earmarked the ways and tasks leading to the further dynamic development and advancement of our socialist health care system.

Particularly important among them is the trend of extensive and aggressive assertion of prevention, the creation of conditions and a regimen which will ensure the harmonious development and creative long life of the people and will limit and prevent disease. In this respect we are confronting the tasks of improving the labor, school and residential environments by preventing and limiting risk factors within them and applying the system of rational nutrition and increasing the use of dietetic foods. A great deal of work must be done to expand outpatient treatment activities which, by the year 1990, must reach the 65 percent level and, above all, to upgrade its quality. Outpatient treatment should be developed as the basic method in the struggle against socially significant diseases.

The congress' stipulation on developing a healthy way of life of the population, the growing generation in particular, is a crucial task in the area of mass health prevention work. This means developing in the people the type of hygienic habits such as efficient nutrition, a systematic motor activity, avoidance of tobacco products and alcohol, a proper regiment of work and rest, an active health stance concerning one's own health and the health of society. Under contemporary conditions, a healthy way of life is the most reliable obstacle to the mass dissemination of diseases and for protecting the health of the public. All of this requires a radical reassessment of our work done so far to upgrade the health standards of the population. Above all, we must firmly eliminate the underestimating of such activities by health managers on all levels; the medical institutions must become real centers of health education and culture. It is particularly important for health education to make a total break with the current, departmental limitations and to become a nationwide movement for a healthy way of life. In this respect, we must unify the efforts of health organs with those of the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Bulgarian Red Cross, and sports and tourist organizations even more extensively and efficiently, particularly with the mass information media--the television, radio and the press--in promoting mass health education, and seeking and utilizing [several lines illegible]. Mass prevention calls for activities in this area to attain a qualitatively new standard. Above all, we must eliminate formalism and routine in the work and seek efficient solutions to problems of prevention. Contemporary scientific achievements and technical progress must be applied must more extensively in practical work. Establishing a significantly closer cooperation and efficient interaction with the other ministries and departments, the people's councils and economic and public bodies and organizations is of decisive significance.

The need to accelerate the process of bringing health services, specialized medical aid in particular, closer to the population--to jobs, villages, urban districts and schools--is an exceptionally important task based on the resolutions of the congress. This calls for continuing at a fast pace the line of reducing the size of all types of outpatient-polyclinical sections and supplying them with the necessary cadres for the development of fourth and fifth-type polyclinics in the centers of settlement systems with a population in excess of 10,000 and staffing them with the proper specialists, setting up units for emergency and first aid in the settlement systems and updating their transport facilities. It is particularly necessary to implement comprehensive measures for the overall improvement of dental services, bringing them closer to the population and improving their quality, and reducing the waiting time for prosthetic work. We must expediently surmount the shortage [words illegible], particularly in the rural areas [words illegible] and training physicians in the area of "general medicine" for them. In addition to the other steps to be taken to bring medical aid closer to the people and to upgrade its quality, we must organize efficient steps to implement the resolutions of last year's national conferences on worker and rural health care. In this respect we must rapidly surmount any unjustified sluggishness and inertia.

The 13th Party Congress most seriously confronted us with the task of decisively upgrading the quality and standards of medical services and radically improving care for the sick. This is not the first time that the question is raised and we have done quite specific and good work in this area, including the resolutions passed at the special conference and our annual plans and the instruction on the struggle against negative phenomena, the order on introducing two-step services and many other planning and executive documents. Despite the good decisions, however, we must look at the truth in the eyes and frankly state that the change demanded by the party in this respect has still not taken place. Nor could we boast of any particularly outstanding results. This is confirmed by a number of health indicators, such as the unsatisfactory mortality rate in the 1-15-year age group and the active work age, the still high mortality caused by acute surgically treated diseases, the dynamics of intrahospital infection, etc. We have still not surmounted major shortcomings in the care of bed-ridden patients. In this area as well efficient decisions must be made. Perhaps the question should be discussed of creating a new category of medical personnel--assistant nurses or orderlies (the name to be decidedlater), especially trained in taking care of the sick and, naturally, given proper material and moral incentives. One way or another, the current situation is no longer tolerable. It is high time for the problems of quality and standards of medical services to become the focal point of our attention from top to bottom and to undertake their extensive solution.

The question of decisively surmounting negative phenomena in the health care system and radically improving care for the sick is an inseparable part of this important task. Our efforts so far in this direction, frankly speaking, have not yielded satisfactory results. In the past few months alone dozens of health workers, who had committed serious violations of socialist legality and professional morality, were exposed and suitably punished through judicial and administrative action. This involved essentially abuses in issuing sick leave documents (Veliko Turnovo, Plovdiv, Ruse, Khaskovo and Yambol okrugs), accepting bribes, illegal appropriations and fraud (Varna, Veliko Turnovo, Razgrad, Ruse and Smolyan okrugs), private practice (Varna, Ruse, Silistra and Tolbukhin okrugs), criminal abortions (Ruse, Smolyan and Khaskovo okrugs) and others. All of this indicates that uncompromising steps must be taken against those guilty of callousness, a careless and irresponsible attitude toward patients, corruption, violation of medical ethics, and others, which are unworthy of the health professions and which tarnish the reputation and highly noble work of health workers. They should be held most strictly liable from the official and social viewpoints. In this respect the commissions in charge of morality and professional responsibility of health workers play a great role. We must not forget that problems of upgrading the quality and standards of medical services are not only of tremendous health but also great social and political significance.

The congress' stipulations on ensuring constant and even more efficient health care for priority population groups such as mothers, children, students and workers and, particularly, the specific stipulation that by the end of this 5-year plan infant mortality drop below 11 per 1,000 live-born children, are of tremendous health and social importance. The implementation of this party demand requires, above all, the formulation and implementation of efficient measures for the overall strengthening of the advance-line units servicing these population groups--the shop health services, pediatric sections, women's and children's consultations, school health services and, particularly, the taking of specific steps for taking specialized medical aid closer to them. Such units must reorganize their work entirely on the basis of all stipulations of outpatient services as the most efficient method for the comprehensive solution of prevention and treatment problems. This involves the systematic active observation of respective population groups, periodical preventive examinations, early detection and prompt treatment of diseases, rehabilitation of those who need it, identifying and limiting or eliminating risk factors at work, in school and at home, and developing a healthy way of life in people subject to outpatient care. The active pursuit of this line will not only provide a reliable health protection for mothers, children, students and workers but will also yield real results in the struggle against the most widespread socially significant diseases, which is one of the major objectives of the party's health policy.

A number of other health-care related tasks stem from the congress' resolutions. Above all, we must further develop and improve material facilities. In this respect we must complete faster the efficient restructuring of available bedding facilities. The occasionally unjustified parochial pressures must be eliminated with the help of the respective party committees and people's councils.

Such restructuring must take place not only in accordance with the changes which have taken place in the morbidity structure and forecasts of its further development but also with a view to allocating a significantly higher number of beds for rehabilitation, treatment of the chronically ill and eventually meeting some social requirements. In the area of investments we must take in into consideration both objective needs and real possibilities. Furthermore, investments must be directed toward the long-term elimination of disproportions, which developed in the course of many years, in the territorial deployment of the health care network and the specialization of medical institutions and hospital beds. We must struggle with much greater persistence and stubbornness for the implementation of the tasks set by the 13th Party Congress of upgrading the participation of people's councils and economic and public organizations in developing the material and technical facilities for health care. In this respect all the opportunities provided by the laws and the social system must be used, such as cooperation among economic enterprises and obshtina councils in building medical establishments, developing associations for building and running preventive care establishments and facilities (sports grounds, playgrounds, swimming pools, etc.) and so on.

The congress is drawing our attention also to improving concern for the elderly. This calls for the solution of a number of problems in improving medical services to the elderly and the further development of activities related to social care. Particularly important in this respect is increasing work for the social-labor rehabilitation and the employment of the handicapped, their sponsorship, and broadening the network of homes for social care, etc. Perhaps the time has come to formulate an overall program for providing comprehensive care for the old and the mentally retarded, dictated by the steady process of population aging.

These are the most basic tasks which the 13th Party Congress set to our socialist health care system. We can openly state that to us, the workers in health care, the tasks are not new. In the past as well we worked on their solution and have drafted a number of programs, plans and specific developments. The reason for which these tasks are formulated once again is that the results achieved so far have been unsatisfactory and inconsistent with the resources at our disposal, and because the dynamics of improvements of the people's health care is inconsistent with the high pace at which the country is developing in the 9th 5-Year Plan or the strongly increased and steadily growing health needs of the people and society. Today the party demands of us a decisive upturn in health care, raising it to a new qualitative level fully consistent with the contemporary new stage in building a developed socialist society in our country, which was started at the 13th Party Congress. Let us immediately point out that we would have been unable to resolve this strategic problem with the old methods, forms and approaches. Above all, we need a radical reassessment of our concepts, thoughts and actions, a reassessment which we must make on the basis of the congress' decisions.

Basic Approaches and Levers for a Decisive Change in Health Care

Comrades:

By outlining the main trends and tasks in the development of our health care during the forthcoming period, the 13th Party Congress provided us with the crucial approaches and levers for their solution, based on the innovative decisions, made in the April-spirit, adopted at the February 1985 and January 1986 BCP Central Committee Plenums, and the profound theoretical stipulations and practical approaches developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Further progress based on the contemporary scientific and technical revolution is of prime significance in the intensification of health care and upgrading its quality and efficiency. This is the crucial stipulation of the 13th Party Congress, which must be understood in its entire complexity, and which must be given a specific solution in our area. Let us immediately note, above all, that the scientific and technical revolution in health care should not be considered simplistically, merely as supplying medical institutions with modern equipment, but as a comprehensive process of steadily upgrading the knowledge and competence of health care workers, full use of available equipment and technology, and practical utilization of new technological means and ways and means of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation.

As far as procuring new equipment and apparatus is concerned, we have achieved substantial successes as a result of the active scientific, production and application activities of the Medical Academy in recent years. This process will continue this 5-year plan as well. A substantial contribution to this effect will be the even more extensive procurement of technical facilities to medical institutions, supplied by the newly established Medical Industry Association. Furthermore, together with the Medical Academy, the Ministry of Public Health intends to set up a base for development and experimental production of medical equipment and apparatus and small-series technical facilities for medical work. Also under preparation is the establishment of an engineering organization for the study, designing, investment activities, assembling and servicing medical equipment. We must further intensify our ties and interaction with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union above all, on the basis of cooperation among related production and design organizations, the establishment of joint collectives and others. All such initiatives must be brought to a successful end and ensure the faster supply of technical equipment of the public health network.

In addition to all this, the reorganization of health care on the basis of the scientific and technical revolution calls for taking efficient steps on all levels to ensure the full and maximal utilization of the available equipment and its eventual efficient reassignment and, not least, its careful management, maintenance and prompt and quality repair. The existing shortcomings in this respect must be rapidly eliminated. Special concern is needed to ensure a decisive improvement in the rationalization movement, which must become a mass phenomenon, and for the prompt practical utilization of approved rationalizations and inventions, providing material and moral incentives of rationalizers and, in general, to promoters of scientific and technical progress.

The enhancement of the scientific standards in health care calls for assessing and improving the overall system of organized medical aid with a view to concentrating it on the crucial problems of practical work and significantly enhancing its quality and efficiency. At the same time, we must take specific measures to enhance the role and responsibility of republic, okrug and rayon specialists, who must become the main carriers and users of scientific achievements and be responsible for the quality of medical services in their specialized fields in the specific okrugs and rayons.

The implementation of the entire set of tasks for modern scientific and technical support of health care for the population should become the center of activities of every health care manager and worker. This is the main lever which will enable us to achieve a real upturn in our health care as demanded by the party.

The trend formulated at the congress of integrating the activities of health care with the activities of the other social and economic systems is of exceptional importance in the development of health care. It is a trend based on the strategic formulation provided by Comrade Todor Zhivkov of making health care a nationwide project. By following this line we must develop health care as a functional set of all units related to the people's health: health authorities and institutions, economic organizations, people's councils, departments, social organizations, and authorities in charge of labor safety, recreation, sports and tourism. The integration of joint efforts should take place on all health care levels, on the basis of specific tasks, such as the formulation and implementation of joint programs based on specific health problems, implementation of social health initiatives, identifying and utilizing new health resources, etc. In this connection, we must engage in extensive and efficient organizational efforts to carry out the tasks set by the congress of developing health "shops" at enterprises, schools and settlements systems, as an exceptionally efficient method of enhancing the level of health services provided to workers, students and the population of settlement systems.

The line of joint coordinated actions by state, economic and social bodies and organizations in the area of health services must acquire an increased number of real dimensions and forms, for it is one of the main levers in solving the major problems of health care, particularly in the area of prevention, developing a healthy way of life in the population and building up the material and technical facilities of the health care system. In this respect broad initiative, persistence and activeness must be displayed by all health care managers with the support of the party bodies, people's councils and managements of economic and public organizations.

The resolutions of the 13th Party Congress also call for the systematic development and expansion of socialist self-management. This stipulation significantly expands the role and responsibility of health care organizations in okrugs and settlement systems. They are given the opportunity and assume the obligation of displaying extensive initiative in solving local health problems without awaiting instructions "from above" in each specific case. This means that they must make a profound study of these problems in terms of their scope and dynamics, draw up the necessary plans and programs for their implementation and develop the necessary organization and the deployment of material and cadre resources; they must seek the help of the local state, economic and public bodies and organizations. Naturally, in no case does this approach exclude the help of superior units and levels, nor does it relieve the latter of their responsibilities. However, this is one of the basic ways of harnessing the creative initiative of local managers and health care collectives, reducing paperwork and bureaucracy, surmounting formalism in the work and concentrating the main forces and means on resolving the most crucial and important problems of a given area, settlement system or okrug. The pursuit of this course is an important factor in decisively enhancing the standards of health care in the country.

A general prerequisite for the implementation of the broad congress stipulations is the high professional training and radical restructuring in the awareness, thinking and acting of cadres. The accountability report submitted by the party Central Committee to the congress specifically emphasizes the need to develop "a new type of cadres, with a developed technological and heuristic way of thinking, who can generate and synthesize original ideas and solutions and persistently and systematically struggle for their practical implementation." This strategic party stipulation fully applies, let me particularly emphasize, to the personnel in our socialist health care system, for which reason the work with medical cadres must now be given utmost priority. Such work must be carried out on a broad front, persistently, daily and efficiently in several main areas.

Above all, we must ensure the steady enhancement of the professional skills of health care cadres. This is a problem which in the past as well was faced by the Ministry of Public Health and the Medical Academy, and on which a tremendous amount of work was done. Now, however, this problem must be solved from the position of the incredibly strict requirements of the scientific and technical revolution and the congress' decisions. This calls for the further advancement of graduate and postgraduate training of health workers and organizational-methodical and consultation aid. This is an important task facing the Medical Academy, and we are convinced that it will be able to deal with it on the basis of its tremendous positive experience gained in this area. However, the academy cannot ensure the overall solution of this problem. Managers on all levels in the health care system must develop the training of health workers into a permanent organized process carried out in the course of daily practical work. To this effect we must make use of a variety of means and methods, such as daily consultations, short courses, seminars, collegiums, presentation of papers, individual and group forms of specialization, initiatives of the local branches of scientific medical societies, and so on. All such activities must be programmed and aimed at specific practical requirements, for which each unit must draw up its plan.

Our health care system has quite well trained cadres in the persons of department heads and other noted specialists, who can take up and solve this important problem, provided that the necessary organization and control have been created. This must become the primary duty above all of the managers of health care organizations in the okrugs and settlement systems and in the individual health care establishments.

Special steps must be taken to enhance the skill of secondary medical cadres. Above all, we must significantly broaden and improve their practical training and professional-ethical upbringing at school and in the course of their production work, where this must become a permanent process.

Another major requirement in work with cadres is to ensure their efficient utilization, based on their qualifications and possibilities. "Under the present circumstances," the party's Central Committee accountability report to the congress reads, "wasting the forces and possibilities of highly skilled specialists and practical workers, wasting their working time, assigning them activities extraneous to their training and skill, are inadmissible. We must gradually develop a consistency between positions held and functions performed, between level of skill and assignment, and between the desire for proving oneself at work and the possibility of efficient cadre utilization."

Major conclusions must be drawn and major steps taken in the health care area on the basis of this party stipulation. This means, above all, improving the organization of the work with a view to ensuring the full utilization of the work of specialists in their area, preventing violations of technological and labor discipline, and relieving higher medical cadres from extraneous assignments, which means maximally limiting their paperwork, and avoiding all sorts of meetings and conferences which disturb productive work, etc. It is particularly important to expand and assert the competitive principle in the selection of cadres, in such a way as to ensure in the best possible manner a consistency between the requirements of a specific position and the quality of the person who will assume it. The solution of this entire set of problems is of major importance in the intensification of health care efforts and upgrading their quality.

The congress urgently raised the question of decisively enhancing the level of socialist consciousness and developing a revolutionary way of thinking and acting, alongside and in connection with improving the skills and practical utilization of cadres. Scientific and technical progress cannot extensively and efficiently become part of the activities of medical institutions and we would be unable to carry out this change which our health care system needs so greatly without radically restructuring the subjective factor in this respect.

A revolutionary way of thinking and acting means developing in the health care workers an active attitude toward their work, high degree of competence, and a daring innovative and creative approach in solving problems, breaking down ossified routine and tradition, preventing bureaucracy and formalism and promoting progress. It also means developing a high political and civic consciousness and an active social stance and feeling of responsibility and duty to the party and the people.

The cultivation of all such qualities in health care workers calls for extensive and aggressive ideological-political and professional-ethical education activities among medical collectives, based on the decisions of the congress, carried out with the active assistance of the party organizations. It is above all the managers on all levels of the administration and management, starting with the minister and ending with the heads of health services, who must be the agents of the qualitatively new way of thinking and acting. Through their personal example and organizational activities they must play the role of active factors in the radical restructuring of the consciousness, thoughts and actions of all health workers and promote the type of style and methods of work and management demanded by the party.

Based on the major tasks, both in terms of work with cadres and the overall implementation of the congress' decisions, today the role and tasks of the health workers' trade union, as the social guarantor of the implementation of the party's health policy, becomes exceptionally great. While highly rating the overall activities of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the 13th Party Congress emphasized the quality of the new problems which they must solve now in terms of the utilization of the scientific and technical revolution. "This," the Central Committee accountability report to the congress stipulates, "means responsibility for the precise observance of technological discipline, labor safety, and improving the education and skills of performing cadres and specialists. In addition to already established forms, we must seek also new and more efficient means of organization and wages, material and spiritual incentive, decisively upgrading the quality of labor and output, observing socialist justice in distribution relations, and developing a feeling of thrift in the use of materials, raw materials, fuels and energy."

This congress stipulation provides a broad picture of the forthcoming tasks facing the health workers trade union, the trade union councils and trade union organizations. In addition to the major initiatives which the trade union has efficiently implemented in recent years and in addition to the responsible steps taken to organize the socialist competition, the application of leading experience, mass cultural work, production activities, the social development of the collectives and many others, now the attention must be focused mainly on the tasks related to the implementation of the scientific and technical revolution in health care. To this effect, the health workers trade union must purposefully strengthen, broaden and enhance the quality of the work of courses for the dissemination of leading experience, expand the scope and increase the efficiency of the sponsorship movement, support even more energetically the development of rationalization and invention work among health care workers, actively contribute to the implementation of skill upgrading measures and ideological education, and make its contribution to stabilizing cadres and ensuring their moral and material incentive. Particularly important also is the need for even more aggressive trade union work for developing the labor collectives as concerned managers of health care resources, the conservation of means and materials, ensuring high level technological and labor discipline and the prompt and qualitative implementation of planned measures.

In addition to all this, even more purposeful steps must be taken to ensure the social development of the collectives. In this case, priority must be given to the problems of optimizing labor conditions and introducing minor mechanization facilities with a view to facilitating the work of the auxiliary personnel, significantly expanding cafeteria, prophylactic and dietetic nutrition, expanding facilities for organized recreation, etc. Even more systematic and efficient concern must be shown for the preservation and strengthening of the health of the medical personnel and reducing their temporary disability. Particularly important in this respect is the expansion of sports facilities and the extensive involvement of health care workers in mass physical culture and hiking.

Comrades:

These are the main trends and basic tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress to our socialist health care system and the most important approaches to their solution, provided to us by the congress.

Above all, we must now understand quite well and deeply realize that what is demanded of us is not an improvement in general or any kind of improvement in the work, or achieving any kind of success but a decisive change in health care, enhancing it to a qualitatively new level consistent with the strict congress requirements, the new stage in the development of the country and the greatly increased health requirements of individuals and society.

Today we must work on the basis of the dimensions and criteria not of the present but of the future, the dimensions and criteria based on the best accomplishments and indicators and experience in the world, and develop the health care system of mature socialism on an accelerated basis.

It is precisely on the basis of these positions that we must immediately undertake to make the necessary corrections, changes and supplements to the counterplans for this year and the formulation of the 9th 5-Year Plan. It is on the basis of such positions that we must develop extensive organizational and practical work for their implementation.

Through our programmatic steps and specific preventive, treatment and rehabilitation efforts, we must develop a renovating process and ensure the active advance along the entire front of our socialist health care, concentrating the basic forces and means--material, cadre, preventive, treatment, rehabilitation, health-social, etc.--along three main directions:

First, limiting the mass spreading of socially significant diseases, which determines to the greatest extent the preservation of the people's manpower and lowering the indicators of temporary disability and invalidity of working people and the mortality rate in the active age groups;

Second, decisively improving health care for pregnant women, mothers and children, and lowering infant mortality, which is of essential health, social and demographic significance;

Third, reaching a high level of stomatological aid--an area in which we are still significantly behind.

In these three main areas we must achieve decisive breakthroughs. By the end of the 5-year plan we must reach the highest worldwide indicators for both the urban and rural population in order to surmount the existing significant disparity between their health indicators. This calls for the accelerated development and enactment of the necessary comprehensive programs for the 5-year period, backed by the necessary resources and ensuring the extensive cooperation and interaction between the health authorities and the respective state, economic and social bodies and organizations.

The assumption and solution of the major and responsible problems which the 13th Party Congress assigned to the health care system call for radical improvements in organizational and administrative activities in planning, daily management and organizational-methodical aid. This applies to all management levels without exception.

It is particularly important to develop the type of information system which will provide all managers with accurate and steady information on the course of the implementation of planned assignments, the dynamics of the respective health indicators, cadre dynamics, changes in financial and material resources, etc. Without this it would be inconceivable to provide efficient practical management and promptly give the necessary help. The creation of such an information system requires the extensive use of the necessary computer equipment and personal computers on all management levels.

Exceptionally great attention must be paid to steps aimed at upgrading the exigency and control in the activities of health care bodies and medical institutions. It is high time to surmount once and for all bookish and bureaucratic control. Activities must be controlled systematically and uncompromisingly. They must be provided on-site. They must become a permanent work style for the organizers of the health care system and for specialists on all levels--republic, okrug and rayon. In no case can we allow any longer the nonfulfillment of assignments and then try to find out the reason. The reasons must be established in the course of the work and prompt assistance must be provided for their elimination; the only procedure in the case of nonfulfillment of assignments is that of taking the culprits strictly to task. Without such an approach and such type of production discipline and high exigency we cannot advance and adequately fulfill our professional and social duties.

Our socialist health care system has adequate material, cadre and scientific resources to ensure a qualitatively new advance in all directions. The main prerequisite to this effect, however, is to mobilize the subjective factor and to adopt the type of style, methods and approaches to management and work and innovative style of thinking and acting which the party teaches us.

I am confident that the broad managerial body within the entire system of our health care is highly aware of its role in the present historical period in the country's development and will do everything necessary to mobilize the health care collectives for the implementation of the congress' decisions.

Allow me to end by quoting our first party and state leader, from his concluding speech at the 13th Party Congress: "Now," he emphasized, "we need practical action. We need order, discipline and organization. We need purposeful work of tremendous scope, intensiveness and efficiency."

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